"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably rain or snow by tonight; Thursday fair; shifting winds, becoming strong northwest tonight.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,228. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

GERMANS GAIN ON BOTH VERDUN FLANKS; OCCUPY WOOD AND HILL ON NORTHWEST, AND STORM FRESNES TO THE SOUTHEAST

PUSH ON BEYOND THE MEUSE

Bombardment of Heavy Projectiles Precedes New German Advance.

HALTED IN OTHER ASSAULTS

French Hold Their Ground at Most Points Between Bethincourt and the West Bank.

LOSE AND RETAKE REDOUBT

Counterattack Drives Germans from a Position in Bois d'Hardaumont Region.

LONDON, March 7.—The German attempt to drive in upon the western as well as the eastern flank of the Verdun defense made progress today in the territory to the west of the Meuse and northwest of the city. German infantry, after a preliminary bombardment with heavy projectiles, obtained a foothold in the Bois des Corbeaux, (on the heights overlooking the river,) but failed in other assaults between that point and Bethincourt.

East of the Meuse and southeast of Verdun the Germans occupied the village of Fresnes, which has been the object of their attacks for several days. A few miles further north, in the Bois d'Hardaumont region, the Germans took a redoubt, but lost it when the French counterattacked.

Following is the night communiqué of the French War Office:

In the Argonne, in the region of Avocourt, our special guns shelled a German aeroplane, which fell within our lines. The two aviators, who were wounded, were made prisoners.

West of the Meuse the bombardment with big shells continued with great intensity. In the course of the day the enemy multiplied his infantry actions between Bethincourt and the Meuse. These attacks were repulsed, except in the sector of the Bois des Corbeaux, where the enemy was able to gain a foothold.

To the east of the Meuse, following a violent artillery action in the region of the Bois d'Hardaumont, the Germans succeeded in entering a redoubt from which they were immediately ejected by our counterattack.

In the Woevre the enemy occupied the village of Fresnes after an engagement which cost him serious losses.

In the Vosges we bombarded cantonments at Diffenbach, east of Mühlbach, and enemy trenches in the region of Wattweiler.

The French War Office this afternoon issued this report:

In the Argonne district endeavors on the part of the enemy at Haute Chevauchée to occupy a mine crater have been repulsed.

Our artillery has continued its bombardment of the lines of communication of the enemy to the west of the River Meuse. Favored by an intense bombardment, German troops have been able to advance along the railroad line in the neighborhood of Regnéville. At the same moment the Germans delivered a very violent attack against Hill 265. An entire division took part in this manoeuvre. They were successful in taking possession of this hill, in spite of the heavy losses inflicted upon them by the fire of our artillery and our machine guns.

We are in possession of the village of Bethincourt and the groves to the east of the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumières, and the heights of Côte de l'Oie.

Artillery fighting continued actively last night to the east of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Bras and Hardaumont, as well as in the Woevre, in the sector of Fresnes, and in the villages located in the foothills.

The text of the German official statement follows:

Small British detachments which penetrated yesterday our trench northeast of Vermelles were driven out with bayonets after strong artillery preparations.

In Champagne our position east of Maisons de Champagne which the French occupied on Feb. 11 was recaptured in a surprise attack. Two officers and 150 men were taken prisoners.

Following up the effect of important mining operations in the Argonne, we pushed our positions northeast of La Chalade a little forward.

In the Meuse district the artillery fire on the western bank of the river again became more lively. East of the river it was maintained at medium violence. Apart from engagements of reconnoitring parties no hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy occurred.

In the Woevre district the village of Fresnes was captured by storm early this morning. The French are still holding their own in a few houses on the western boundary of the village. They lost more than 800 prisoners.

One of our airships last night heav-

Continued on Page 3.

Germany's Big Guns Are Superior to the French, But, Joffre Lieutenant Says, Infantry Lacks Initiative

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—"The same two facts emphasized in the Artois fighting in the first fortnight of February have dominated the Verdun battle. They are the strength of the German artillery and the lack of initiative of the German infantry. The first put victory within the Germans' grasp; the second prevented their seizing it."

The speaker was the same staff officer who gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent a description of the Artois battle while on leave in Paris. He was soon afterward transferred to the Verdun front, whence he returned Sunday night on a two days' mission to this city. He continued:

"It is no good trying to deceive ourselves; the Germans have developed heavy howitzers far beyond anything we have as regards rapidity of fire. One account says: 'The German 305s were fired like our 75s.' That is no exaggeration. On a position a hundred yards long by fifty deep, near the Samogneux crest, I saw nearly a thousand heavy shells concentrated between dawn and noon. When you remember that each shell makes a hole six or seven yards wide and ten feet deep, you can realize that literally not one square foot of that section escaped an earthquake. As for the defenders, nothing remained of a fine battalion save a few dozen stunned and nerve-shaken men. Small wonder that the German infantry wave surged directly over the position, despite the heavy losses inflicted by our gunners.

"That was perhaps an exceptional case, but it gives one an idea what a terrific strain the Verdun defenders must bear.

"On the other hand, the German soldiers seem unable to push home their advantage. That they renew massed attacks undeterred by carnage speaks well for their discipline, but it is the work of automatons, not men; and, like automatons, they pause inertly as soon as their immediate object is achieved. Once in Artois, the enemy pierced our front line at a point where the supports were weak. They might easily have taken the three succeeding trenches. But no; they stayed where they were, as if incapable of any initiative.

"The same thing occurred at Verdun. At dawn on Feb. 25 the situation was critical. During the 24th we had withdrawn from the strong Samogneux plateau, but the enemy lacked the dash to crown his success and gave us a breathing space which enabled supports to be brought forward. For élite troops they have a singularly poor morale, despite the way they stand hammering. In one phrase, their spirit is passive and negative, while that of the French is active and positive."

TURKEY'S PLEA WILL BE REJECTED

Opinion Unanimous in London That Allies Will Not Grant Peace.

EMPIRE TO BE ELIMINATED

Its Doom in Europe and Asia Minor Sealed by Atrocities in Armenia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—From the most authoritative source THE NEW YORK TIMES received tonight the following statement concerning the statements that Turkey has made overtures for peace:

"Whether or not Turkey has made peace overtures to Russia I cannot say. This, however, I can say with the fullest emphasis: That if such overtures have been made they will be sterile. Russia will entertain no proposals which have not the full approval of her allies, and peace with Turkey cannot be considered by the Allies apart from the inter alia atrocities in Armenia."

It may be added to the foregoing that in the view of the Entente Powers any immediate advantage that might accrue to their cause from the defection of Turkey would be incommensurate with the objects which the Entente Powers have set out to accomplish and which they are convinced will ultimately be attained. The abominations of Turkish rule displayed in Armenia have sealed the fate of the Ottoman dominion in Europe and Asia. There can be no peace in which a recurrence of such atrocities remains a possibility.

In support of the belief in the possibility of Turkey seeking peace, the theory is advanced that even when due subtraction is made for possibilities of exaggeration in the accounts received via Athens and Rome of conditions in Constantinople, enough remains to show that the situation bristles with difficulties for the Government. Though official communiqués seek to conceal, or to minimize, when concealment is impossible, the seriousness of the Russian advance in Asia Minor, news filters through by subterranean channels that the population, which is suffering severely through the increased cost of all necessities, has given its discontent by demonstrations on an important scale.

The military problem before the Turks cannot be viewed in roseate hues by their commanders. With the capture of Bitlis, following the fall of Erzerum, and Trebizond threatened by the Russian landing at Platana, sixty-three miles away, an advance upon Constantinople comes within the range of practicabilities.

Turkey's Military Resources.

A Russian military expert estimates the present distribution of the Ottoman forces as follows: Thrace, 130,000; Constantinople, 65,000; Smyrna, 45,000; Syria, 88,000; Persia, 20,000; Mesopotamia, 66,000; and Caucasus, 125,000. Reinforcements amounting to 65,000 are reported to have been sent to Asia Minor, which indicates that Turkey, in order to strengthen her Asiatic front, has been forced to weaken her position in Europe by utilizing the Constantinople army. The reported evacuation of Palestine is probably correct, in the sense that all the available troops from Syria have been moved eastward to meet the Russian advance.

German announcements at the beginning of the year of an attack upon Egypt during February were disproved by the event, and the belief is now strongly held here that such a development is rapidly passing beyond the necessity of consideration. When this belief becomes a certainty, the very useful force now held to safeguard Egypt will be at the disposal of the allied commands in another field.

With a victorious enemy advancing through Asia Minor, and the possibility of communications with the Teutonic allies being cut, Constantinople is between the devil and the deep sea, and an effort to make peace now would, in this view, cause no surprise. Until definite information on the subject is obtainable, however, it is hardly worth while specu-

Continued on Page 3.

CHURCHILL WARNS BRITAIN ON NAVY

Doubts Recent Progress and Insists on Lord Fisher's Return to the Admiralty.

'THE GERMANS ARE NOT IDLE'

House Cheers Him—Balfour Tells of a Million-Ton Increase of Warships.

LONDON, March 7.—Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, now a Colonel, and fresh from the trenches, sprang back into the Parliamentary arena today in a daring speech, answering First Lord of the Admiralty A. J. Balfour, who had just presented the naval estimates, and declaring that the Admiralty lacked driving force, and must be revitalized before it was too late by bringing back Lord Fisher, former First Sea Lord, to head the Admiralty administration.

Great interest attached to Colonel Churchill's reappearance after a period of silence while serving with the army and while the naval policy he had inaugurated at the opening of the war was undergoing considerable change.

Mr. Balfour had just concluded an optimistic statement of the naval outlook, which strongly appealed to the patriotic sentiments of the House of Commons, so that Colonel Churchill's criticisms were at first coldly received. But he gradually gathered attention and applause until he closed amid a scene of much enthusiasm.

Wants Action or an Explanation.

"I am sorry I must strike a jarring note," he began, "not of reproach, censure, or panic, but of warning. While Jellicoe commands the grand fleet it will be manoeuvred in the presence of the enemy with the utmost professional skill. We must not believe that Germany will be content to allow her fleet to be impotent and derided in the Kiel Canal. We must assume that something has happened in the German naval yards and that Germany has completed her program.

"If ours, too, has not been completed solid reasons must be given to justify the postponement and delay. There must be no unconscious relaxation of efforts at the Admiralty, for if a shortage of naval material occurs, it will give no chance of future recovery."

Colonel Churchill caused some stir by asking whether the Admiralty was keeping the shipbuilding program to the time to which he and the previous board had been working. He declared there should be no limit of labor in connection with the British fleet, the vital units of which must be the first charge on British labor resources.

He said that since he had returned from the front he had received information which was not entirely satisfying concerning the progress of naval construction. Details must necessarily be avoided, but it could be said that if in every capital ship provided in the naval program had been completed, the navy would be ready, with an ample margin of safety. It was within the power of the Admiralty to complete this program, but he expressed doubt whether this had been done. Meanwhile there was an impenetrable veil over the German program.

Warns of Teuton Sea Activity.

"That is a grave fact," said Colonel Churchill, "for, while we know nothing yet, we may be sure that something is going on there. That the German navy, built up by the Kaiser's greatest efforts, is remaining idle in the Kiel Canal without some further supreme effort for its development is unthinkable. We should, therefore, assume that Germany has completed her naval program, and if ours has not been completed, then some weighty reasons should be given.

Continued on Page 4.

Captain Cried "Adieu!" as the Provence Sank, and His Men Replied With "Vive la France!"

PARIS, March 6, (Delayed.)—"Commandant Vesco of the Provence, remaining on the bridge to the last second, dominated the tumult by his voice, crying: 'Adieu, my boys!' The men massed in groups on the forward deck replied with enthusiastic cries of 'Vive la France.'"

Thus writes Maurice Bokanowski, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, to President Poincaré regarding the sinking of the French auxiliary cruiser Provence, which went down in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26. The Captain was among the lost. M. Bokanowski, a reserve officer of the army, ordered to Saloniki on the Provence, was swimming to get out of the suction of the vessel as she sank.

"All around the ship," he adds, "shipwrecked seamen and soldiers who were swimming or were safe in the boats or clinging to rafts, on seeing the Provence plunge beneath the surface as she went down by the stern, joined in the cry of 'Vive la France!'"

THOMPSON ATTACKS P. S. BOARD 'SYSTEM'

Says Whitney Heads Clique with Harkness and Turner, and Railroads Control.

DECLARES HERVEY UNFIT

Lawson Joins in Bitter Arraignment Before Finance Committee—No Vote on Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, told the Senate Finance committee this afternoon that there existed in the Public Service Commission for the First District an "inside machine, or system," of which Secretary Travis H. Whitney was the head and front and through which the big transit and lighting corporations had been enabled to dominate the commission.

Senator Thompson named as other cogs in this secret machine Le Roy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, and D. L. Turner, one of the principal engineers in the service of the commission. Mr. Whitney, Senator Thompson told his fellow-members of the Finance Committee, was the dominant power in the commission, and he added that Oscar S. Straus, whom Governor Whitman named as its Chairman, was not permitted to know any more regarding the affairs of the commission than Secretary Whitney chose to tell him.

Another interesting statement made by Senator Thompson before the committee had to do with an informal file in the custody of Secretary Whitney, which, while made up of documents which under the law should be accessible to the public, were kept not only from the public, but from the Commissioners themselves whenever Mr. Whitney so directed, the Senator asserted.

All these statements were made in support of the protest, Senator Thompson and Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn have filed against the confirmation of Mr. Whitney and Charles S. Hervey of Controller Prendergast's staff, as members of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Governor Whitman sent the names of both to the Senate some weeks ago, but the nominations have been held up by the Finance Committee.

Hervey Attacked Also.

Senator Lawson, supplementing the statements made by Senator Thompson, filed a brief with the committee, in which he made no charge against Mr. Hervey, but assailed Secretary Whitney as "a tool of the corporations" and cited instances.

Senator Thompson did not confine his attacks to Mr. Whitney, but arraigned Mr. Hervey as well as unfit for the position. Tonight Senator Thompson said that he was unwilling to make any public announcement with regard to his grounds for protesting Hervey's confirmation, but it is understood that the strongest objection Thompson made against him was that for years his living expenses apparently had been beyond the income he has derived from the various places he has held in the public service.

There was no suggestion that any of the accusations made against the two nominees had been backed up by any tangible proof, but it was said that Senator Thompson had made a strong impression on the Senators who listened to his talk. The meeting of the Finance Committee was held behind closed doors, but Senators not members of the committee were readily admitted. Many took advantage of this opportunity to hear the Governor's nominees assailed. The hearing lasted all afternoon and into the early evening, when the committee adjourned without taking any action on the nominations.

Senator Lawson suggested to the Committee that it refer his sub-committee to call on Governor Whitman and place the "charges" made by the two Senators before him with a view of having the Governor withdraw the nominations.

Governor Whitman was in Cleveland today making a speech on preparedness. According to his friends at the Capitol there is not the remotest chance that he will take such action. Senator Thompson said tonight that if the Senate Finance Committee by any chance should report the nominations favorably he would take his fight on the Governor's nominees to the floor of the Senate.

Says Railroads Dominate.

"I am determined that the public shall know," said Senator Thompson. "The railroads have dominated the Public Service Commission of the First District, as the testimony taken by my committee clearly shows. That domination will continue if Whitney and Hervey are confirmed. I am determined that the Senate shall not escape its share in the responsibility if such action results. I would rather see the Public Service Commission law repealed than these two nominations confirmed. I talked freely before the Finance Committee, and there was no comeback. After what I told them, I do not see how any one can vote for the confirmation of these men and feel comfortable."

In telling the newspaper correspondents at the Capitol what he had told the Finance Committee, Senator Thompson said:

"I told the committee that the commission in New York City for years has been absolutely dominated by the railroads, who have fastened and continued their grip on the commission through subtle and subterranean action, and during all those years Whitney has been part of the commission. During all those years, too, favors have been given to the corporations by the commission, while equal consideration has been denied the general public. That has happened in instance after instance, as shown by testimony taken before our committee and also through the Secretary's office."

Senator Thompson said the Complaint Bureau, which had been absolutely in the hands of Secretary Whitney, had handled an average of 1,800 complaints annually, and that the inattention shown the public had been notorious. Many of these complaints, Senator Thompson said, never went before the commission at all, but were handled by Mr. Whitney himself.

Senator Thompson said he had charged that the so-called "prior determination" clauses on contracts which left to future settlement what the Interborough should pay the City of New York

Continued on Page 5.

PREDICT SUFFRAGE VICTORY AT ALBANY

Leaders Change Front and Say Referendum Resolution Is Likely to Pass.

LOBBY'S WORK EFFECTIVE

Senate Judiciary Committee Defers Action, but Stands 10 to 3 for Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Although the constitutional amendment which would have given women in this State the ballot was rejected by the voters last Fall by a majority of nearly 200,000, it was predicted tonight by legislative leaders that the Whitney-Brereton concurrent resolution providing for a new referendum on woman suffrage in all probability would be adopted by both branches of the Legislature at the present session. Similar action by next year's Legislature would bring the question before the voters again in the Fall of 1917.

In the Assembly the Judiciary Committee has reported the concurrent resolution with only one vote out of thirteen in opposition. Today it was advanced to third reading in the lower house without debate or dissent.

After a secret session of the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon, at which the members expressed their views on the resolution informally, it was learned that this committee stands ten to three in favor of woman suffrage. At the request of Senate Leader Elon R. Brown the committee deferred final action on the resolution until tomorrow, when it is expected that it will be reported.

The situation as revealed by the leaders of the Legislature involves a complete change of front on the part of a majority of the lawmakers in both houses on a question which the anti-suffragists assert was answered emphatically and once for all at the polls four months ago. The change is ascribed at the Capitol wholly to the very effective lobby which has been maintained here by the advocates for woman suffrage.

Led by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, President of the Woman Suffrage Association, the suffragists again invaded the Capitol today and far outnumbered their sisters opposed to woman suffrage at a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee which had been arranged at the request of the antis.

The suffragists charged the antis and the Judiciary Committee with being partners in a scheme to steal a march on them by calling a hearing for the very day when the big suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden called for the attendance of all good suffrage advocates. As it was, the suffragists who expected final action by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Whitney-Brereton resolution this afternoon chose to camp on the doorstep of the committee until every New York train except the Empire State Express, which reaches the city at 10 o'clock, had left Albany. And then they found that their long wait had been futile and that final action had been deferred until tomorrow.

"We are going, but we will return," was their parting cry as they left—the biggest delegation of suffragists which has visited the Capitol this season. Mrs. Whitehouse said that after the ball she would take an early morning train for the capital.

The hearing at which suffragist and anti-suffragist clashed was a rapid-fire affair. Henry W. Hayden, representing the Union League Club, which organization, he said, had adopted by a vote of 146 to 45 a resolution against submitting the question again, asserted that if referred to the voters so soon after defeat as the suffragists proposed, their proposition would be beaten by an even bigger majority than it was last Fall. He scoffed at the suggestion that the recent defeat was due to lack of education on the subject.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, head of the anti movement in this State, urged the lawmakers not to be frightened at the threats of the suffragists.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw read many editorial articles from newspapers in this State urging that the question be resubmitted. Mrs. James Griswold Went, President of the Woman's Republican Club of New York, said that women who vote would hold the balance of power in the next Presidential election and would stand by the party which had stood by them. Mrs. Raymond W. Brown said that it was not at all improbable that the voters would reverse their verdict of 1915 in 1917.

"In 1908 there was a 202,000 plurality for Taft in this State," she said. "Two years later we elected a Democratic Governor by a substantial plurality."

Mrs. John Jerome Rooney, wife of a former Judge of the Court of Claims, judging from the applause she received, made a hit with her summing up for the antis.

"For years," she said, "the suffragists have come before you with the plea that all they wanted was to have the people of the State of New York have an opportunity to express their opinion on suffrage for women. This argument and appeal carried with them the tacit if not explicit assurance that if such an opportunity and referendum were given the suffrage agitators would accept the verdict. Under any construction of the situation a reasonable time should elapse before the same issue should be put to the voters.

"It is understood that the present plan of the legislative leaders involves putting the defeat of suffrage up to the Legislature of next year, when the Senators will not be compelled to go back to their constituents for re-election. Even though the Suffrage amendment of last year received a majority in only one Senate District in the entire State, the members of the upper House appear to be panic stricken over the implied threats of the Suffragists that they will wreak vengeance in the campaign against any lawmaker who does not vote for the woman suffrage amendment.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY. Aiken and Augusta. Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Drawing and state room sleeping cars. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Dining car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

PRESIDENT WINS BY VOTE OF 276 TO 142 IN FINAL TEST OF ARMED LINER ISSUE; 93 HOUSE REPUBLICANS SUPPORT HIM

President's Next Step Will Be to Demand New Guarantees for Safety of Americans

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Released from the bonds of embarrassment forced upon him by the dissensions in Congress, which have been represented in foreign capitals as indicating that he was making his demands on Germany in direct opposition to the sentiment of the elected representatives of the people, President Wilson now stands prepared to go on with the submarine negotiations with the Central Powers.

The next step probably will be an answer to Germany's last proposal to settle the Lusitania case, in which the United States probably will ask for such further assurances as it considers sufficiently broad and complete, to guarantee that the new submarine campaign which began on March 1 will not endanger Americans traveling the seas on merchant vessels.

The President and his advisers regard the action of the House today as a sufficient answer to Washington reports circulated in Berlin that Congress stood two to one against him in the crisis.

GERMAN ALLIANCE TO ENTER POLITICS

Will Try to Influence Presidential Election, Dr. Hexamer's Secretary Declares.

"LOBBY" LETTERS GENUINE

Stolen from Him, Koelble Says —Denies Armed Liner Propaganda, as Do Congressmen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The National German-American Alliance, alleged to be an organization of 2,000,000 voters, intends to use its influence in the coming Presidential campaign. This admission was made this afternoon by A. Godshe, confidential secretary of Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, President of the alliance and manager of the alliance headquarters at 419 Walnut Street. In an interview given to the newspapers following the sudden departure of Dr. Hexamer for Chicago, Mr. Godshe said that the alliance advised and petitioned its members in political matters.

When first questioned Mr. Godshe denied that the alliance took any active interest in political affairs. Later, however, he said that if President Wilson should be pitted against Theodore Roosevelt or Elihu Root the alliance would favor the election of Mr. Wilson.

"The alliance," he continued, "favors the election of a President who is neither pro-British nor anti-German."

Dr. Hexamer, after denying that the National German-American Alliance was behind the Gore and McLemore resolutions in Congress and that the organization was promoting propaganda to control the National Republican Convention in the hope of defeating President Wilson for re-election, promised to make a formal statement later, but left the city without doing do. Adolph Timm, Secretary of the alliance, has left the city.

Dr. Hexamer denied that any effort was being made by the alliance to control the Republican convention or to elect a pro-German President.

"Furthermore," he said, "I know nothing of any plot for a German lobby to work at Washington."

He admitted that the alliance was supporting propaganda to have Americans warned off ships of belligerent nations, to have an embargo declared on contraband of war, and to prevent Federal Reserve banks from subscribing to foreign loans.

The statement promised by Dr. Hexamer will be postponed for perhaps a week, Mr. Godshe said. The doctor went to Chicago to confer with officials of the alliance in that city.

ADMITS LETTERS ARE GENUINE

Koelble Says They Were Stolen and Their Meaning Is Perverted.

The New York World yesterday morning, charging that "the driving force back of the Gore resolution and the McLemore resolution is the National German-American Alliance," reproduced letters written to Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies, some of which told of progress being made to get favorable action on the Gore and McLemore resolutions. Mr. Koelble, who is a lawyer at 80 Maiden Lane, admitted that the letters were genuine, and said that he would ask District Attorney Swann to take legal steps to compel The World to disclose how it came into possession of the letters.

Certain of the letters were written by ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, who suggested a "boom" for Champ Clark for President in New York, adding that probably he would be able to "set something in motion" in St. Louis. Other letters were written by Leo Stern, a prominent German-American of Milwaukee; Henry Weissmann of the German-American Alliance; T. L. Marsalis, a real estate operator, of 50 Church Street, and Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, President of the German-American Alliance.

Mr. Marsalis made three reports to Mr. Koelble from Washington—on Jan. 8, 11 and 12 last. The first was signed "Goethe," the others "Locke." Mr. Koelble said all three were from Marsalis.

Marsalis mentioned by name those with whom he conferred, among them being Senators Stone, O'Gorman, Gore, and Martine and Congressman Kitchin, the Democratic leader of the House, and the

Continued on Page 3.

SUTHERLAND FOR WILSON'S POLICY

Declares, However, We Should Be More Aggressive in Foreign Affairs.

FEARS WORLD'S CONTEMPT

Arguing Against Warning to Americans, He Says We Rather Should Warn Foreign Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Discussing the armed ship issue in the Senate today, Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, stood squarely behind President Wilson in his policy in dealing with Germany in the submarine negotiations.

"I do not want war at any time," said Senator Sutherland, "and I pray God that it may not come now, but I would rather have war, with all its sacrifices and suffering, than that this nation, with its long history of heroism and glory, should play the poltroon when confronted by a supreme national duty, because it places a greater value upon its ease than upon its honor.

"I am one of those who desire peace; but a nation, when all other means fail, that will not resent a flagrant and illegal attack upon the lives of its own citizens is only less detestable than a man who will not fight for his wife and children. And, believing as I do about that, if the life of an American citizen is again taken by the illegal and deliberate sinking without warning of a merchant ship, unarmed, or armed only for defense, that this Government should hold the offending nation to a stern reckoning. I shall never give my consent to the issuance of a formal and official notice such as has been proposed, which, if not heeded, would, without minimizing our duty in the least, have the effect of embarrassing and weakening our moral standing if we should once more be under the sad necessity of seeking reparation for the destruction of the lives of our people."

Law Must Not Yield.

Senator Sutherland discussed the legal status of armed merchant ships under international law and the relation thereto of the newly developed submarine.

"The proposition now insisted upon, baldly stated," he declared, "is simply this: That when a new engine of destruction is invented that cannot be made entirely effective without violating the law, the law is ipso facto automatically modified. Under these circumstances, my own view of the matter is that the new weapon must yield to the law and not that the law must yield to the new weapon.

"If we concede that the rule no longer applies to ships armed for defense alone we must be prepared to face a probable condition much more serious than that involved in the destruction of an armed vessel without warning. To concede the right of a submarine to sink a vessel so armed without giving warning and opportunity for crew and passengers to escape in safety will be to invite the sinking of unarmed vessels without warning as well, since it is well-nigh impossible for the officers of a submarine to determine in advance whether a given vessel is armed or not.

"If, therefore, the commander of a submarine claims to act upon appearances, we shall never be able to determine whether these appearances justified his conclusion until after the vessel and her crew and passengers have gone to the bottom of the sea, and in some cases not even then. The result will be that armed vessels, while possessing immunity in theory, will have none in fact.

"The question next arises—and indeed it is really the crucial question—shall our citizens be officially advised to forbear from traveling upon belligerent merchant vessels armed for defense only? Or, indeed, shall we go further and forbid their doing so under penalty for disobedience? If I am correct in what I have already said, namely, that these merchant ships have the right to carry defensive armament, it follows that such a ship has the same status as though unarmed, and that the right of a neutral citizen to transport his goods or travel upon either is the same and not a different right, and that, in fact, is the decision of our own Supreme Court in a great case decided many years ago and never since overruled or modified.

"If, therefore, a citizen take passage upon a ship so armed and lose his life by the sinking of the ship without warning, what must be the contention and claim of this Government? To my mind, clearly this: That the citizen, in the exercise of a clear right, has been deprived of his life by the deliberately illegal act of the belligerent Government which sent the submarine on its mission of death. I can conceive of no other position for this Government to

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BERMUDA. Surprisingly low rates. Delle-vie's Tours, 1473 B'way, N. Y. Bryant 7179. —Advt.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT. Est. 6th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote. —Advt.

33 DEMOCRATS VOTE "NO"

The Aaminstration Gains Sweeping Victories in Three Roll Calls.

PARTY LINES SWEPT ASIDE

"Stand By the President!" the Rallying Cry Throughout All-Day Battle in Congress.

SPEECHES ROUSE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Wilson, Waiting in Calm Confidence, Expresses His Gratification Over Result.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—By a rousing majority—a majority of 134—the House of Representatives today rejected the effort to interfere with President Wilson's insistence that American citizens must be protected in traversing the seas on merchant vessels, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed.

The delegates of the people emphasized the action of the Senate last week in sustaining the President on this important issue. The President is now free to reame negotiations with Germany and Austria on the armed ship question. He will do so with the knowledge that the representatives of the American people approve his stand.

It was a victory that was interpreted here tonight as going far beyond any domestic significance. Not only is it notice to those who have attempted to embarrass the Administration in its conduct of foreign affairs that the country is behind the President in his defense of the rights of American citizens, but, more than that, it is construed as notice to the Teutonic Empires that the President's policy in the armed ship controversy is the country's policy. Administration officials are very happy tonight. They feel that the President has been handsomely sustained.

Three votes were taken in the House during the more than seven hours it was in session, and on each of these a victory for the President's stand was recorded. By 256 to 160 the House decided not to permit any amendments to the resolution of Representative McLemore of Texas, which presented the clear-cut issue that the President wanted determined. The McLemore resolution provided in effect that Americans should be warned that if they took passage in armed belligerent ships they would do so at their own risk—in other words, that their Government would wash its hands of them and afford no redress for them or theri dependents if they were injured or lost their lives through the sinking without warning of an armed merchantman by a Teutonic submarine. On its first vote, by a majority of 96, the House ordered the "previous question" on a special rule providing for limiting debate and making it impossible to becloud the issue by amendments to the McLemore resolution. Then came a vote on the rule itself. Here, too, the Administration won, its majority of approval this time being 133. The final vote was on a motion, called for by the special rule, to table, otherwise reject, the McLemore doctrine.

Kills Clark's Prophecy.

That final vote was a surprise to those who were against the President on this great question of international policy. Even Speaker Clark had told the President that the House appeared to be opposed to him two to one, and that "some enthusiastic gentlemen" prophesied that he would be defeated three to one. As things turned out today, the exact reverse of what Speaker Clark had understood proved to be the case. Instead of a majority of two to one against the President's contention that American citizens had the right to travel without molestation on armed belligerent merchant vessels and that Congress had no warrant for advising him in the matter, the majority was nearly two to one the other way. On the final vote, the real test of sentiment in the House, the McLemore resolution was tabled by a vote of 276 to 142, or just eight less than two to one. A change of four votes to the President's side would have made the Administration majority an even two to one.

A feature of the fight was the way the Eastern Republicans stood by the President. On the roll call on the "previous question," the real test of the day, fifty-three Eastern Republicans voted with the majority.

A recapitulation of the vote to table the McLemore resolution shows the extent of the President's victory. Party lines were disregarded. The Republicans who stood by the President were only nine less in number than the Republicans who were against him. The majority for the President's policy probably would have been larger if some of the Republicans had not been angered over the inflexible character of the special cloture rule, which prevented their offering amendments to the McLemore measure and indulging in the fullest and freest debate. Republican speakers contended that the President had indicated

that he wanted the whole subject discussed without stint. The vote to table was as follows:

VOTE TO TABLE.

Yeas.

Democrats	182
Republicans	93
Progressives	1
Total	276

Nays.

Democrats	33
Republicans	102
Progressives	5
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Total	142
Voting "Present"	1
Not voting, including the Speaker of the House	16

Paired for tabling—Clark of Florida and Taylor of Colorado.

Paired against tabling—Chipperfield of Illinois and Hilliard of Colorado.

Brown of West Virginia and Hamilton of Michigan were paired, but without agreement on the vote.

The first test vote was upon ordering the "previous question" on the cloture rule.

FIRST TEST VOTE.

YEAS.

Democrats	192
Republicans	63
Progressive	1
Total	256

NAYS.

Democrats	21
Republicans	133
Progressives	4
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Voting present: Democrat	1
Total	160

NOT VOTING, ABSENT, OR PAIRED.

Democrats	16
Republicans	2
Total	18

On adopting the cloture rule itself after the previous question had been ordered the vote was, Yeas, 271; Nays, 138; present, 1.

Fight Rages All Day.

All day the battle raged in the House. Practically the entire membership was present when Speaker Clark called the House to order. That was at 11 o'clock. The contest began at once when Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee reported the special rule providing that the McLemore resolution should be voted on. Time was allowed for debate on the rule itself, but much of the discussion pertained to the merits of the issue presented in the resolution. It was soon apparent that party lines were not to be rigid. Republicans joined Democrats in opposing Republicans; Democrats stood side by side with Republicans in opposing recalcitrant Democrats. The lines swayed back and forth. Only once was there a truce. That was when Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, announced that it was the birthday of Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House. Everybody was on his feet. Republicans and Progressives were as demonstrative as Democrats in paying a personal tribute to the Speaker. They clapped hands and cheered. The Speaker replied appropriately and the House got into a good humor.

The galleries were crowded throughout the day. The corridors outside the galleries were packed with persons trying to gain admittance. Women seemed to be in the majority. It was a field day in the House and no mistake.

At the outset the Republican leadership indicated an intention to try to amend the McLemore resolution so as to retain some form of warning to American citizen not to travel on armed liners. Leader Mann and Mr. Campbell of Kansas, senior Republican member of the Committee on Rules, gave notice that they would offer a substitute for the McLemore resolution. It would provide that in the opinion of the House, "citizens of the United States under existing conditions and irrespective of their legal rights ought to refrain from taking passage on armed merchant vessels of belligerent nations except in cases of imperative necessity." But when the vote was taken it was demonstrated that many Republicans sympathized with the President and not with their leaders.

Short and Spirited Speeches.

All the speeches were short. Some of them were stirring; that is, the House showed enthusiasm over them. Mr. Decker, a Missouri Democrat, roused his auditors when he described the horrors of warfare in Europe. He was against the Administration's stand. Mr. Pou of North Carolina, Acting Chairman of the Rules Committee, supported the President valiantly. He quoted ex-President Taft as advising Congress and the country to get behind Mr. Wilson.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the Cabinet Room at the White House with some of the Cabinet grouped about him. He told them he was much gratified with the support of Congress.

One of the day's surprises was the failure of the so-called Bryan influence to develop any appreciable strength against the President.

"Stand by the President and so not embarrass him in his diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries," was the whole burden of the argument of the Administration leaders. They paid little attention to the involved legal phases of the situation. It was enough, they argued, that the President had said the reported attitude of Congress as opposed to his policy was embarrassing him abroad, and to that they stuck.

Tributes were paid to the President by almost every Democratic speaker from Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee to Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who closed it. To a man they insisted that the President did not want war. No one attempted, as was the case in the Senate last week, to say that anything the President had said indicated that he expected war.

Campbell Explains.

At the outset of the discussion on the special rule, Representative Philip Campbell, ranking Republican of the Rules Committee, revealed the plan of attack on the Administration program. Mr. Campbell informed the House that the vote of paramount importance would come on the previous question on the rule.

"If the previous question on the rule is voted down," he said, "I shall present a substitute resolution, which would simply warn Americans of the danger of traveling on ships of the nations at war. This does not go into all the questions raised by the McLemore resolution, but will bring the House of Representatives to a square vote upon the proposition which President Wilson asked Congress to accord a full discussion and express itself squarely.

"If the previous question is not defeated, then the House will not do the very thing asked by the President—namely, that it give him an unqualified opinion as to the rights of Americans to travel on these armed merchant ships.

"We are not confronted today with a grave crisis involving the honor of the nation. This is a diplomatic situation. The President says his arm has been paralyzed because of the agitation in Congress over this issue.

"The Administration's letter written on Jan. 18, 1916, to the powers at war touching the submarine warfare really closed the Administration's power to insist further upon thhe right of its citizens to take passage on armed merchant ships. That letter of Secretary Lansing said there was no essential difference between an armed merchant ship and an armed cruiser. Who will contend that an American citizen has a right aboard an armed cruiser of a nation at war?

"The handling of diplomatic affairs is solely an Executive duty. The Executive at this moment is asking Congress to assume a diplomatic function and declare that the citizens of this republic not only have the right, but may with impunity exercise it and take passage on these armed merchantmen—and these merchantmen are armed not only for defense, but, if need be, for offense."

Mr. Campbell closed with a plea for the defeat of the previous question that the House might have opportunity to vote upon the real issue and not upon a resolution as made privileged by the Democrats of the Rules Committee.

Wilson for Peace, Says Pou.

Acting Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee told the House that the McLemore resolution "had been telegraphed to the capitals of Europe and had paralyzed the arm of the Executive in dealing with foreign nations because there accompanied the resolution reports that Congress was not behind the President of the United States."

"It is charged," continued Mr. Pou, "that the McLemore resolution does not raise the real issue. We believe it does because it says that Americans traveling on armed ships do so at their own risk. Is there a member here who would stand for such a doctrine as that? Is there a human being in this country who would relinquish our rights? The President is standing for the sovereignty of this nation, he is standing for all that goes to make up the sovereignty of a great Government. When the American flag means no protection to the citizens of this country it means the contempt of the civilized world for a nation that will not protect its citizens.

"There has been another charge that President Wilson wants war. All the imps of hell never devised a more infamous lie! No President except Abraham Lincoln has ever gone through trials uch as Woodrow Wilson has undergone in the last twelve months."

Mr. Pou said President Taft had recently advised Americans to stand behind the President. "Mr. Taft's entire course since he left office has been characterized by great patriotism and the finest taste," said Mr. Pou. "And it is a remarkable fact in this connection that the three living men who have been President—Roosevelt and Taft, former Executives, and the present Executive—all stand together as a unit today for the protection and preservation of the rights of American citizens."

Representative Chiperfield, Republican, of Illinois declared he favored standing by the President.

"The people of Illinois," he declared, "are desirous of standing by the President to preserve the flag of the nation, untarnished and unsullied, but there is no more dangerous man than he who at all times insists on the full measure of his rights, regardless of what disastrous consequences might follow. He is usually either a fool or a knave, and sometimes both."

Scattered applause from the Democratic side greeted Representative Gardner, Republican, who spoke on the parliamentary status of the McLemore resolution.

"If you want to stand with the President and two ex-Presidents, you will vote to sustain the rule and table the McLemore resolution," said he. Mr. Gardner was the first Republican to line up squarely with the President in the debate.

"The thought furthest from President Wilson's mind is a desire for war," declared Representative Bennet, Republican, of New York. He attacked the rule, however, as "cowardly, evasive, and treacherous." He complained that the House gave many hours to routine business and would give only four hours to consider a resolution "involving war."

Cantrill Stirs Applause.

Representative James C. Cantrill, a Democratic member of the Rules Committee, exclaimed:

"This is not the time for divided counsel; it is not the time that foreign nations should be confused or misinformed as to what sentiment in this country is. I would be untrue to my country and my flag if I did not comply with the wish of the President and vote on this question. President Wilson has kept us at peace; every American citizen should thank God today that Wilson is President."

This was greeted with enthusiastic applause on the Demicratic side.

Representative Irving Lenroot, a minority member of the Rules Committee, urged the House to throw open the armed ship controversy to full discussion and amendment of the McLemore resolution.

"This House can either defeat this rule and leave the matter in the hands of the President, where it is now," he said, "or it can defeat the previous question and permit amendments that will afford opportunity for a vote on the real issue. Vote down the previous question and you will have a chance to vote on a question of simple warning. The responsibility is on you. If you vote for the previous question on this rule you cannot say afterward that you had no opportunity to vote on a suitable resolution of warning. Any man who really believes in a resolution of warning and votes for the previous question on this resolution is subject to the charge of cowardice. By so voting he cuts off opportunity for the offering of a substitute resolution or amendment."

Representative Graham, a Pennsylvania Republican, brought wild cheers from the Democrats when he declared he would stand by the President. "The matter before us today," he said, "is whether the House will attend to its business and permit the President to attend to his. I am not throwing bouquets at the President, but when he is right I propose to stand by him. I want him to go on unhindered in his work. How can the President conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations when there are reports of divided counsels here and the House attempts to interfere with his duties. If this matter ever comes to such a serious question as war, then the House will have its functions, but it has nothing to do with these diplomatic negotiations."

Decker Draws the "Rebel Yell."

One of the speeches that aroused great applause and an occasional "rebel yell," as they call it in the House, was made by Representative Perl Decker, a Missouri Democrat, who strode from one side of the House to the other as he painted a word picture of the horrors of war and European battlefields. Mr. Decker, one of the exceptional orators of the House, was cheered wildly by the majority of the Republicans and many Democrats. He replied to Representative Heflin of Alabama, who had called upon "My Southland" to stand by the President. Mr. Heflin asserted that the issue was between President Wilson and Kaiser Wilhelm, between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff.

In reply Representative Decker said:

"In Germany the issue was, will we stand by the Kaiser? In England the issue was, will we stand by the King? In Russia, democratic Russia, the issue was, will we stand by the Czar, the little vicar of God?. If war comes we will all stand by the President of the United States. But this, thank God, is a representative Government. And I wish to say to the insinuating gentleman from Alabama the question now is, will you stand by the American people? You cannot dodge the question, gentlemen of the Southland and gentlemen of the Northland. The question is, will you go to war on what Mr. Lansing says is a doubtful right? I am willing to go to war if necessary. My people have borne their part. My father and my uncles fought to preserve the flag. But I say to you, the private citizens of this country, the men who pay the taxes, the men who if there is a war will die in the trenches, the men who will breathe the asphyxiating gas, the mothers of the boys whose flesh and blood will be scattered and spattered on the fields of battle, want to know before war is declared why they have to go to war.

"I have stood by the President of the United States. I have stood by him in his efforts to carry out the mandate of the American people. He has said that if an American citizen on board an armed merchant ship is drowned by a German submarine without warning he will hold Germany to strict account. Stripped of its diplomatic language, it means that if an American life is lost as the result of the sinking of an armed merchant ship without warning—it means war. I am willing to go to war for an American right, but not for a 'doubtful legal right,' as Mr. Lansing says.

The Mexico Warning.

"I am willing to go to war for an American right, but it must be a vital right. Our people had rights down in Mexico. They were valuable rights. They were definite, specific, and certain, based upon treaty obligations. Oh, I know there was no responsible Government down there to call to account for the violation of those rights, but nevertheless we could have sent an army to maintain those rights. But I believe the President did right when he said, in behalf of the lives and the welfare of the mass of American citizens, 'We will not sacrifice the lives of our American citizens for the sake of a few Americans in Mexico,' and warned those Americans in Mexico to come home. Now, if it is right to warn Americans in Mexico to come home, who have certain definite and established rights there in the name of God why am I a traitor and a coward when I stand in the halls where Henry Clay stood and say, You shall not hurl the miners and the farmers of my district into this hell of war, you shall not take the sons from tme mothers of my district and sacrifice them at Verdun or in the trenches of Europe in order to maintain a doubtful right."

Representative Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri, Republican, said that 85 per cent. of the men who had talked in the House were in favor of a warning.

"Do you not think that Germany will hear that?" he asked. "Do you not think your talk will go there, as well as your vote? You talk one way and then propose to table this resolution in order to duck it and say it never came to a showdown. As I understand it, the Congress is not the rubber stamp concern it was a year ago. We have been asked for our opinion. We are given the privilege of expressing it, five minutes at a time, and then are offered the opportunity of voting for or tabling a resolution which you would not permit to have amended and in which you have left the objectionable things. You know if you took them out the President would come in about one to ten. We might as well call a spade a spade. The purpose of this program this afternoon is to give exploitation to a lot of gentlemen who talk loudly and bravely about patriotism, but who never came to a showdown on this vote."

Mr. Meeker said the cheapest insurance for munition boats was Americans abroad. He accused the Democrats of dodging the armed ship issue and talking patriotism instead of expressing the opinion asked by the President.

"You do not care to come to a showdown vote," he concluded. "I am pro-United States and pro-horse sense; not pro-German nor pro-Ally, and I say you are simply making a play here to claim the President was vindicated when he was not."

Quotes The London Times.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican with progressive tendencies, read an article from The London Times telling of attacks on submarines by armed merchant vessels and pointed to the article as showing the fallacy of the argument that liners were armed for defense only. Then he read Secretary Lansing's memorandum to the Entente Allies proposing a modus vivendi recognizing armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers and not entitled to immunity from attack without warning. He insisted that this memorandum was President Wilson's memorandum and quoted Mr. Lansing as saying "My Government," an expression, contended Mr. Cooper, that could not have been used without the sanction of the President. He contended that President Wilson gave Senator Stone and others who consulted him to believe that he was ready to go to war over the armed ship issue, whereas a few weeks before he showed that he regarded travel by American citizens on armed vessels as a doubtful right.

"Are we willing," he asked, "that Robert Lansing or President Wilson shall have the power to lay down the rule limiting the use of submarines when, God forbid, we should be compelled to use this implement if we had war?"

Mr. Cooper illustrated his point by suggesting that the United States might be at war with Japan and a Japanese liner attempted to land munitions on the Pacific Coast. Under the rule sought to be established by the President, he said, "you and I must stand back with our submarines because on this Japanese liner there are two Chinamen." There was applause at this. Mr. Cooper said that he had seen articles copied from Japanese and Russian newspapers urging a coalition of the two Governments—a coalition, he suggested, that might wipe out our ships.

"Shall we stand by the President whatever he may do?" asked the Wisconsin member. "Is this Russia or America? In order for one to stand by a man it is first necessary that the man shall stand still." There was much laughter on the Republican side at this.

Representative Miller of Minnesota, Republican, cited the McLemore resolution's provision that Americans be warned that if they took passage on armed belligerent merchant ships they would do so at their own risk. "Nobody but a cowardly man, nobody but a cowardly Congress would indorse any such proposition," he declared, and was applauded. The Congress had sat in humiliated silence while Americans were stood up against walls and shot in Mexico and while Americans were sent to the bottom of the ocean, he said. He believed in standing by the President in holding that Americans had the right to travel on armed ships, but he believed also that it was the part of prudence and patriotism not to take passage on such ships.

Bay State in Line.

Mr. Rogers of Massachusetts, Republican, urged the House to support the President.

"We are all agreed that peace should be maintained if it can be done with honor," he said. "We are all agreed that war is horrible, and the surest, soundest, wisest way to avoid war is to support the President and not tie his hand. We should kill the McLemore resolution as promptly and effectively as possible. This vote today is not an evasive one. A vote on the McLemore resolution is a square vote on the issue of upholding or opposing the President of the United States on the foreign issues."

Mr. Foss, Republican, of Illinois, declared the effort to adopt a warning resolution was clearly an attempt to take out of the hands of the President the handling of foreign relations. Referring to President Wilson's letter to Representative Pou, stating that reports of the division of the opinion in Congress had greatly hampered the negotiations with Germany, Mr. Foss said:

"We all realize that such a condition of affairs weakens the voice of the President and paralyzes his hand. There is no question as to the duty of every American citizen at a time like this."

Representative Hamill, Democrat, of New Jersey, said:

"I deeply deplore the necessity at this time of differing with the President of the United States. I am going to vote against tabling the McLemore resolution because I will not become partner in any proceeding to plunge this country, to plunge 100,000,000 human beings, into the European inferno of slaughter, and then attempt to justify my treachery on the flimsy pretext of party loyalty."

Representative McLemore, the author of the resolution, had thirty seconds for a speech. Amid interest on the floor and a craning of necks in the gallery he stood in front of the speaker's rostrum, and said a few words inaudible to the membership and the gallery alike.

Representative Oglesby, Democrat, of New York declared that from the time of the inauguration of George Washington the management of diplomatic affairs had been left to the President and not to Congress.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky, Democrat, spoke for ten minutes: "It's one thing," he said, "for men to think that people ought not to travel on the merchant ships of a belligerent; it's another thing for Congress to solemnly make such a declaration.

"I marvel at the men who attempt to show that President Wilson is undertaking to drive this country into war. The history of the President during three years of turmoil will not warrant the most bigoted partisan in making such a declaration."

Ex-Speaker Cannon said that so far as he was concerned he had voted against the "previous question" and against the rule, and pointed out that the whole matter had been brought up in the House not from his side but from the Democratic side.

"I am not for the McLemore resolution in all its provisions," he said, "but the President not having appeared before the House, and for other reasons, I shall register my vote against the tabling of the resolution."

Republicans Groan.

Moans, groans, and cries of "No! No!" from the Republican side of the House greeted Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee, late in the afternoon when he said in closing the debate on the resolution that the Senate action on the warning resolution was satisfactory to the country.

"I know it was not satisfactory to those Republicans who would make political capital of it," said Mr. Flood. "I do not think that any member misunderstands the issue upon which we are going to vote. I do not agree to the objections to the McLemore resolution. It is as broad and as good as the proposed substitute brought in here today by a Republican member of the Rules Committee. The question before this Congress is whether it will with its vote sustain the hand of the President in the diplomatic controversy he is having with Germany. The Senate has taken action which is satisfactory to the whole country."

At this point the clamor raised by the Republican side of the house was so great that Mr. Flood was unable to proceed for more than a minute, the Speaker banging his desk vigorously with his gavel.

"I know it is not satisfactory to Republicans who would make political capital of it," he continued, and another storm of cries from the Republican side interrupted him.

"I think the House in a few minutes also will take action that is satisfactory to the country," he continued when silence was restored.

Mr. Flood said the McLemore resolution would, if adopted, say to the world that "We will not defend our President in the exercise of a well-established and universally recognized right under international law."

"We have made suggestions in the note of Jan. 18, 1916," he added, "to England and the other allies to change certain features of international law, and the suggestions were declined, so that the old international law permitting the arming of merchant vessels stands.

"If we yield to Germany we would have to yield to the Allies, and so on, so the whole fabric of international law would crumble, piece by piece. We cannot yield to Germany without admitting the awful crime of the sinking of the Lusitania was justified. The only course to pursue is to stand up strongly for the international law. This the President of the United States has done, and has done it in such a way as to serve the rights and principles of humanity.

"We propose this afternoon to cast a vote that will show the nations of the world that there is no divided America. In the votes taken so far this has not been made a party question. Many Republicans voted with us, and I believe more of the Republicans will join with us in the final issue, the vote to table the McLemore resolution."

When he concluded, Mr. Flood moved to table the McLemore resolution and the final vote was taken. The House then adjourned.

Final Vote in House of Representatives On Motion to Table Armed Liner Resolution

Ayes, 276

Democrats, 182

Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Alexander, Allen, Almon, Ashbrook, Aswell, Ayres, Barkley, Barnhart, Beakes, Bell, Blackmon, Booher, Borland, Brumbaugh, Burnett, Byrnes, (So. Carolina,) Byrns, (Tennessee,) Caldwell, Candler, Cantrill, Caraway, Carew, Carlin, Carter, (Oklahoma,) Casey, Cline, Coady, Collier, Connelly, Conry, Cox, Crisp, Crosser, Davenport, Dent, Dewalt, Dickinson, Dill, Dixon, Doolittle, Doremus, Doughton, Dupre,

Edwards, Egan, Estopinal, Evans, Farley, Ferris, Fields, Finley, Flood, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gandy, Gard, Garner, Garrett, Glass, Godwin, Goodwin, Gordon, Gray, (Alabama,) Gray, (Indiana,) Griffin, Hamlin, Hardy, Harrison, Hart, Hastings, Hay, Hayden, Heflin, Helm, Helvering, Holland, Hood, Houston, Howard, Huddleston, Hughes, Hulbert, Hull, (Tennessee,) Humphreys, (Miss.,) Jacoway, Johnson, (Kentucky,) Jones, Kettner, Kincheloe,

Kitchin, Lazaro, Lee, Lesher, Lever, Lewis, Lieb, Liebel, Linthicum, Littlepage, Lloyd, McAndrews, McClintic, McGillicuddy, McKellar, Maher, Mays, Montague, Moon, Morgan, (Louisiana,) Morrison, Moss, (Indiana,) Murray, Neely, Nicholls, (S. Carolina,) Oglesby, Oldfield, Oliver, Olney, O'Shaunessy, Overmyer, Padgett, Page, (N. Carolina,) Park, Patten, Phelan, Pou, Price, Quin, Ragsdale, Rainey, Raker, Randall, Rauch, Key,

Rayburn, Riordan, Rouse, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, (Missouri,) Sabath, Saunders, Scully, Sears, Shackleford, Sherley, Sherwood, Sims, Small, Smith, (Texas,) Sparkman, Steagall, Stedman, Steele, (Penn.,) Stephens, (Miss.,) Stone, Stout, Summers, Taggart, Tague, Talbott, Taylor, (Arkansas,) Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Tribble, Venable, Vinson, Walker, Watkins, Watson, (Virginia,) Webb, Whaley, Williams, W. E., (Ill.,) Wilson, (Florida,) Wilson, (Louisiana,) Wingo, Wise, Young, (Texas.)

Republicans, 93

Beales, Britt, Browning, Carter, (Mass.;) Cooper, (Ohio,) Cooper, (W. Virginia,) Crago, Curry, Dale, (Vermont,) Dallinger, Danforth, Darrow, Dempsey, Dunn, Edmonds, Emerson, Fairchild, Farr, Fess, Fordney, Foss, Freeman, Gardner, Gillett,

Glynn, Gould, Graham, Gray, (New Jersey,) Greene, (Mass.;) Greene, (Vermont,) Griest, Guernsey, Hadley, Hamilton, New York,) Haskell, Hicks, Hinds, Howell, Humphrey, (Wash.;) Husted, James, Johnson, (Wash.;) Keister, Kelley, Kennedy, (R. I.;) Kiess, Krieder, Lafean,

Lehlbach, Loud, McArthur, McCracken, McFadden, McLaughlin, Magee, Mapes, Miller, (Pennsylvania) Moores, Morin, Mott, Nichols, (Michigan,) North, Oakey, Paige, (Mass.;) Parker, (New Jersey,) Parker, (New York,) Peters, Platt, Porter, Pratt, Rogers,

Rowe, Sanford, Scott, (Michigan,) Scott, (Pennsylvania,) Sells, Sinnott, Smith, (Idaho,) Smith, (Michigan,) Snell, Snyder, Stiness, Swift, Temple, Tilson, Tinkham, Treadway, Ware, Walsh, Ward, Wason, Williams, (Ohio,) Winslow.

Progressive, 1

Martin.

Noes, 142

Democrats, 33

Bailey, Black, Bruckner, Buchanan, (Illinois;) Buchanan, (Texas;) Burgess, Burke, Callaway,

Church, Dale, (New York;) Davis, (Texas;) Decker, Eagle, Fitzgerald, Flynn, Foster,

Hamill, Hensley, Igoe, Keating, Konop, Lobeck, McLemore, Reilly,

Shallenberger, Shouse, Sisson, Slayden, Smith, (New York;) Steele, (Iowa;) Stephens, (Nebraska;) Tavenner, Van Dyke.

Republicans, 102

Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Bacharach, Barchfeld, Bennet, Britten, Browne, (Wisconsin;) Butler, Campbell, Cannon, Capstick, Cary, Chandler, (New York;) Charles, Coleman, Cooper, (Wisconsin;) Costello, Cramton, Davis, (Minnesota;) Denison, Dillon, Dowell, Drukker, Dyer, Ellsworth,

Esch, Focht, Frear, Fuller, Garland, Good, Green, (Iowa;) Haugen, Hawley, Hayes, Heaton, Helgesen, Hernandez, Hill, Hollingsworth, Hopwood, Hull, (Iowa;) Hutchinson, Johnson, (South Dak.;) Kahn, Kearns, Kennedy, (Iowa;) King, Kinkaid, La Follette, Langley,

Lenroot, Lindbergh, Longworth, McCulloch, McKenzie, McKinley, Madden, Mann, Matthews, Miller, (Delaware;) Miller, (Minnesota;) Meeker, Mondell, Mooney, Moore, (Pennsylvania;) Morgan, (Oklahoma;) Moss, (W. Virginia;) Mudd, Nelson, Norton, Powers, Ramseyer, Reavis, Ricketts, Roberts, (Mass.;)

Roberts, (Nevada;) Rodenberg, Rowland, Russell, (Ohio;) Siegel, Slemp, Sloan, Smith, (Minnesota;) Stafford, Steenerson, Sterling, Sulloway, Sutherland, Sweet, Switzer, Timberlake, Towner, Volstead, Watson, (Penn.;) Wheeler, Williams, T. S., (Ill.;) Wilson, (Illinois;) Wood, Woods, Young, (North Dak.)

Progressives, 5

Copley, Schall, Elston, Stephens, (California,) Nolan,

Others, 2

Kent, (Independent,) | London, (Socialist.)

Not Voting

Clark, (Fla.,) paired with Chipperfield. Brown, (W. Va.,) with Hamilton, (Mich.) Taylor, (Col.,) with Hilliard.

Absent

Adair, Cullop, Dies, Dooling, Driscoll, Gregg, Henry, Loft, McDermott, Stephens, (Texas.)

REPUBLICANS GAVE VITAL AID.

Eastern Members' Votes Decisive on Previous Question.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It was the support of Eastern Republicans that saved the day on the vote on the previous question in the House today. Without any Republican and Progressive aid the Democratic majority would have had too few votes to carry their point. Of the 63 Republicans voting in favor of the previous question 53 were from States in the East, Virginia, North Carolina, and West Virginia. Michigan contributed 6 of the Western votes, Ohio 2, Illinois 1, and Tennessee 1. The list is as follows:

Greene, (Mass.,) Bachrach, (N. J.,) Greene, (Vt.,) Beales, (Penn.,) Griest, (Penn.,) Britt, (N. C.,) Carter, (Mass.,) Guernsey, (Me.,) Cooper, (Ohio,) Hamilton, (N. Y.,) Cooper, (W. Va.,) Hinds, (Me.,) Crago, (Penn.,) Husted, (N. Y.,) Dale, (Vt.,) James, (Mich.,) Dallinger, (Mass.,) Kelley, (Mich.,) Dempsey, (N. Y.,) Kennedy, (R. I.,) Dunn, (N. Y.,) Kiess, (Penn.,) Emerson, (Ohio,) Kreider, (Penn.,) Lafean, (Penn.,) Fairchild, (N. Y.,) McFadden, (Penn.,) Farr, (Penn.,) McLaughlin, (Mich.,) Foss, (Ill.,) Magee, (N. Y.,) Mapes (Mich.,) Freeman, (Conn.,) Miller, (Del.,) Gardner, (Mass.,) Morin, (Penn.,) Gillett, (Mass.,) Nichols, (Mich.,) Mott, (N. Y.,) Glynn, (Conn.,) Paige, (Mass.,) Graham, (Penn.,) Parker, (N. J.,) Gray, (N. J.,) Parker, (N. Y.,) Peters, (Me.,) Platt, (N. Y.,) Porter, (Penn.,) Rogers, (Mass.,) Sanford, (N. Y.,) Scott, (Mich.,) Scott, (Penn.,) Sells, (Tenn.,) Snyder, (N. Y.,) Stiners, (R. I.,) Temple, (Penn.,) Tinkham, (Mass.,) Treadway, (Mass.,) Vare, (Penn.,) Walsh, (Mass.,) Ward, (N. Y.,) Wason, (N. H.,) Winslow, (Mass.)

TAMMANY VOTE SPLIT.

Usual Solidarity Not Maintained on Armed Liner Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Tammany Congressmen did not show their accustomed solidarity in the voting in the House today on the armed liner resolution. Representative Fitzgerald, the veteran Brooklyn Democrat, who is a firm organization man, voted for the "previous question" on the adoption of the special rule that limited debate on the McLemore resolution of warning to Americans and prevented amendments to that measure. This meant that Mr. Fitzgerald stood by the House organization in presenting the issue that the President wanted decided in a clean-cut way. But on the merits of the proposal, the warning itself, he voted against tabling the resolution.

Representative Conry, who is regarded as the leader of the Manhattan Democrats, voted to order the "previous question" and to table the McLemore resolution. That was the way the Administration supporters voted.

The votes of other Tammany members were:

Caldwell, in favor of tabling the McLemore resolution as well as for the previous question; Flynn, against the previous question and against tabling the resolution; Dale, against tabling as well as against the previous question; Maher, in favor of tabling, as well as in favor of the previous question; Griffin, in the affirmative on both motions; Riordan, in favor of tabling, as well as in favor of the previous question; Loft, not voting; Farley, in favor of tabling, as well as in favor of the previous question; Dooling, not voting; Carew, in favor of tabling, but for the previous question; Patten voted, as did Carew, and so did Hulbert; Bruckner voted against the previous question and against tabling.

RESULT FORECAST IN LONDON.

"Next Step Lies with Germany," The Graphic Comments.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—The result of the vote in Congress on the McLemore resolution reached London too late for extended comment, and most of the papers print the news without particularly featuring it, as the result had been generally forecast and the British public had dismissed the matter from the realm of uncertainty as soon as the result of the Senate's vote on the Gore resolution was announced.

The Graphic comments: "It is highly creditable to American politicians of both parties that they have taken so definite a stand in defense of national honor. The next step lies with Germany. If she persists in the policy of sinking armed merchantmen the probabilities are that soon American citizens will be drowned and American property destroyed. Then the American Government will have to consider whether they will take that outrage lying down or go to war."

BRYAN BELITTLES VOTE.

But Is Glad If It Will Help Wilson Keep the Peace.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 7.—Commenting on today's action of the House of Representatives in the armed ship controversy, William J. Bryan, ex-Secretary of State, who discussed "Militarism" at a meeting here tonight, said he did not believe the vote on the McLemore resolution represented the sentiment of Congress on the actual issue of warning Americans.

"The question was presented in such a way that there is little significance in the vote," he said. "It does not represent the sentiment in Congress as to the wisdom of Americans traveling upon belligerent merchantmen. Had this question been presented and the opinion of Congress asked upon it, there is no doubt that a majority in both Senate and House would express themselves in favor of preventing Americans from traveling into the danger zones on belligerent ships.

"If the action of Congress helps the President to reach a peaceful settlement of the controversy, everybody will be happy."

COMMENT ON THE VOTE.

Defeat of the McLenore Resolution Is Generally Commended.

Congressional Conspiracy Defeated.

From The World.

The Congressional conspiracy against the President and against the honor of the Nation has failed of its immediate purpose. But the American people still have a supreme duty to perform in respect to their own patriotism. That duty is to deal drastically with every member of Congress who participated in this plot to exalt the military necessities of the German Empire above the faith and the traditions of tne Republic.

"Pro-Foreign Propaganda" Foiled.

From The Sun.

The message that was written in the journal of the House yesterday was the same that was recorded in the Senate four days before. It gave notice to the world, to every power, belligerent or peaceful, that the attempt to cut the ground from beneath the feet of the President had failed; that the Congress of the United States would not forge a weapon against America, and that pro-foreign propaganda, selfishness, and the shortsightedness of timorous dispositions do not rule the nation's councils.

That message was more explicitly stated, its terms were more exactly defined, its phrases were more satisfactorily composed, by the Representatives than by the Senators, but in each case the essential sentiment was conveyed that the American republic has not been delivered into the hand of conspirators, of weaklings, of sentimentalists, or to the mercies of a combination of these unwholesome elements.

"Dubious Glory" for the President.

From The Tribune.

The President could drag the insurgents to water, but he could not make them drink. They have escaped his trap. They are free to continue their work of undermining his leadership. What scanty and dubious glory he may get out of a refusal by the Senate and the House to vote on resolutions affecting his conduct of foreign relations is obscured by the fact that it was in the interest of the insurgents in Congress, and not in his own interest, that a direct vote was dodged.

The Democratic leaders in the two houses have not rallied willingly behind the President. They made a "scrap of paper" of his letter to Mr. Pou. They still mean to embarrass him, to block his legislative plans, and to weaken his prestige as a candidate for re-election. His hands will be strengthened, so far as his armed merchantman policy is concerned, by the votes in the House and the Senate. That is a gain for national honor and good faith. But so far as the reestablishment of his leadership of the Democratic Party is concerned, his sampaign against the insurgents in Congress has clearly failed.

Now for a Moral Housecleaning.

From The Herald.

The House of Representatives has repudiated Wilhelm the Nihilist and his field commanders, Count von Bernstorff and Mr. Bryan, quite as emphatically as the Senate did last week. The vote taken in disposing of the McLemore resolution should end the pro-German agitation conducted for the purpose of embarrassing the President and besmirching this nation.

Let the present crisis through which the Government of the United States has passed be a warning. Public opinion should now bring an end to the pro-German agitation of the few which is misrepresenting the many; to the professional Irish agitation of the few for the misrepresentation of the many; to the newspaper toleration of the wicked attempt to military domination to rule the world, and to the weak-kneed Congressional truckling to a few pro-German politicians who cannot speak for the masses of voters of Teutonic blood when a question comes of allegiance to Germany or allegiance to the United States!

Let there be a sort of moral housecleaning in this country while President Wilson proceeds to the business in hand.

Calls It Warning to President.

From The German Herold.

"Even with manipulation President Wilson triumphed only with 276 votes as against 143 which were opposed. This vote alone signifies that Mr. Wilson's policy is not favored by the undivided support of the country. One must not forget that it rarely happens that a Congress does not stand united behind the President on any question of foreign policy. The division will be accepted by all as a warning to the President not to drive this country into the war."

KITCHIN'S STATE FOR WILSON.

Bishop Horner Says North Carolina Will Stand by Him Solidly.

The people of North Carolina will stand by the President, regardless of the resignation of Representative Robert N. Page or the attitude of Representative Claude Kitchin, according to the Right Rev. Junius M. Horner, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, who is now in New York. He said they would do so not because they might agree with the policies of the nation's Executive, but because they believed the country should be united in support of the President. Bishop Horner was a college mate of Mr. Wilson at the University of Virginia and subsequently at Johns Hopkins University.

He said he was one of those who believed all should stand by the President, yet he agreed with Representative Page in the wisdom of a resolution warning American citizens not to sail on armed liners of belligerent nations.

"Nevertheless," said Bishop Horner, "the people of North Carolina will place Representative Page in the same class with Bryan as a quitter. They will believe that he should have continued to fight for what he considered to be right. Most of us agree with Representative Page on the question of warning American citizens not to sail on armed liners. We are a peace-loving people, and we do not want to be dragged into this conflict on a technicality in international law, especially since modern conditions seem so completely to have upset international agreements.

"We believe American citizens who are strongly in sympathy with some of the nations now at war might deliberately sail on armed liners with the intent of having this country plunged into the conflict. Thousands of them are fighting in Europe, and there are as many more who will make as great sarcifices. However, it is more likely that only foolhardy Americans would take such risks.

"When I say we are for peace I do not mean we are for peace at any price. I think that phrase has been made the subject of excessive ridicule. We are willing to fight when the essential rights and honor of our country are threatened. There are no braver people than the citizens of my State. There are more than 3,000,000 persons in the southern Appalachian Mountains who are the descendants of the original settlers of the American colonies. They are brave and patriotic, but they do not believe the whole country should be engaged in war on behalf of a few foolhardy ones who persist in technically exercising a right."

Bishop Horner is well informed of sentiment and conditions throughout North Carolina because his work has taken him not only to the cities and towns within his diocese, but into the heart of the mountains where he is trying to build educational institutions. He is in New York to raise funds for an industrial school at Valle Crucis, seventy miles northwest of Asheville, where parents and children alike are to be taught how to cultivate farms, manage dairies, run power looms, and in general to better their condition.

North Carolinians in this city are not apparently in accord with the views of Mr. Page.

George Gordon Battle, a New York lawyer, who is a native of North Carolina, said yesterday that he did not agree with the view of Mr. Page.

"I know Mr. Page," said he, "and I have the highest regard and esteem for him. I do not doubt that his action was inspired by the highest motives. I regret, however, that he acted as he did, for I think he made a mistake."

J. W. Cannon, President of the Cannon Mills, said yesterday he was for preparedness himself, and that he did not believe that the opinions of Mr. Page reflected those of the majority of the people of North Carolina.

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TO VOTE ARMY BILL THEN QUIT CONGRESS

Opposed to Preparedness, Sherwood Nevertheless Thinks President Should Be Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Because he believes President Wilson should be sustained, Representative Isaac R. Sherwood of Toledo, a leader of the Anti-Preparedness forces in the House, today announced that he would vote for the Administration Military bill, increasing the standing army from 100,000 to 140,000 men, and then decline to be a candidate for re-election on account of personal convictions that no such increase should be made. Furthermore, Mr. Sherwood today voted to sustain the President in his contention that American citizens should be allowed to exercise their rights to ride on armed belligerent merchantmen, although personally he favors a warning resolution.

"So long as I am in Congress," said Representative Sherwood, "I shall vote to sustain the President, but as I do not want to be here and be overridden on everything I believe in, I have decided not to be a candidate for re-election. I think my district should be represented by some one who is in sympathy with the Administration, so I am notifying my constituents at this time, in order that they may have ample opportunity to pick out some one who is in sympathy with the preparedness demands of the Administration. I cannot seek re-election on a platform that pledges the party to militarism. My convictions against the policy of extreme preparedness are such that I can not and will not seek re-election on the President's preparedness platform."

When his attention was called to the anti-preparedness speech he made on the floor of the House a few weeks ago in which he advocated reducing the present standing army of less than 100,000 by half, he said:

"I have not changed my convictions, but I believe Chairman James Hay of the House Military Committee has kept the bill down as much as he could, and I purpose to support him as long as I am a member of Congress."

"Is your district in favor of preparedness," Representative Sherwood was asked.

"I do not know," he replied.

Representative Sherwood is 81 years of age. He is serving in his sixth Congress. He is Chairman of the Invalid Pensions Committee, and fathered the Dollar-a-Day Pension bill passed in the last Congress.

REQUESTED WILSON TO JOIN IN MEDIATION

Sweden Reported to Have Asked His Participation in Neutral Peace Conference.

LONDON, March 7.—Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent sends the following:

"A dispatch to the Politiken from Stockholm says it is stated in Swedish political circles that the Swedish Government on two separate occasions applied to the United States to obtain President Wilson's co-operation for concerted mediation toward peace.

"President Wilson, who already at an early stage of the war had his offer rejected, adds the dispatch, declined to join the movement unless requested by the belligerents.

"It is stated that in Stockholm and other neutral capitals the question is being discussed of forming a mediation conference without the co-operation of the United States."

KING BACK IN ROME.

Returns Unexpectedly from Front to Confer with Ministers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 7.—King Victor, since the beginning of the war, has displayed those rare gifts as a soldier, statesman, and leader of men which distinguished his ancestors, near and remote.

Yesterday he was at the front encouraging, helping, and inspiring wherever there was danger, suffering, or need of advice. Today he suddenly appeared in the capital, and met his Ministers to confer with them concerning the international situation. He is in as close touch with foreign as with domestic affairs. Politicians speaking of him to date said: "He is a chip of the old block."

DENIES MORGENTHAU RUMOR

Son Says Ambassador Has No Intention of Resigning.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Administration officials were concerned tonight over reports that Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador to Turkey, might resign. It was understood some of the Ambassador's friends were urging him to remain in this country to assist in the next Presidential campaign. He is now at home in New York on leave.

The President is said to consider that Mr. Morgenthau has made one of the best records of any American diplomat abroad. Ira Nelson Morris, now American Minister to Sweden, was being mentioned tonight as a possible successor to him should he decide to give up his post.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said at 1 o'clock this morning that his father had left for Washington a little while before, and that he had positively no intention of resigning.

"My father is returning to his post at Constantinople," said Mr. Morgenthau, "as soon as his sixty-day leave is up."

BATTLESHIPS QUIT KIEL.

Information Received in Rome Held Up by British Censor.

ROME, March 5, (via London, March 7, Delayed.)—Twenty German dreadnoughts have left Kiel, according to information received here today.

The foregoing dispatch was held up by the British censor for two days. Another dispatch filed in London at 3:25 o'clock yesterday morning said that a fleet of twenty-five German warships was observed Monday cruising in the North Sea. This message was received in London from Vlieland, North Holland. It was added that the vessels approached from the northeast and later disappeared northward.

SUTHERLAND FOR WILSON'S POLICY

Continued from Page 1.

assume, and unless it is willing to forfeit the respect of mankind by becoming a craven thing, it must be prepared to sustain that position at whatever cost or consequence."

Senator Sutherland also opposed any change in the rule with respect to the sale of munitions of war or arming merchant ships for defense, asserting that any such changes now would be an unneutral act.

"Nothing in the long run can be more certain to bring trouble upon us than a policy of timidity and vacillation," said Senator Sutherland. "Such a policy is not in keeping with American traditions or spirit.

"If we shall ever have a war with another country, it is more likely to result from some deprivation of rights suffered by our citizens than from any other cause. In Mexico they have been unspeakably outraged, insulted, robbed, murdered—and this series of Mexican outrages has been interspersed with maritime horrors involved in the sinking of the Lusitania, the Ancona, and the others, with their loss of American life, and we have borne it and are bearing it all with a patience which begins to have a suspicious look of pusillanimity.

"We have demanded reparation and have kept on making such demands with decreased rather than increased insistency. The offenders have not been held to accountability, strict or otherwise, and we are now confronted with the proposal not that we shall insist upon reparation for wrongs already suffered but that we shall restrain our citizens from the further exercise of their rights for fear we may be put to the trouble and perhaps the danger of vindicating them.

"I for one am becoming sick and tired of the spineless policy of retreat and scuttle—the policy that, among other things, has ordered our people to abandon their rights in Mexico and that has made us flee our own plain duty in the Philippines. Instead of forever telling our citizens to run, I should like for once to hear somebody bid them stand, with the assurance that their Government will stand with them. Instead of warning our own people to exercise their rights at their peril, I would like to issue a warning to other people to interfere with these rights at their peril. The danger of it all is that by this policy of always backing down instead of backing up we shall encourage an increased encroachment upon our rights until we shall finally be driven into a crisis from which nothing but war can extricate us."

Senator Sutherland adhered closely to his written text and was heard by almost the entire membership of the Senate. No effort was made to continue discussion of foreign affairs after he had concluded and the Senate took up the Shields Waterpower bill.

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NEW BARALONG NOTE ARRAIGNS GERMANY

Britain Rejects Contention That Her Countercharges Had Been Disproved.

ATTACKS ARABIC STATEMENT

German Account Declared to be Disproved by Evidence in Possession of British.

LONDON, March 7.—The British reply to the German note sent through the American Embassy at Berlin in the middle of January, rejecting the British Government's offer for an investigation of the Baralong case by a court composed of American naval officers and announcing Germany's intention to adopt measures of reprisal, was issued tonight. It is for transmission to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London.

The Baralong, a British patrol boat, last Fall sank a German submarine, and allegations were made that men from the Baralong afterward killed members of the German submarine crew while they were in the water or on board the American steamer Nicosian, which had picked them up.

The British Government disclaims any intention to discuss further its general charges of the inhumanity of Germany's sea warfare, which it holds have been amply proved. Commenting on Germany's statement that her officers had been acquitted of all blame after a thorough examination into the three cases which Great Britain asked Germany to refer with the Baralong case to an American naval board—the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic, the destruction of a stranded British submarine by a German destroyer, and the German submarine attack on the British steamship Ruel—the note says the German version of the sinking of the Arabic not only is inherently improbable, but directly contrary to all the evidence the British Government possesses from a large number of independent and truthworthy witnesses.

Case of the Arabic.

"What is the counterevidence on which the German Government relies?" says the note. "Has the Captain of the submarine been tried for murder? Has he even been accused of any deed which, in German eyes, is not meritorious? If, as his Majesty's Government believe, he sank the Arabic without warning, do the German Government so far agree with the rest of the world as to treat that action as a crime? If they do, why should they hesitate to condemn the sinking of the Lusitania? If they do not, why investigate the case of the Arabic?"

The note says the British Government finds it difficult to believe the German version of the attack on the submarine stranded on the Danish coast was based on the report of any responsible German officer.

"In any case," the note continues, "it is wholly untrue. There was no engagement. The British submarine had been four hours on shore before the German destroyer attacked her. Her crew in endeavoring to save themselves were shot at in the water by machine guns and shrapnel. This incident took place in the presence of Danish destroyers. It can be proved by superabundant testimony, both British and neutral. At what value after this are we to rate 'a thorough investigation' as thoroughness is practiced by the German authorities?"

The note says that in the case of the steamer Ruel the German Government contends that it did nothing more than put in practice a legal method of retaliation against Great Britain for interfering with German trade, but that it was not these general principles which, while utterly dissenting from them, the British Government desired investigated by the proposed tribunal.

"Illegal, Cruel, and Murderous."

"To sink a merchant vessel," says the note, "without examining whether she is a lawful prize, to compel passengers and crew to leave their ship and endure all the hardships and dangers of a voyage in open boats over stormy seas seems to his majesty's Government to always be illegal, often cruel, and sometimes murderous. This procedure, nevertheless, represents the high-water mark of German humanity in their conduct of submarine warfare, and it was not therefore proposed to refer to it in the tribunal designed to deal with the three specific outrages of peculiar atrocities."

In the Ruel case, the note says, the atrocity consisted not merely in compelling the crew to take to the boats, but in firing upon them afterward with rifles and shrapnel, killing one man and severely wounding the Captain and seven other men. On this subject, the note adds, the German Government does not even pretend to have made anything in the nature of an investigation.

The German conclusions regarding the Baralong case, the note continues, not only are quite inconsistent with those the British Government had arrived at, but were based on statements inconsistent with each other. The only witness whose antecedents the British naval authorities have been able to examine, the note says, was not even at sea when the events "of which he was claimed to have been an eyewitness occurred."

Inquiry into the four contemporary cases, says the note, would enable the world to judge between German and British methods of warfare. If when the limited investigation proposed into the four cases was concluded the German Government desired its scope extended the British Government would welcome such a proposal.

Denies Inhuman Retaliation.

Denying the German charge that the British Government in dealing with submarines intends no longer to respect the rule that an enemy put out of action should be spared, the note says:

"It is true that, acting under their Government's orders, German sailors have bombarded open towns and have ruthlessly drowned men, women, and children, neutrals as well as belligerents. It is also true that what German sailors have done the German press has loudly applauded.

"But it is not true that the British Admiralty has ever desired to retaliate by refusing mercy to an enemy who had been put out of action. Were it otherwise, indeed, neither the German Government nor the German people would have just ground for complaint. It is not in consideration for their deserts that the Admiralty reject it. They reject it because in their opinion it is inconsistent with the traditions of the service for which they are responsible."

GREEK-TURK ENTENTE AGAINST BULGARIA?

Rome Hears Negotiations Have Begun to Guard Against Future Aggression.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—The Rome correspondent of The Mail states that it has been learned on good authority that negotiations have been begun between Greece and Turkey supposedly aiming to safeguard Greek and Turkish interests from danger of future aggression on the part of Greater Bulgaria.

JOFFRE DISCIPLINES DOCTOR

Junior Surgeon Imprisoned for Talking Too Freely About Fighting.

PARIS, March 7.—General Joffre has ordered that a junior army surgeon be held in close arrest for thirty days for having conversed too freely with fellow passengers on a railroad train in regard to operations at the front.

GERMANS GAIN ON VERDUN FLANKS

Continued from Page 1.

fly bombarded railway establishments of Bar-le-Duc.

Tonight's British official report says:

The day has been quiet except in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where the enemy made three unsuccessful bombing attacks last night. This morning he exploded a mine in the same place. We command the crater.

There has been much activity with trench mortars, grenades, and artillery fire between the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Loos.

TO CUT ROAD TO CHALONS.

Paris Thinks That Is the Object of the Drive Northwest of Verdun.

PARIS, March 7.—The immediate object of German attacks to the northwest of Verdun, resulting in the occupation of the French advanced post of the village of Forges, appears to be to take the railway between Verdun and Châlons. Forges had 480 inhabitants, who lived in a street of the same name, which runs into the Meuse. The houses, as at Douaumont, were strung along each side of the street that winds through the woods of Forges, where the Germans have been for some days.

From the Côte de l'Oie to the Châlons-Verdun Railway there is eight miles of territory, reported easy to defend. One great difficulty for the Germans to overcome, it is pointed out, would be the heights of the Bois Bourrus-a-Charny, on which the French have the aid of all the defensive organizations of te fortress. The Germans now hold in that territory the interior of the loop of the Meuse.

French military critics continue to search for a reason that could impel the German effort against so difficult a position as Verdun and its adjacent defensive lines on the right and left. The Temps concludes that the events in Turkey are sufficient explanation.

"Erzerum, Mush, and Bitlis," it says, "mark rapid steps in the Russian advance toward the road to Bagdad. The Russians have opened in Persia Kermanshah. the door of Mesopotamia. Saloniki will soon be reinforced by the Serbian Army and become a threat more and more formidable for the Bulgarians.

"It was the hope of counteracting the impressions caused by events in the east and against the discontent which is echoing in the Prussian Diet and the German Parliament that decided the Germans to let loose their offensive against Verdun in this season, unfavorable for operations and transport."

FOUGHT GUNS TWO DAYS.

French Artilleryman Lost His Battery, Joined Another, and Perished.

PARIS, March 7.—An artillery officer who took part in the battle of Verdun has been authorized to make a statement of his experiences and observations. He tells this story of the beginning of the struggle:

"A battery of 90-millimeter guns, established at Haumont, although it had been reached by an infernal fire, valiantly carried out all instructions given to it. Shells of 305-millimeter calibre from the German heavy guns literally rained around this battery. In less than a minute thirteen of them fell around our guns, and the battery of 90s, after having wiped out a large number of the enemy, was obliged to cease firing.

"At this moment a Sergeant Major of a battery of field artillery, named Pierrard, approached the commander of the batteries and said:

"'Commander, my battery of 58s no longer exists. Please employ me elsewhere.'

"'Very well,' replied the commander, 'put yourself at the disposal of the battery of 90s.'

"Pierrard collected the men who had been working with him and brought them to the battery of 90s and opened the fire again and with admirable vigor. He served the pieces for forty-eight hours and kept constantly in communication with the commander, demanding ammunition for his duel, a veritable epic duel with the German guns. Unfortunately, it was impossible at last to send him supplies.

"'Use up what you have in the way of ammunition,' ordered the commander, 'and then blow up your guns.'

"The enemy was approaching. Their first ranks came so near the guns that Pierrard and his companions had to defend themselves with their carbines. Then they began to fire again with the 90s until the moment when their position became absolutely untenable, and they blew up the guns and withdrew. Probably during this movement of falling back Pierrard, brave among a multitude of brave men, was killed. He disappeared from that moment. He was not the only one to show magnificent devotion to his country."

THINK ATTACK IS SHIFTING.

French Observers Believe It Will Be Delivered West of the Meuse.

PARIS, March 7.—"My impression of the situation is that of my colleagues and can be expressed in two words—growing confidence," said the Chairman of one of the chief committees of the Chamber of Deputies last night. There is much speculation, according to the same authority, as to the exact meaning of the new turn which the batle of Verdun is taking, whether it is a diversion or the prelude of the transfer of the main German effort across the Meuse. The latter is the prevailing view, and the suspension of the attacks on the Douaumont Plateu is regarded in itself as encouraging, for it is felt that it amounts to an admission of a check. It also gives opportunity to strengthen the defenses still further.

The hills known as Le Mort Homme and Côte de l'Oie are considered by the military critics as stronger both through geographical position and artificial organization than Douaumont, and onslaughts upon them with dense masses of troops will lead only, it is confidently believed, to fresh cruel losses. The more efforts of this kind the Germans put forth the more rapidly, it is argued, will their strength be exhausted, and the sooner the end will come.

As the first result of their drive to the west of the Meuse the Germans took the town of Forges and since have advanced further to the south and southeast. The capture of Forges, which was an advance post and was not strongly held, was apparently the first step in a serious effort to storm the long crest extending from the Meuse to Forges Brook. The fire from the highest points along this crest, the Mort Homme and Ole Hills, took the Germans in the rear when they were attacking Douaumont by way of Vacherauville and was partly responsible for their failure of Sunday, while the violent and persistent bombardment of the German artillery had little effect on the fire of the French batteries along the crest. It would be natural, then, for the Germans, according to their known methods, to turn to the alternative of trying to storm the heights with masses of infantry.

The desire of the Germans to reduce the awkward salient formed by the Meuse north of Verdun was anticipated by the French, who were fully prepared for its defense with every confidence that the German attempt would only result in heavy losses for the attacking forces.

GEN. VON LOTTERER KILLED.

Director of the German Fire at Verdun Reported Fallen in Battle.

LONDON, March 7.—Major Gen. von Lotterer, commanding the German Artillery Division at Verdun, is reported to have been killed in action, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AUSTRALIANS AT VERDUN.

Siege Brigade Mans Heavy Guns of the French Defense.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Melbourne, published here today, to the effect that the Australian Minister of Defense had announced that an Australian siege brigade was fighting at Verdun, is the first statement printed here that British forces were operating with the French in that theatre of war.

It had been reported here that British artillery had been moved to Verdun and had been doing great execution, but it was not known whether the big guns transferred were being manned by British or French artillerymen.

Where the Germans Are Pressing In on Verdun

The heavy black line shows the battle front as it existed before the present drive began; the heavy dotted line the limit of German gains to date.

GERMAN ALLIANCE TO ENTER POLITICS

Continued from Page 1.

Republican House leader, Mr. Mann. His talks with Gore and Martine he pronounced "very satisfactory."

Mr. Koelble at his office yesterday afternoon expressed the belief that The World was the personal organ of President Wilson and denied that he or any other German-American had fathered either the Gore or the McLemore resolution, although he "would consider it a great honor to do so."

The World said that the new German propaganda to influence Congress came into being last December following the return from Europe of Mr. Koelble, who "had been to Europe in the interest of the German cause here."

"That statement," said Mr. Koelble, "is absolutely false. I did not go to Europe for that purpose. I went solely in the interest of my client, Hans Schmidt," a murderer recently executed in Sing Sing.

A circular was sent last Fall to prominent German-Americans stating that, "in view of the serious political position of all Americans of German blood arising from the unjust and unfounded statements of President Woodrow Wilson, it is our holiest duty to revenge to the utmost our curtailed rights as citizens of this country."

The circular contended that it was necessary to form a better organization and closer union, to show "the nativists what we can do," since "all mass meetings and protest meetings are useless if we are not in a position to show our strength at the ballot box."

Emphasis was laid on the necessity for secrecy, and it was suggested that not more than twenty men should be "in the know" and that the money to carry on the campaign should be raised from the smallest possible number of contributors. It was provided that all officers of the proposed organization should be men whose names were not Teutonic, Hungarian or Irish and that the movement should be organized "politically throughout the country for the purpose of influencing Presidents, Senators and members of Congress now and of electing those friendly to us next election."

Marsalis in Washington.

J. T. Marsalis appeared in Washington on Jan. 6, the day after the first Gore resolution to prohibit the issuance of passports for use on belligerent liners was introduced. On the same day the Gore bill to prohibit American citizens from traveling on belligerent vessels was introduced, and on Jan. 10 Mr. Gore introduced his joint resolution authorizing and directing President Wilson "to interdict the exportation of contraband of war to the signatory powers of the Declaration of London" when such power "shall be ascertained to be interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States."

In his letter of Jan. 6, Mr. Marsalis, using the name "Goethe," wrote Mr. Koelble of the progress he was making.

"I had," he said, "very satisfactory talks with Senator Gore and Senator Martine," and he told of appointments he had made with other legislators.

The letter of Jan. 11, signed "Locke," told of seeing Representative Stephens of Nebraska and Senator Gore of Oklahoma, both of whom had presented bills to prevent Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, and suggesting that they blend their bills into a joint resolution. The letter continues:

"They concurred, and I shall try to get them together and have them embody some of my suggestions. Their bills will be the advance guard of the embargo bill. Saw Kitchin and told him, as I also told Stephens and Gore, my society, composed of all branches of the white race, would hold a meeting when in their judgment it was advisable."

In the letter of Jan. 12 Marsalis gave what in his opinion was the attitude of various legislators toward President Wilson in the present international crisis. He said he had seen several Senators and Congressmen, and added: "Most of them listened attentively, but some with just a little impatience."

"Of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee," he writes, "I have seen Stone, the Chairman, who I believe is opposed to Lansing and Wilson. Of this committee I also saw Gore, who is utterly opposed to Lansing. Hitchcock, who is opposed to Lansing. O'Gorman, who is also opposed to Lansing. Smith of Arizona heard me patiently without expression. Borah, a Republican, has a fool idea about Americans going everywhere. I think, however, he will change such stuff. Senator Kern agrees avowedly, so does Senator Lewis, both free to say so to me. Our friend Senator Martine of New Jersey also said so to me. Senator Hoke Smith says the Senate will see that the United States will do busines with all countries.

"I have seen Representatives Dillon of South Dakota, Cooper of Wisconsin, Stephens of Nebraska, Bennet of New York, Smith of Buffalo, Kinchloe of Kentucky, Shackleford of Missouri, Staley of Kentucky, Kitchin of North Carolina, and Becker of Kentucky, all of whom want the freedom of the seas. I saw both Mann and Cannon, who listened impatiently but most willingly accept my aid and suggestions. I saw Padgett, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee. He will fall in line after a while.

"I am working with Stephens of the House and Gore of the Senate to put their bills in one bill as a joint resolution. I told them that my league would aid them in getting members of the House and Senate as well as helping them with propaganda (this was their suggestion.) I told both Stephens and Gore and also Kitchin that I would have a meeting held in New York or elsewhere to aid them. They all said they would consider the suggestion.

In a letter, dated Jan. 13, Dr. Hexamer urged Mr. Koelble to do all in his power to notify New York members of Congress to favor the Gore bills.

The letter from Leo Stern of Milwaukee said that it was a foregone conclusion that President Wilson would be renominated; that, to get a candidate against him acceptable to the German element, it is necessary that a portion of the delegations to the Republican National Convention—a quarter to a third—shall consist of approved distinguished German-Americans.

"With this end in view," he continues, "an interview with the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is necessary. I personally have done this here, and out of twenty-six delegates to the National Convention, we have been conceded ten. I believe that equal representations should be secured in every other State, and if, in a majority of the States this number could be secured only such a candidate would be nominated as represents the neutral American situation desired by us."

This scheme is called "The Wisconsin plan."

Henry Weismann in a letter advocated a strong stand against "the nativists" and "the pro-British who are behind the present Administration."

Says Letters Were Stolen.

Mr. Koelble, after reading the expose in full, issued this statement:

"The petty larceny thief, The New York World, has stolen or has received from thieves, stolen letters and correspondence, and, as one cannot expect decency from such a newspaper, it perverts the meaning of the stolen goods and uses them for political purposes on the eve of action in the Congress on the McLemore resolution, undoubtedly in an effort to intimidate such members of Congress as are weak-kneed to vote against peace and for probable war, by making it appear that the McLemore resolution has been sponsored by so-called pro-Germans. Any man of intelligence who will read The World article will, if he is fair, be convinced that all the men mentioned are actuated only by patriotic motives in promoting the best interests of this country."

"What is a 'nativist?'" Mr. Koelble was asked.

"A nativist," he answered, "is one of those persons in America who have a horror of foreign-born citizens, in other words they are Know Nothings. They want a foreigner to remain here twenty-one years before he is permitted to become a citizen. They think the only good American is the native-born American."

Asked about the status of Mr. Marsalis, Mr. Koelble said:

"He is a great admirer of William J. Bryan. What he did he did of his own accord and without advice or suggestion from me. Personally I have not communicated with a single member of Congress in this matter. I think that the Gore resolution is a Bryan resolution. We had nothing whatsoever to do with it. I am heartily in favor of it, however, and would consider it an honor had I fathered it. Marsalis has means of his own, and what he did was his own personal, private business, with which I had nothing to do."

"Suppose Colonel Roosevelt got the Republican nomination, what would the Germans do?"

"Support Wilson, I imagine."

"Suppose the worst comes to the worst with Germany, will the German-Americans support the President?"

"The Germans are good citizens. Personally I think the President would make the mistake of his career if he went to war on a technicality."

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, who is President of the New York State organization of the National German-American Alliance, also denied that he had taken any part in the alleged movement to maintain a German lobby in Washington to influence action by Congress.

FALSE, SAY LEGISLATORS.

Might Have Met Marsalis, but Not as a Pro-German Lobbyist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The story in The New York World this morning that a German-American political propaganda was under way for the defeat of President Wilson and the control of the Republican Presidential nomination, with the pushing of the McLemore and Gore resolutions as an incident, was the subject of many heated denials today by Congressmen referred to by T. L. Marsalis, the supposed German lobbyist, as having been visited by him. Senator Borah of Idaho, however, who was described by Marsalis in a report to New York as having "a fool idea about Americans going everywhere," and who defended President Wilson's stand last week in one of the noteworthy speeches of the present crisis, thought he remembered talking with a man who might have been Marsalis.

"If Marsalis was the man," said Mr. Borah, with a laugh, "he got me right enough, but I do not know the man's name. He spoke to me as if he knew me, and I did not like to ask, as I thought I might have met him before. He wanted a resolution introduced, and I told him it did not in any way represent my views, but that he might find some one else to introduce it. The only thing wrong in his letter so far as I was concerned was his opinion that I might change my attitude."

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, sponsor of the resolution, around which the fight in the Senate raged last week, said that he saw Marsalis a few times, but did not know he represented a propaganda. They discussed history, he said, and Marsalis spoke of the need of an alliance of the white races to protect their supremacy. Later Mr. Gore gave out this statement:

"There is nothing easier to say than that Senators and Congressmen have been influenced by a German lobby. This argument proves nothing except the absence of any other argument. It would be just as easy to say that the paper making the charge has been bought, bribed, corrupted, and debauched by the American owners of British ships, by the American owners of British bonds, by a pro-British lobby in the United States. Such an argument would prove nothing except the absence of any other argument. It would have just as much truth and just as little truth as the statement that Senators and Congressmen have been thus debauched.

"Epithets are not arguments. The unfairness of such an irresponsible accusation is demonstrated by the fact that many Senators and Congressmen who are in favor of warning American citizens off armed ships are strongly pro-Ally in their personal sentiments, but officially they are neutral, in accordance with their public duty and the President's proclamation."

Speaker Champ Clark, who was mentioned in one of the letters published as a man for whom it might be well to start a Presidential boom in New York and Missouri in opposition to President Wilson, branded the story both as to himself and the general propaganda for the curbing of the President's stand on armed merchantmen as a lie.

"Both tales are lies," said the Speaker, "plain lies. So far as I am concerned I want to say the whole thing is a lie. I want it stated just that way. I never heard of Marsalis."

In his speech on the McLemore resolution today Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, waved aloft a copy of The World and shouted angrily: "The whole thing is a deliberate, malignant, and malicious lie."

Representative Stevens of Nebraska, a Bryan follower, said that he had met Marsalis, but not as agent for German propaganda. Marsalis had reported that he was working with Mr. Gore and Mr. Stevens to effect a merger of their resolutions.

"The President has no better supporter than I," said Mr. Stevens, "and I expect to remain with him unless conditions change radically."

Senator Kern of Indiana, the majority leader in the Senate, and Senator Smith of Georgia said they knew nothing of any German lobby and did not recall meeting Marsalis, though they might have talked with him. Mr. Kern said that he always supported the President's foreign policies. Mr. Smith said that his views were well known and "freely expressed on the floor of the Senate."

Other Congressmen said they might have talked with Marsalis, but not as representing any one so far as they knew.

FEW SIGNS OF ACTIVITY.

Reports to The Times Show Germans Are Making Little Effort.

Reports made by correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES all over the country indicate that there is little evidence of any actual attempt by pro-German partisans to control the political parties in order to obtain the nomination of candidates favorable to Germany. The prevalence of Presidential primaries has made it more difficult to observe such propaganda, but there have been few signs of it in any unofficial conventions.

At the recent Democratic State Convention in Syracuse there was no sign of pro-German activities. Meyer of Buffalo, the German-American delegate at large, was named largely because he was a strong Wilson man. Tehre may be some defection in the districts where there is a strong German vote, but it is believed that this will amount to very little.

There is good reason to believe that the Germans will do their best to influence delegates in Illinois, but they have not done so yet. In Chicago and in the regions dominated by St. Louis and Milwaukee there will be a heavy German vote, but it is thought that the straightaway Americans will have an easy majority.

In St. Louis the fighting among German Republicans has been on purely personal issues; the Progressive have declared for Roosevelt, and there is no Champ Clark boom, the State organizations having come out strongly for Wilson.

At a convention of Democratic clubs recently in San Francisco, one club was composed entirely of German-Americans; these voted solidly against Wilson, but were heavily outnumbered.

Nothing has developed as yet in Pennsylvania to show that Germans are at work, though there is some talk of such activity. Reports from Boston and Baltimore indicate that there have been no such movements there, and in Ohio, in some parts of which State Germans are numerous, such fights as have occurred have been personal. Even Wisconsin has had no pro-German politics as yet. In Minnesota the opponents of Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman, made capital out of the fact that he was in New York shipping grain and horses to the Allies, but they mustered only fifty out of 1,450 votes in the convention, and there was no sign of pro-German activity as such.

PUTNAM AN AMERICAN, HIS REPLY TO GERMANS

Resents Charge that He Is a Meddling Englishman Promoting Anti-Teuton Meeting.

Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, was boiling with rage yesterday over the accusation made by the German opponents of the Carnegie Hall meeting, scheduled for next Monday evening, to protest against the Teutonic methods of warfare, that he is an Englishman meddling in American affairs.

"I am an American citizen—not naturalized—born of American parents, and my ancestors have lived in this country since 1640," said Major Putnam. "It is true that I was born in England. That accident of birth resulted from the fact that my parents, who had been on a tour of Europe, were in England on their way home when I was brought into the world. I am no more an Englishman than kittens born in an oven are biscuits. The assertion to the contrary is a mere German impertinence. Aside from my blood I established my title as an American citizen by fighting for my country during the civil war. If the United States ever goes to war again, be it with Germany, England, or any other nation, so long as I am alive I will not be too old to offer my sword again to my country.

"The American Rights Committee has called the meeting in Carnegie Hall next Monday evening to give New York an opportunity to express warm sympathy with President Wilson and to back him up in his present stand on international issues. We condemn those New Yorkers who are in this time of strife and bitterness throwing obstacles in the President's pathway. We particularly condemn Senator O'Gorman for taking part with those who are giving the impression to Berlin that the United States is not firm in its attitude and cannot act with direct and united consistence.

"The United States should put itself at the head of a league of neutral nations for the purpose of protecting the rights of neutrals—which, by the way, and as our pro-German friends forget, includes the rights and lives of American citizens.

"We take the stand that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was directly responsible for the actions of his subordinates—Von Papen and Boy-Ed. Those two men acted under direct and official orders. No responsible Ambassador would permit orders to be given over his head, nor would he permit orders to be given to his subordinates without his full knowledge.

"While we have full sympathy with President Wilson, we believe that he has been unduly patient with German evasion. The meeting of next Monday evening has not been called to criticise the President, but to incite him to stronger action concerning the rights of neutrals and the rights of civilization.

"At the meeting next Monday a stand will be taken against the three B's—Bryan, Bernstorff, and Berlin. The purpose of this meeting is to undo many of the wrongs done by Bryan, and to let the world know that the United States does not accept the doctrine of the Bryan group.

"There have been some threats that our meeting will be prevented, by force, if necessary. There will be no force sufficient to prevent this meeting, which is to be held within the laws of our nation and our State."

GERMAN FUNDS SENT HERE BY WIRELESS

Berlin's Heavy Sales of Exchange Send Marks Nearly 25 Per Cent. Below Par.

LOCAL BANKERS MYSTIFIED

Suggestion of Fear That Teutons May Lose War Scouted by Pro-German Financiers.

German banks, operating by wireless direct from Berlin, sold German exchange heavily on the local market yesterday, with the result that mark quotations broke to the level reached in the big slump of last Autumn. The rate of 72⅞ cents to the 4 marks for check remittances, touched in the afternoon, was equal to the minimum recorded on the former decline, the lowest that exchange dealers could remember, and nearly 23 cents below par. The wireless remittances sent from Berlin represented transactions usually carried on by cable and the cable rate also was forced down sharply.

When the suggestion was made to bankers with close German affiliations that the reason for the transfer of funds from Berlin to New York might represent fear in the German capital that the war was not shaping itself favorably to the Teutonic arms, it was rejected with emphasis. On the contrary, it was said, accumulation of resources here would seem to reflect no apprehension in regard to the trend of hostilities, and would indicate, further, that German bankers and business men felt no fear of a break between the United States and Germany.

The selling meant that the German banks were transferring funds to New York and it was estimated that several millions of dollars were credited to their account with banks and banking institutions here at the end of the day. The sudden increase of sales was puzzling to bankers, as they were unable to see the need at this time for increased resources in this city at the call of the Berlin banks. Since Jan. 28 there had been a decided check in the output of mark exchange, owing to an agreement among the banks of Germany to limit credits as far as possible to purchases in other countries of necessary supplies. The effect of this compact had been noted by bankers here, and it was supposed that it would be in evidence for some months to come, possibly until the end of the war. Yesterday's sales of exchange, it was said, were as extensive as on any day of the three months preceding the application of the bankers' agreement in Germany.

One theory advanced for the accumulation of German funds in local banks was that preparations were being made to make payment for goods bought some time ago by German importers. Last Summer, and also last Autumn, it was learned that round amounts of copper had been bought for German account to be delivered supposedly at the end of the war. Cotton, too, was bought by Germans for future delivery abroad, and from sources of excellent authority have come reports of extensive purchases of cartridges, rifles, and machine guns. It was believed that the bulk of these transactions were financed through long-term credits, subject to renewal from time to time, and some bankers were inclined to think yesterday that instead of renewing bills shortly to fall due, the buyers in Germany had decided to pay them and were sending funds for the purpose.

It is understood that a part of the war munitions bought by Germans several months ago were taken for the purpose of restricting the supply to the Entente Allies and for speculation, with the expectation of later sales to neutral countries at a profit. If these supplies have been sold, the money received at this centre would go to liquidate the original purchase price, and such a process would not necessitate the transfer of funds from Berlin. As Germany has been unable for more than a year to import goods from this country, as far as the authorities know, there would be no necessity for building up bank deposits here for direct trade purposes. With this thought in mind, bankers said, they were pretty much at sea to account for the heavy sales of exchange.

FRENCH AROUSED AT SWISS.

Aviator's Story Adds Fuel to Suspicion They Side with Germany.

PARIS, March 7.—The feeling which has been aroused in France by the reported partiality of the Swiss toward Germany, as indicated by the acquittal of the two Swiss Colonels accused of having supplied military information to the Germans, has been increased by the publication today of a long letter from Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, interned in Switzerland. M. Gilbert escaped from Switzerland last Summer, and was ordered to return. He says in part:

"The treatment to which I am subjected is worst than that of a prisoner. I envy my comrades in Germany, who at least can communicate with their friends, which I cannot do. I am informed that my term may be prolonged indefinitely. All this time a German officer who is interned, and who also tried to escape, is allowed to dine with friends and stay out until midnight."

BERNE, via Paris, March 7.—The National Council today discussed the question of neutrality. M. Buhler, Vice President of the Canton of Schyz, made a patriotic address, in which he urged a closer union of all the inhabitants of Switzerland. M. Sazy of Geneva criticised the military spirit which he said reigned in Switzerland, as also did M. Schuart of Lausanne.

Dr. Spahn of Schaffhausen, Council reporter in German, recommended the continuance of full powers to the Federal Council and declared them indispensable under the present circumstances. He deprecated what he characterized as legends arising out of incidents such as the prosecution of the two Swiss Colonels for communicating military secrets to Germany and Austria.

M. Seeretan, Council reporter in French, said it was impossible for intelligent men to remain indifferent in presence of the struggle in which the great European nations were engaged. He regretted that Switzerland had not protested against the violation of Belgium.

BOMB KILLS DUKE'S HEIR.

Lord Desmond Fitzgerald Was Experimenting with New Missile.

PARIS, March 7.—Major Lord Desmond Fitzgerald of the First Battalion, Irish Guards, and brother of the Duke of Leinster and heir presumptive to that title, was accidentally killed, according to a Calais dispatch to the Matin. He was experimenting in his tent with a new kind of bomb, when it exploded and a fragment struck him in the head. He was taken to a hospital and died an hour later.

Lord Desmond Fitzgerald was wounded in battle at the beginning of the war and was mentioned in the dispatches for distinguished service. He was born in 1888 and educated at Eton.

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TURKEY'S PLEA WILL BE REJECTED

Continued from Page 1.

lating on the possible outcome of peace overtures to Russia.

Exactly what understanding was reached by the Allies before the undertaking to conclude no separate peace was signed has so far remained a closely preserved secret. It has been stated that the agreement was signed without preliminary discussion of the basis upon which terms of peace would be settled by the Allies, but it seems inconceivable that the document of Sept. 5, 1914, could have been drawn up without a more or less concrete understanding as to the broad outlines upon which Sir Edward Grey and his fellow signatories conceived peace to be possible. There is reason to believe the latter view to be correct, even though there may have been no definite formulation of views.

Any overtures by Turkey to Russia would, in the opinion of good authorities here, be considered in the light of the general incidence of such a move upon the plans of all the Allies. Certain declarations made by Premier Asquith and other statesmen as to the future of the Ottoman dominion cannot be lost sight of, though of course considerations, developing at subsequent periods, must naturally affect statements which predicate future policy. Under all these circumstances it is held here in some quarters that while overtures for peace by Turkey to Russia would occasion no surprise, their chances of acceptance would be extremely remote.

From another well-informed source THE NEW YORK TIMES has obtained an emphatic opinion that the reported Turkish overtures are unlikely to have any real basis. This view is rested upon the belief that Turkey now is so bound up with Germany that she would be unable to back out of the war no matter how much she wanted to do so. While there is undoubtedly a strong sentiment among the Old Turks for ending the war with Russia, it is argued that the Young Turks under Enver Pasha must stick to their agreement with Germany, even if for no other reason than to maintain the consistency of their policy in entering the war.

The Old Turks have never been in sympathy with the war policy, THE NEW YORK TIMES' informant said, and are eager for the day when Turkey will once more be at peace. England has many friends among the Old Turks as well as in the Young Turks party who have always regretted that Turkey went to war with the Allies. The Young Turks sympathizing with the Allies, however, have no voice in the policy of Turkey owing to the Prussian domination of Turkish Governmental powers.

The Germans not only have foisted their military leaders upon Turkey, thus commanding the situation at Constantinople, but have flooded the Turkish coffers with gold, which has gone a long way to stiffening the backbone of Enver Pasha. Exactly the same course has been pursued, this authority explained, as the Germans followed in the case of Austria in January, 1915, when Vienna threw out hints of her willingness to hear peace terms from the Allies. Germany at once sent diplomats and military leaders all through Austria, so that soon all talk of peace between Austria and the Allies was stifled and has not cropped up since.

While Turkey is believed here to be heartily sick of the war, it is not thought she will be able to break the bonds by which she is tightly bound.

Egyptian Campaign Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Official and diplomatic Washington was keenly interested today in the statements printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning to the effect that everything indicates that the Grand Duke Nicholas's victories in the campaign of the Russians in the Erzerum region of Armenia, the shortage of food throughout the Ottoman Empire caused by the poorest crops in a generation and sales of requisitioned Turkish food stocks to the Germans, and other elements in the situation, had broken the Turkish defense, and that these things were rendering Turkey's power of offense and defense less effective daily.

The authority from which THE TIMES obtained this information cannot be disclosed, but is of the most trustworthy character, and when consulted today again confirmed the facts as set forth in THE TIMES this morning. The additional information was obtained that everything indicates that the successes thus far met with by the Russian armies operating around Erzerum, Trebizond, and Bitlis have effectually blocked the project of the Turks' occupation of Egypt and the capture of the Suez Canal. Forces that the Turks intended to use in the Suez Canal campaign, it is understood, are being withdrawn for use against the Grand Duke Nicholas in an effort to block his advance westward.

For some time after the evacuation of Gallipoli Peninsula by the allied Anglo-French forces the disposition of the Turkish forces against which they were pitted in the Dardanelles campaign was a military mystery. It now appears that it has been the purpose of the Turks to utilize a portion of these released Turkish troops in their campaign toward Egypt and the rest in the campaign against the Russian advance from the direction of the Caucasus. Some of these forces were, it is understood, actually sent toward Erzerum, but without success, in the effort to check the Russian advance and save Erzerum.

Information reaching Washington indicates that the campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas has been planned not only so as to produce the withdrawal of Turkish forces from Palestine and the Tigris, but also in what is understood to be his perfected drive from Erzerum by way of Kharput, Diarbekr, and Aleppo to Alexandretta, with a view to cutting the Turkish lines of supplies both for the Egyptian and Bagdad campaigns of the Turks.

It would appear that in that portion of Asia which was the cradle of civilization centuries ago when Nineveh, Babylon, and Bagdad were the three largest cities in the world, the campaign of the Allies is being carried out successfully along systematic lines in a series of inter-related movements that will radically change the political aspect of that section of Asia after the war in the event of its successful consummation. The objective point of the three expeditionary forces sent up the Tigris River from the Persian Gulf by the British is Bagdad, and the purpose in endeavoring to take Bagdad is to checkmate the Turkish-Teutonic project for a continuous line of railway from Berlin, via Constantinople, to the Persian Gulf, the Asiatic links of this line of communication being commonly described as the Bagdad Railway.

FALL OF TREBIZOND AWAITED BY RUSSIANS

Will be Followed by Resumption of Main Army's Advance Westward of Asia Minor.

PETROGRAD, March 7.—The success of the Russian Black Sea coast manoeuvres, in which the Russians landed forces to the east of Trebizond, is attracting great attention.

This is not due solely to the Russian strategy which is gradually expelling the Turks from the coast towns on the way to Trebizond, but because upon the favorable conclusion of these operations rests the possibility of the continued advance of the central Russian army toward Sivas. The capture by the Russians of Trebizond, if it materializes, will enable the central army to resume its westward march.

The Russian progress along the Anatolian coast has been the result of a series of strategic surprises, made possible by the skilful co-operation between the fleet and coast troops. The fleet, being used as a mobile right wing for the troops operating along the shore, has advanced well ahead of the land forces and struck at the Turkish forces on the flank and rear and forced them to retire. Landing parties have then joined the land forces in occupying the abandoned coast towns. In this way the villages of Atina and Mapavra have been taken, and the Russians are making steady progress along the road to Rizeh, which is thirty miles east of Trebizond.

Since the country along the shore, with its mountain ridges rising from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, offers an insurmountable barrier to a frontal attack, the Russian Staff apparently has decided to depend solely upon a continuance of the coast manoeuvres to drive the Turks from this region.

The Turkish losses during the last few days of fighting are said to have been very severe.

TEUTONS AND TURKS QUITTING THE BALKANS?

Paris Hears Kaiser's Troops Have Been Sent to the Western Front.

PARIS, March 7.—A delayed Havas dispatch, filed in Saloniki on Saturday, gives a report that almost all the Austrian and German troops which had been concentrated on the Balkan front have left for the western front.

Some Turkish regiments, the message says, have been sent from the Balkans to the Caucasus.

Bulgar-Greek Clashes on Border.

ATHENS, March 4, (via Paris, March 7.). Delayed.—Further friction has occurred between Greek and Bulgarian soldiers along the frontier. A Greek soldier inadvertently crossed the border and was made prisoner by the Bulgarians. A demand that he be returned to Greece not having been complied with, three additional regiments of Greek troops were sent today to the district of Drama, thirty miles northeast of Seres.

An Athens dispatch of Sunday night, filed after the foregoing delayed message, said Bulgarian soldiers had attacked Greek frontier guards in the neighborhood of Macikovo, near the frontier.

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New and staple patterns.

Complete assortments. $1.50 up All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Soft and stiff cuffs.

BENJAMIN CLOTHES STETSON HATS FOWNES GLOVES

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Inflicted Happiness

In this world where so many people live happily—and do not know it;—

It were wise for us occasionally to remind our patrons of the pleasure they are deriving from Cross wares.

Folding Photograph Case (closed and open)—Of colored pliable morocco, moiré silk lining, mica-protection:—

Card Size	Cabinet Size
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1 opening . $2.75	1 opening . $3.75
2 openings $3.50	2 openings $4.50
3 openings $4.25	3 openings $6.00
4 openings $5.25	4 openings $8.00
5 openings $6.00	5 openings $8.50
6 openings $7.00	6 openings $9.50

Combination Shawl or Veil of crocheted Shetland wool, in colored gross grained morocco case, satin lining; 7¼x3½ inches.... $6.00

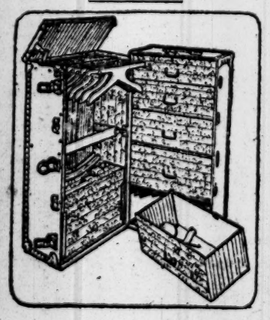
Ribbon Case (at upper right)—Of colored glazed calfskin, gold border design, white satin lining, bolt of baby-ribbon and bodkin of silver plate, complete..... $3.75

For Ladies

White capeskin, 1 button..$1.50-$2
Tan capeskin, hand-sewn...$1.75
Grey mocha, 1 button..$1.50-$2
White doeskin, washable..$1.50-$2
Yellow chamois, washable..$1.50-$2

For Men

Tan capeskin, hand-sewn....$1.75
Grey mocha, piqué, or outseam..$2
White kid, evening dress....$2.00
White doeskin, washable..$1.75-$2
Yellow chamois, washable..$1.50-$2



The New Cross Wardrobe Trunk

For men or women. Of 3-ply Veneer Basswood, green fibre covering and binding, spring lock, drawbolts, brass mountings. Fitted with 9 garment hangers, 2 leather straps for umbrellas; 5 drawers; top drawer with four compartments, lock and key fastening, men's hat box drawer, 2 lower interchangeable drawers for ladies' hats, and shoe box. Size: 40 x 22 x 22½ inches $27.50

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Dealers Throughout the World

BOOTH IS OPTIMISTIC IN THE FACE OF WAR

Salvation Army Head Believes a Better World Will Emerge from It.

SEES WOMAN EMANCIPATED

Her Advance the Most Marked He Has Observed in His Sixty Years of Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—General Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army will celebrate his sixtieth birthday tomorrow, when the War Cry will publish a character sketch by Harold Begbie, an article entitled, "The Happy Warrior."

"It is good to find such man at 60," writes Mr. Begbie, "running over with the most splendid optimism. General Booth sees deeper into the calamity of this awful war than those who wring their hands over it as if Hell had suddenly been let loose upon earth. He feels as deeply as they the agony and waste of it; he is sharply pierced by its inexpressible horror; but he sees that out of it is emerging a better world of international sympathy and a world which will have learned that without God all is chaos. Moreover—and this is matter for the most profound reflection—he stubbornly and challengingly affirms that all the agonies and sufferings and bereavements of the war are as a drop of water in comparison with that ocean of misery which men so long tolerated unmoved in drunkenness, prostitution, and the exploitation of the poor by the greed of capitalism.

"So the war does not shake his optimism. He believes it will prove to the democracies of Europe the absurdity of settling disputes by brute force, and he also believes that the democracies of Europe, after this furnace of suffering, will learn to look away from materialism and set their gaze more steadily than ever before on moral idealism.

"'The greatest change,' he said to me the other day, 'which has come over this since I was old enough to take a hand in it, is the change from parochial nationalism to something very like international solidarity. When I was a boy nations lived in watertight compartments. The barriers between nations seemed insurmountable; the estrangements between races appeared everlasting. But look at the world today. The workman in the Black Country or in the Clyde no longer looks upon the workman in Italy or in the iron works at Petrograd as belonging to another planet. The pitman in the Rhondda Valley feels himself a brother with the pitman in Westphalia; the peasant in Ireland does not want to crack the head of the peasant in the Swiss mountains. One thinks of the other, not in terms of national pride or military ambition, but in terms of home and family, of wife and children, of old age and sorrow.

"'This change is most significant. Compare it with the state of things fifty years ago and you can hardly exaggerate its importance. The new spirit in life is making for the world's happiness, the world's peace, and the world's progress.'

"It is the same when he looks back on the organized religious life of nations.

"'You cannot imagine the change which has taken place,' he says cheerfully. 'You are too young. Of course, there have been mistakes, but the great thing is that the awakening has come. On the whole, there is an advance. The churches have broken free from sleep; they are awake; they are sincere; they are trying to make the world a better place, and the nations themselves are responding to this fresh sincerity. With modesty I venture to claim that the Salvation Army has been the first cause in this spiritual awakening. We have stirred up the priests and parsons; yes, really we have done that.'

"'Another cause of his optimism is found in the immensely improved position of women. Fifty years ago woman played an inconspicuous part in the national life. She was either a slave or a toy. Now women are coworkers with men, and the refinement and spirituality of women are gradually making themselves felt in the life of the nation.

"'In nothing in the whole range of my experience,' he says, 'do I see a more striking or more beneficient contrast with the past than in the position woman now occupies in the mind and heart of the world.'"

TURKS STOP MEAT EXPORTS

Riotous Housewives Force the Prohibition of Shipments to Germany.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—Demonstrations, organized principally by women against the exorbitant prices of necessaries of life and the partiality shown the Germans to the detriment of the natives, have resulted in the prohibition of the exportation of meat which Germany instituted with the opening of the Berlin-Constantinople Line, according to advices to Reuter's Athens correspondent from Constantinople.

A railroad car containing preserved meats bound for Berlin was stopped at Adrianople, where the meat was sold to the populace at reasonable prices.

CHURCHILL WARNS BRITAIN ON NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

"These new ships are what the country relies on to meet and overcome any further development Germany may have made."

Colonel Churchill specified ships of the Queen Elizabeth type, armed with 15-inch guns, that had been planned during his administration of the navy. Parliament had sanctioned fourteen such ships with 15-inch guns, and twelve actually were started before the war began. If all these had been completed safely, he declared, then the margin of safety had been adequately secured, but no details were forthcoming as to progress.

Besides the rapid carrying out of the former program respecting capital ships, Colonel Churchill maintained that it was essential to have a further new program, adding: "We must provide not only against Germany's former known program, but also her unknown program, which she surely has been developing to the utmost."

Already the country had felt the grave effect of a shortage of ammunition, he said, and if there should now come a shortage in naval equipment, he contended, it would cause irreparable loss.

"Lord Fisher," Colonel Churchill continued, "must be brought back to the Admiralty, where there exists lack of driving power and energy which cannot be allowed to continue. The Admiralty would be vitalized and animated by the recalling of Lord Fisher. I desire to have placed on record that an attitude of pure strategic passivity would not have been the attitude of my board of the Admiralty during 1916."

Referring again to Lord Fisher, Colonel Churchill continued: "When Prince Louis of Battenberg laid down the charge which he had executed so faithfully I was certain there was only one man who could succeed him, and that man was Lord Fisher. I made it plain that I would work with no other First Sea Lord.

Must Waive Personal Feelings.

"The first six months of the naval administration in this war will, in my opinion, rank as one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the Royal Navy. My mind is clear that we cannot afford to deprive ourselves or the navy of the strongest and most vigorous forces available. No personal consideration must be allowed to stand between the country and those who serve her best.

"It is with a deep sense of responsibility that these words of warning are spoken," continued Colonel Churchill. "It is not too late for action, and the Admiralty must hurl itself into the task of meeting every requirement."

Reverting to Mr. Balfour's statement that the chief restriction on naval construction was labor, Colonel Churchill asserted that when the navy was at stake there could be no limitation by labor. If the First Lord of the Admiralty found this difficult, then it was for him to overcome the difficulty. It would not suffice to say he was doing his best. The speaker said that the Admiralty must prepare to meet new and novel dangers by novel expedients. It was the unexpected that must be guarded against.

"The submarine menace," he said, "may present new and grave dangers, for which the Admiralty must be prepared with maximum efficiency. The great remedy against Zeppelins is to destroy them in their sheds, and I cannot understand why the policy of Lord Fisher and myself is not carried out to raid these sheds at Düsseldorf and Wilhelmshaven."

Colonel Churchill concluded with an earnest appeal against a "negative strategic policy," declaring that the Naval Board over which he presided would never have been content with a naval policy of "pure passivity."

Admiral Sees "Consternation."

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, the member for Portsmouth, who was elected to the vacancy caused by the elevation of Lord Charles Beresford to the peerage, declared that if the Admiralty adopted Colonel Churchill's suggestion and brought back Lord Fisher there would be "general consternation throughout the navy." He added that Colonel Churchill was asking the First Lord and the government "to commit harakiri." That, he declared, was the meaning of the "intrigue."

Admiral Meux wanted to know what had been going on between Colonel Churchill and Lord Fisher, who formerly had been "at daggers drawn." He asserted that Colonel Churchill himself had stated that while at the Admiralty he could not obtain proper guidance from Lord Fisher, then First Sea Lord, and the Admiral desired to know whether that was the man they ought to bring back when the navy itself had not called for him.

Admiral Meux concluded by declaring that everybody wished Colonel Churchill success in France and hoped he would stay there.

After discussing a few minor questions relating to the navy, and hearing Ronald McNeill, Unionist member for East Kent, declare that if Colonel Churchill's speech remained unanswered it would cause much disquietude in the country, the House adjourned.

Mr. Balfour said that never before in Great Britain's history had there been so much naval construction as in the last nineteen months. He asserted the fleet was far stronger than at the outbreak of the war, except in regard to armored cruisers. Many of the cruisers which had been lost had not been replaced.

He emphasized the magnitude of the task Great Britain had taken upon herself since the operations in the Mediterranean began, in transporting, feeding, and supplying the forces there. Moreover, the appearance of German submarines, not only in home waters but in the Mediterranean, had added to the responsibilities already undertaken. He said about 4,000,000 combatants, 1,000,000 horses, 2,500,000 tons of stores, and 27,000,000 gallons of oil for the British and their allies had been transported. This task, in the presence of hostile submarines, had thrown an enormous amount of work upon the Admiralty which could not have been foreseen at the outbreak of the war. The dangers experienced were new dangers, and he felt the nation could look with satisfaction at the manner in which the Admiralty had carried out its vast work.

Justice had not been done, Mr. Balfour continued, to the preparations made by the Committee for Imperial Defense and the Admiralty for such a sudden emergency as arose in August, 1914. They had done all and more than they had professed to do and in a manner reflecting greater praise on all concerned.

Sees Vindication for Churchill.

Mr. Balfour said the work of the navy during the war had been splendid. He remarked incidentally that his predecessor, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, was completely justified when, reviewing circumstances at the outbreak of the war, he claimed that the fleet he had prepared was adequate for the great task of maintaining command of the seas.

After explaining that it was impossible to give details and that he could deal only in a general manner with the way in which the Admiralty is discharging its responsibilities, Mr. Balfour said the British fleet had become an international fleet, carrying on international work and serving many nations. There was no truth, he continued, in the suggestion that the present Admiralty Board had halted the shipbuilding activities of its predecessors, whose policy, in a general way, was still being pursued.

Speaking of the navy's expansion, Mr. Balfour said a fair measure of its growth was the fact that its personnel had more than doubled within that period and its tonnage had increased by 1,000,000.

Dealing with the relative values of heavier and lighter than air machines, Mr. Balfour said it was extremely desirable from a naval point of view to have lighter than air machines to supplement the efforts of the fleet in scouting. The greatest difficulty had been—he was speaking not of Zeppelins, but of non-rigid airships—to erect suitable accommodations.

With regard to shipbuilding he said: "At no time in our history has there been so much shipbuilding for war purposes as during the last nineteen months, but we are still not satisfied. A real limit is imposed upon us by labor difficulties.

"In dreadnoughts, battleships, dreadnought cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, and patrol boats there has been a great augmentation, which has not suffered any check."

The same held good, the first Lord declared, with respect to guns, stores and munitions.

The Royal Naval Division, he said, had covered itself with glory at Gallipoli. The wastage had been great, and the Admiralty proposed to keep it up to its full strength of six battalions. He paid warm tribute to the work of the fleet and said the health and discipline of the men left nothing to be desired.

The First Lord similarly paid tribute to the officers of the Mercantile Marine, who "in the face of the actions of a ruthless and unscrupulous enemy" confronted the dangers and ignored the perils till they met them. He tendered these officers his hearty thanks in behalf of the Admiralty.

Navy Aero Service Increased.

Warm praise was given by the speaker to Colonel Churchill in connection with the establishment of the naval air service. The growth of this branch of the service, he asserted, was even more remarkable than the increase in ships, the aerial service having expanded tenfold since the war began.

Mr. Balfour said the Admiralty had procured a large and especially suitable tract of land for the purpose of training aerial pilots for the navy. This work was to be under command of Commodore Payne, who had rendered invaluable service. He said the navy always must have an aerial service of its own.

Mr. Balfour made his revelations in the course of his statement in introducing the estimates for the navy for the coming year.

The votes for money for the navy will be moved by means of "token" figures. One thousand pounds will be mentioned to represent unknown millions. The only exact information which will be given in the navy estimates this year will be that regarding the personnel, approximately 350,000 officers and men, an increase of 50,000 over last year.

In summing up the conclusions to be drawn from his remarks, Mr. Balfour provoked laughter by saying there was a kind of Teutonic swagger which he would not go within a thousand miles of, and that he desired to show nothing in the nature of overconfidence.

Alludes to Moewe's Return.

The First Lord said he had seen statements that Berlin was beflagged on the occasion of the return of the German raider Möwe. He said the Möwe had got back to Germany by the north of Iceland. Doubtless the Captain and officers of the Möwe displayed seamanlike qualities, Mr. Balfour continued, but he thought the British ought to draw the conclusion that if the enemy's capital was beflagged for such a feat their standard of achievement was not a high one.

Mr. Balfour said that in his opinion there was not the slightest justification for certain pessimism which has reached him from various quarters. He acknowledged that the most ambitious provisions would not preclude accident or disaster, and granted that the British naval obligations to Great Britain's allies had tended to increase anxiety as to the efficiency of the fleet. The world, he added, had come to recognize that the British fleet no longer was merely for the protection of Great Britain's own shores and commerce, but that upon the basis of the British fleet the entire alliance depended.

"I fail to understand," said the First Lord in conclusion, "how anybody who was confident in August, September, and October, 1914, could be anxious in 1916. He must be somewhat poor-spirited who is unable to face the future with serenity."

What Balfour's Figures Reveal.

At the outbreak of the war the number of warships in the British Navy of 1,500 or more tons and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons totaled 545, with a tonnage of 2,743,756, of which 77 ships, with a total of 555,506 tons, were then building. These figures were prepared by the Office of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy Department, July 1, 1914.

The figures presented by Mr. Balfour reveal also the fact that the personnel of the British Navy has been more than doubled since the beginning of the war. Then it was 151,000 officers and men; it is now 350,000. Since the beginning of the war no official information has been forthcoming as to the number, increase, and disposition of the British fleet. Two points, however, have been dwelt on by newspaper correspondents who have been privileged to visit the Grand Fleet off the coast of England.

These points are the increase in the number of superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers, the latter of which combine the speed of a destroyer with the major battery of a dreadnought, and the presence of certain battleships which were known to have taken part in the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts in February and March last. Since the evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula it is therefore concluded that this class in Eastern Mediterranean waters has been replaced by armored and light cruisers. From other sources it has been learned that a vast fleet of motor boats ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 tons each has been built in England, Canada, the United States, and even in Australia for the campaign which is being carried on against the German undersea boats.

When the war began the capital ships and cruisers of Great Britain and Germany were as follows:

CAPITAL SHIPS.

	Great Britain.	Germany.
Dreadnoughts	20	13
Pre-dreadnoughts	22	13

CRUISERS.

	Great Britain.	Germany.
Battle cruisers	4	3
Armored cruisers	15	4

In the nineteen months of the war the naval forces of each country have been diminished in these units as follows, without counting the protected cruisers of the British or the light cruisers of the Germans:

Great Britain has lost in capital ships and cruisers, respectively, nine and eight, leaving a total of thirty-three capital ships and eleven cruisers; Germany has lost none and four, leaving a total of twenty-six capital ships and three cruisers.

It is estimated that since the war began the British naval casualties have reached 12,000 and those of the German 7,000.

14 Major Ships Added to Navy.

On Nov. 13 last The Daily Express of London in a collation from various sources arrived at the conclusion that fourteen superdreadnoughts had been added to the British navy since the outbreak of the war, all of which would be completed by January, 1916. Of these only two have figured in the dispatches—the 15-inch gun and the 25-knot oil-burning battleships, Queen Elizabeth and Warspite—but it is a fact that there also have been completed the battleships Benlow and Emperor of India, sister ships of the Iron Duke, and also the battle cruiser Tiger.

Great Britain also has made extensive purchases of foreign warships building at her yards. The Agincourt is the name of a superdreadnought, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, which was building at Elswick when the war began for Brazil and then called the Rio de Janeiro. This ship had meantime been purchased by Turkey from Brazil and renamed the Sultan Osman I. The British transaction dates from Nov. 5, 1914, when war was declared on Turkey. Another Turkish ship was also acquired, the armored cruiser Rashadieh, whose name was promptly changed to Erin. She is slightly smaller than the Iron Duke and carries sixteen 6-inch guns instead of twelve. There were also a couple of destroyers building at Cowes, which were taken over from Chile.

Aside from the number of superdreadnoughts mentioned by The Daily Express, which probably include battle cruisers rendered so popular after the sinking of the German Blücher, the only piece of official information issued concerns the light cruiser Caroline, which was completed after ten months in Dec. 17 last. It is believed that her three sister ships, names not stated, were completed at the same time. They are 3,800 tons each and have a speed of thirty knots.

Since August, 1914, Germany, according to the latest edition of Jane's "Fighting Ships," has completed two 15-inch gun dreadnoughts, the Ersatz Worth and the T, and possibly the Ersatz K. Friedrich III. and two armored cruisers which were building at Elbing for Russia, the Movraviev Amursky and the Novelskoy.

It is estimated that in the North Sea more than the vindictive insinuations of Churchill to disturb the nation's faith in the navy."

The resignation in May, 1915, of Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord because of strife with Colonel Churchill, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, resulted in a Cabinet crisis and a resultant reorganization of the Government by which both Lord Fisher and Colonel Churchill retired. Last November Colonel Churchill resigned from the Cabinet and in the House of Commons delivered a speech in his own defense and answered criticisms of his acts as First Lord of the Admiralty. He complained that he had not received from Lord Fisher, the First Sea Lord, the clear guidance or firm support to which he was entitled.

Lord Fisher replied to Churchill in the House of Lords with the simple statement that certain references had been made to him, and adding: "I have been sixty-one years in the service of my country, and I leave my record in the hands of my countrymen."

SURPRISED AT NEW CHAMPION.

London Chronicle Says Sponsor, Not the Idea, Is Impressive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent, in approving Colonel Churchill's urgent proposals that Lord Fisher should be recalled to the Admiralty, says this morning: "This impressive statement came as a surprise because, though many people wished to see Lord Fisher again at the helm, few expected to hear the former First Sea Lord returning from the front to present to the House his plea for a course which so many have ardently desired.

"This dramatic proposal, if it is carried into effect, would no doubt be welcomed by the country. The return of Lord Fisher would have the effect of removing Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson from his position as First Sea Lord, which he has occupied since May 23, 1915. Sir Henry is a most distinguished officer, better known, it is true, for his great scientific attainments and his work as the Chief of the Admiralty war staff than for qualities which promise the energizing force in war.

"Colonel Churchill was well justified in characterizing the six months during which, for the second time, Lord Fisher held the position of First Sea Lord as a period which will be remarkable and well remembered in the history of the Royal Navy. It is now implied," the naval correspondent adds, "that some part of the impetus Lord Fisher imparted to the war work of the fleet has become exhausted. To pursue this subject would be injudicious. All we can say is that in a critical time like this, when all depends on the efficiency of the fleet for every emergency, the country cannot be deprived of the servic of any of the greatest of her sons. Personal considerations must not weigh in such matters."

The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The House listened to Colonel Churchill with something like bewilderment. Every one knows it was Lord Fisher's insistence that compelled Churchill's retirement from the Admiralty last May; in fact, it is believed Lord Fisher desired to drive Colonel Churchill not merely from the Admiralty, but out of the Government, and that it was Premier Asquith's refusal to accept his dictation on this point that led to Lord Fisher's own retirement. With the Fisher-Churchill feud in lively recollection, the members were startled to hear one of the parties to it eloquently pleading for Lord Fisher's return to office. The speech, its motive, and purport were subject to much speculation. Subsequently in the lobby some members saw in it a sign of that largeness of nature that subordinates private considerations to public ones.

"According to this view Colonel Churchill, disappointed by the spiritless administration of the present Admiralty board, wants vigor and initiative restored, and regards Lord Fisher in spite of his 75 years, as the man most likely to supply it. Forgiving and forgetting the past he thought only for the needs of his country.

Another view, and perhaps the most prevalent one, was that the speech would prove mischievous in its results because needlessly alarmist, and would not help but impede the movement for the return of Lord Fisher to public life.

"I am able to say that Lord Fisher will today for the first time attend a meeting of the War Council. The invitation to him to attend the council antedated Colonel Churchill's speech and had no relation whatever to it." The correspondent adds: "It is noticeable that Colonel Churchill spoke with great respect of the German fleet. 'Does anybody think,' he said, 'Germany will allow the great German fleet to lie impotent in the Kiel Canal?' This drew from the Conservative member, George Fiber, this challenging interrogation: 'Who said dig them out?'

"Churchill flushed under this reminder of his blazing indiscretion in his notorious Liverpool speech, but with great dexterity and generosity of spirit he retrieved the situation by turning around to his interrupter, frankly admitting the remark ought never to have been made, and that he often regretted he had given utterance to it. This amende was warmly cheered."

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—Winston Churchill's speech is the subject of columns of comment in the morning papers. The attitude of most editors is that of disapproval.

"The episode will be remembered more for Colonel Churchill's warning on the score of naval material than for his recommendation for the return of Lord Fisher," says The Times.

The Daily News says: "We are not sure that Lord Fisher has not reason to ask to be saved from his friends."

The Standard says: "It is doubtful whether the interests of the navy are best served by the advocacy of an appointment in so public and dramatic a fashion."

The Morning Post says: "It will need

RUSSIA REBUYS SHIPS CAPTURED BY JAPAN

Sale of Doya, Tango, and Sagami Taken as Proof of Closer Friendship.

TOKIO, Wednesday, March 8.—Russia has acquired from Japan the warships Soya, Tango, and Sagami. These ships were captured by the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war. The Soya, formerly was the Variag; the Tango, formerly the Poltava, and the Sagami the Peresviet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As the result of the recent visit of the Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, Japanese friendship with Russia has not only been still further cemented by a warm exchange of mutual courtesies, but the Japanese have put the seal on that friendship by a signal proof of their absolute and unbounded confidence in Russia.

The foregoing probably refers to the sale to Russia of the three warships announced in the dispatch from Tokio.

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Do not delay when you find that property has been lost. Communicate immediately with The New York Times. Telephone 1600 Bryant.—Advt.

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Outfitters to Young Men

Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

Exclusiveness

Young men appreciate exclusiveness in fabrics from which their clothes are made, even more than older men. The energies of this separate department for young men, with its special, separate organization, are bent to supplying imported things which are not available elsewhere.

Spring Hats and Haberdashery

The checked English cap you have wanted, distinctive shirts and scarfs, and boots built on young men's ideas.

Young men are invited to use the College Lounge on the mezzanine floor as they would their club.

Prosperity and success follow the tooth brush and

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER OR PASTE

two dental preparations that put the laws of oral hygiene into practical operation. Antiseptic and antacid—keeping the mouth sweet and pure and teeth and mouth free from harmful germ life. These qualities not only retard tooth decay and keep the gums healthy but they aid digestion and the health by promoting better mastication.

No harmful drugs—no coloring matter—nothing gritty. In competition with all other dentifrices, 16 judges awarded the Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations the Gold Medal, highest award, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

All Druggists

Free Trial Package of either Sanitol Tooth Powder or Paste, postpaid for 4c in stamps.

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Tuesday was another gala day of the opening week of our new store.

Though we had looked for a certain measure of enthusiasm from the throngs of old and new friends who poured in an endless all-day stream about the six floors given over to the display of our wares, we did not expect the marked tribute accorded our store, our goods, our methods, and our quality standards.

Particularly was this true in our new departments devoted to the exclusive showing of Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods and Clothes for Sport

Quiet and seclusion are pleasing features in our thoroughly sanitary hair dressing parlor for the exclusive use of children.

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Winter lingers—Furs are fashionable, even for early Spring—an advance in prices is predicted for next season—with THESE PRICES there is no better time for choosing Furs than NOW.

Fashionable Fur Coats
Formerly $250, $325, $395, $425, $595 to $900
At $125—$195—$275—$395 to $495

Handsome Fur Sets
Formerly $65, $75, $95, $110, $175 to $195
At $35—$65—$95

FURS OF MORE EXQUISITE QUALITIES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

REMAINING WINTER APPAREL AT LAST LOW PRICES

Groups are small—prices proportionately low—but the few splendid values that remain are *unusual opportunities* for a limited number of practical purchasers who find suitable selections.

Dance Dresses—Afternoon and Evening Gowns.....at $35
Original Prices $95, $110, $125, $145 to $185.

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$150 to $350 Afternoon and Evening Wraps
To close—at $75—$95—$125 and $145

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UNLESS YOU HELP

the prayers of 6,000,000 of your brothers and sisters, war sufferers in the several countries of Eastern Europe, will be in vain. War has driven them from their homes. Cold and hunger are killing them by inches. They will bless you if you help them.

Three thousand workers, followed by 300 wagons, will spend this week seeking donations for the Jewish War Sufferers' Bazaar at Grand Central Palace. They may call on you to-day. Give now. Make the bazaar of March 25-April 2 memorable in the annals of Jewish charity. Do your share for unfortunate humanity.

PEOPLE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE.	BAZAAR COMMITTEE.
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Governor Charles S. Whitman.	William Randolph Hearst.	Oscar S. Straus.
John Purroy Mitchel.	Adolph Lewisohn.	Oswald G. Villard.
Marcus M. Marks.	Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.	Louis Wiley.
Justice Samuel Greenbaum.	Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise.	Jacob H. Schiff.
Abraham Cahan.	James Speyer.	Herman Bernstein.
Louis Marshall.	Henry Moscowitz.	Judge Irving Lehman.
Philip Lewisohn.	Ex-Judge Leon Sanders.	Lillian D. Wald.

SUFFRAGE DANCERS OVERFLOW 'GARDEN'

Huge Auditorium Closed Against Crowd to Comply with Fire Regulations.

RECEIPTS PUT AT $15,000

Thousands Join In Grand March, Held Back to Await Workers from Albany Hearing.

More than 2,000 persons danced for woman suffrage last night at the suffrage ball at Madison Square Garden and 10,000 others applauded from boxes and tiers of seats that stretched nearly to the roof. It was estimated by committee women that the party gained more than $15,000 through the night's festival.

The big hall at the Garden has seen military tournaments, championship prizefights, and pure food shows, but last night the American flags which hung festooned with the gay blue yellow, and white of the equal suffrage forces gave the old place a new tone.

Fifty women attended the ball who had been in Albany under the leadership of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse arguing for suffrage against the antis in an effort to get two bills before the Legislature.

The women announced that they were going back to the Capital last night, as neither bill had been reported from the Judiciary Committee. Mrs. Laidlaw just before the grand march began said they were all tired, but would be ready to go into the fight again today.

"We are going back on the 12:30 train," she said, "and stay in Albany till our bills get a hearing. We are all very tired, I can tell you, but we wouldn't miss this for anything, so we hurried down for a couple of hours. Anyway, it's not nearly so bad as some of the work we have done in campaigning."

Filled to Fire Limits.

The crowds came so fast to the Garden that to comply with fire regulations the doors were closed at 10:30 to let the people get to their seats and clear the aisles. In fifteen minutes the doors were reopened and the masses again poured in. It was said that fully 20,000 came and went in relays.

It was a democratic crowd that swarmed into the big Garden to march and dance in the cause of suffrage. Women in resplendent evening dress mingled with others in shirtwaists, and traveling gowns. Men in evening clothes walked shoulder to shoulder with the less formally clad, and each seemed to accept the other and to be glad he was there.

The Garden itself lent color enough and to spare to the motley of the throng beneath. A great American flag hung about the centre, while on each side the yellow and blue and white bunting chanted its argument for equal rights at the polls.

Only the softest of drinks were dispensed to quench the thirst of dancers, and the prices put upon these innocuous liquids were sufficient to warn frugal suffragists against indulgence. Even water was priced at 5 cents a glass in the name of the cause.

Guests came and went in a never ending stream after the first closing of the doors at 10:30. Many hurried away to get friends at theatres, or who had stayed at home, ignorant of what they were missing. The doors swung continuously, and the special police had as much trouble to keep the entrances and exits free at midnight as when the doors were first open to the great throng.

The first thing to strike the gaze as one entered was a life-size paper figure fluttering before a big electric fan, labeled "Miss Equal Rights."

Further along were girls selling yellow paper hats and ruffs at 15 cents for the outfit.

"This costume," said the woman in charge, "is all that remains of a plan we had to dress everybody here in beautiful yellow dresses and caps of crêpe paper. But Mr. Adamson wouldn't let us, because he said we would be sure to set the place on fire, although I don't see how."

Mrs. Whitehouse's box was decorated with the American flag, and a rumor that started somewhere that President Wilson would be there caused such a crowd to gather that special officers near by had a hard time to keep the aisles open.

The grand march was scheduled for 10:30 o'clock so as to allow the women who had arrived at 10:10 from Albany time to get to the Garden. And most of them were there. Mrs. Whitehouse went home first, and it was 11 o'clock before she came in. As it grew later and later some murmured that they would have to go back to Albany without a grand march, and to avoid such a calamity Mrs. Laidlaw took the lead with Mr. Laidlaw, who, it had been announced, would escort Mrs. Whitehouse.

The loyal men and those who were persuaded to join the march through "influence" started down the hall. When the march was fairly under way there came a sudden interruption. Mrs. Whitehouse, with a pink dress and pinker face from her rush to get into line, hurried upon the floor. While the crowd clapped and cheered Mrs. Laidlaw laughingly pulled the other woman into her place as leader and the march went on with hardly a break.

The Grand March.

Among those who took part in the grand march were:

Mrs. Whitehouse,	J. L. Laidlaw,
Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw,	G. F. Peabody,
Mrs. Raymond Brown,	Ogden M. Reid,
Mrs. M. M. Marks,	Marcus M. Marks,
Mrs. H. W. Cannon,	Raymond Brown,
Mrs. John Blair,	Judge Wadhams,
Miss Rose Young,	Charles H. Strong,
Mrs. Ogden M. Reid,	Mr. Whitehouse,
Miss Alice M. Wright,	Arthur Livermore,
Mrs. H. Mansfield,	Ward Melville,
Mrs. A. Livermore,	Howard Mansfield,
Miss Mary G. Hay,	Edward H. Dreier,
Miss Annie Doughty,	Daniel A. Palmer,
Mrs. E. H. Dreier,	David Rodger,
Mrs. D. A. Palmer,	Colonel F. Green,
Mrs. David Rodger,	Morris Underhill,
Mrs. W. G. Wilcox,	Richard Aldrich,
Mrs. Richard Aldrich,	W. G. Wilcox,
Miss Katherine Blake,	Dr. C. Osterheld,
Mrs. Carl Osterheld,	Thomas B. Wells,
Mrs. Thos. B. Wells,	Charles Suffren,
Mrs. Charles Suffren,	Burdette Lewis,
Miss K. B. Davis,	Judge Hand,
Mrs. W. H. Wadhams,	C. P. Howland,
Mrs. Learned Hand,	Herbert Parsons,
Mrs. C. P. Howland,	George Creel,
Benjamin Willis,	Judge N. Dike,
R. C. Beadle,	H. A. Content,
G. S. Cooper,	Burnett Tuthill,
Dr. A. E. Austin,	Stanley Olmstead,
Ernest Poole,	W. C. Demarest,
Mr. Post,	

Although Madison Square Garden has accommodated charging batteri sof artillery, yet its capacity was taxed by the suffragists who poured in. The well-known ability of every member of the suffrage party to march was proved again last night.

With the long line in the grand march crowding back and winding in a maze there was never a pause or the least hesitation in any evolution which the march demanded.

Sousa's band came down later in the evening, as did the entire Hippodrome Ballet, sent by George W. Dillingham, a well-wisher of the cause.

List of the Boxholders.

Following is a list of the boxholders:

Mrs. Marian Clark,	Mrs. Myron Borg,
John B. Joy,	Miss Julia Ryle,
Mrs. J. S. Stevens,	Mrs. E. H. Hooker,
Mrs. W. D. Straight,	The Misses Todd,
Mrs. C. S. Brown,	Mrs. C. H. Dale,
Mrs. W. M. Leeds,	Mrs. A. Scribner,
Miss M. L. Aldrich,	Mrs. H. Villard,
Mrs L. M. Thomas,	Mrs. George Notman,
Mrs. S. L. Cromwell,	Miss K. S. Dreier,
Mrs. Philip Lydig,	Mrs. F. Le B. Robbins,
Mrs. H. W. Cannon,	
Mrs. J. Sergt. Cram,	R. H. Burnside,
Mrs. Joseph G. Deane,	Mrs. G. E. Adams,
Mrs. Sumner Gerard,	Miss Hooper,
Miss Beatrice Bend,	Mrs. D. Guggenheim,
Mrs. E. Winthrop, Jr.,	Mrs. F. L. Cranford,
Mrs. Victor Sorchan,	Mrs. R. Hoe, Jr.,
Mrs. John Blair,	Mrs. E. H. Dreier,
Mrs. G. Emmet,	Mrs. F. Peterson,
Mrs. Percy Turnure,	Dr. Mary Halton,
Mrs. James E. Neal,	Mrs. B. Gherardi,
Mrs. Terrell,	Mrs. John Campbell,
Mrs. Ogden M. Reid,	Mrs. Herbert Collins,
Mrs. A. Clay Bartlett,	C. R. Crane,
Mrs. Whitehouse,	Mrs. Frank Cothren,
Mrs. Forbes Morgan,	Mrs. W. R. Hearst,
Mrs. P. R. Stewart,	Miss J. Osborn,
Dr. K. B. Davis,	Mrs. E. Willetts,
Mrs. James Byrne,	Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. Amos Pinchot,	Judge L. W. Clark,
Miss C. Delafield,	Miss A. Morgenthau,
Mrs. Arthur Lehman,	Mrs. W. G. Willcox,
Mrs. L. G. Morris,	M. L. Morgenthau,
Mrs. H. W. Shoemaker,	Mrs. F. Stratton,
Mrs. E. L. Slade,	Mrs. P. S. Becker,
Mrs. E. H. Gary,	Miss Janet McRae,
Mrs. J. H. Watkins,	Mrs. William Valet,
Mrs. L. Oppenheim,	Miss Rose O'Neill,
Mrs. S.R.Guggenheim,	Miss Callista O'Neill,
Mrs. R. Billings,	Mrs. E. P. Morgan,
Mrs. W. T. Bush,	Mrs. H. A. Grant,
Mrs. J. J. Higginson,	Mrs. H. Mansfield,
Mrs. C. L. Tiffany,	Mrs. Joseph P. Day,
Mrs. C. P. Howland,	Miss Bergren,
Mrs. W. B. Franklin,	Miss A. Iselin,
Mrs. Robert Oliver,	Mrs. Maud Mayne,
Mrs. F. A. Bethell,	Mrs. J. F. Canfield,
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg,	Mrs. Mary H. Vorse,
Mrs. George Pratt,	Miss Caldwell,
Mrs. B. C. Collins,	Mrs. E. B. Wilson,
Mrs. W. Floyd,	Mrs. Charles Baker,
Mrs. C. N. Edge,	Miss K. Leonard,
Mrs. E. R. Strange,	Mrs. E. M. Childs.

CHALLENGES ZWIEDINEK.

Providence Journal Invites Him to Declare Printed Letter a Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 7.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The statement that Baron Zwiedinek has denounced as a forgery the facsimile letter printed by The Providence Journal several days ago has been widely circulated throughout the country, coupled in many cases with the declaration that The Journal has not seen fit to reply to this charge.

"The truth of the matter is, briefly, as follows: The alleged denunciation of the Journal and the charge that it has been guilty of printing a forged letter was issued in undated, unsigned form, by the Austrian Embassy. Probably that is the reason why the press associations declined to make use of it. The Journal, through its representatives in Washington, has sought for several days to secure from Baron Zwiedinek, or some other person in the embassy, a statement with regard to this announcement. It has attempted a dozen times to force Baron Zwiedinek to personally back the charge, which was made anonymously from the embassy. These attempts have been unsuccessful. Baron Zwiedinek has refused to make any statement, and he has declined in the most positive terms to come out in the open and support the declaration, either over his own signature or by word of mouth.

"Will Baron Zwiedinek father the statement that The Journal has printed a forged document? Will he, furthermore, say over his own signature, or verbally, in the presence of witnesses, that he has not been, and is not now guilty of subsidizing newspapers in this country with large sums of money?

"Speaking for ourselves, we would give a great deal to get Baron Zwiedinek on the witness stand for about fifteen minutes."

NIAGARA PLANT BLOWS UP.

Man Killed and Several Men Hurt at Electro-Chemical Co. Works.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 7.—The large electro-chemical plant of the Niagara Electro-Chemical Company at Buffalo Avenue and Twenty-seventh Streets, was practically destroyed by a series of explosions tonight. One workman was killed and several other men were injured.

The first explosion occurred at 10:30 o'clock. From that time until almost 11:30 there was a series of terrific shocks which shook the city.

The Police and Fire Departments were powerless to check the progress of the fire, and devoted their energies to keeping the spectators out of the danger zones. Bricks, timbers, and steel girders were thrown blocks away. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

The noise of the explosions was heard on the Canadian side, and the guards were rushed to the various bridges and other points to guard against any possible pro-German demonstration, the rumor having spread that the plant was blown up by pro-German agents.

GERMS IN SHAVING BRUSH.

Health Department Will Test Importations for Anthrax.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, yesterday received a letter from Dr. A. K. Chalmers, Health Officer of Glasgow, Scotland, who said that two shipments of London made shaving brushes had been received in Glasgow, and that each brush had been found to contain anthrax germs.

The Health Department announced yesterday that hereafter all importations of shaving brushes would be thoroughly examined for the presence of the germs.

WEST INDIES PAYING HOMAGE TO COLONEL

Fellow-Traveler Says Even the Ship Was Stopped to Permit Him to Admire Views.

BANDS MET HIM AT PIERS

Antigua Strewed Flowers In His Path and St. Pierre Had Review of Troops.

Details of the triumphal progress of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt through the West Indies have reached THE NEW YORK TIMES from a fellow-passenger on board the steamship Guiana, on which Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt traveled as far as Demerara. It appears from this narrative that the tour of the ex-President is regarded as the event of the Winter by the natives, and everything is being arranged to suit his convenience, from the postponement of social events which had previously been as fixed and invariable as the solstices to the stopping of the steamer so that the Colonel can see notable views by daylight.

"The voyage down," it is stated, "was particularly uneventful. The Colonel was in for all the fun offering, but never discussed politics at all. The only thing he spoke of was military preparedness, and then he said very little. Everywhere he said that he was traveling only as an American citizen, but that did not deter most of the islands from giving him a semi-official reception. This started at St. Thomas, the first stop, where the steamer was boarded by the Vice Governor and the consuls of several countries."

It was at St. Thomas that the Carnival Ball, planned for the evening of Feb. 15, which is the social event of the whole year in the island, was postponed to the 17th in order that Colonel Roosevelt could be there. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt were at dinner, before the ball, when they received a cable announcing that a son had been born to their son Kermit in Buenos Aires. This added to their enjoyment of the festivities, and, as the chronicler relates, "the crowds seemed very much elated that he should visit their island."

Strew Flowers Before Him.

At St. Croix, also in the Danish islands, the Colonel and the Governor of the island exchanged formal calls. The stay here was short, the Guiana proceeding to St. Kitts. Here the boat stopped only four hours, but the Roosevelts had time in those four hours to go ashore at 6 o'clock in the morning, take an automobile ride around the entire circuit of the island, and then drive up to the top of the highest hill in those parts and enjoy the view.

At 3 o'clock the same afternoon the Guiana reached Antigua, where the officials of the island took him around to all the points of interest, while the populace strewed flowers in his pathway and likened him, says the chronicle, to the popular Queen Victoria.

Guadeloupe, the next island, was even more enthusiastic. Every ship in port and every house in the town was dressed with flags and bunting, and big signs reading, "Welcome, Roosevelt!" The Governor, all the higher officials, the officers of the garrison, and the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce boarded the liner and took Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt ashore in a small boat. At the pier automobiles were waiting, and they made a quick inspection of two churches and two museums, with almost the entire populace, on foot, following behind the train of automobiles. There was a luncheon eighteen miles inland, and then a formal dinner at the port, at which the Governor delivered an address of welcome and Colonel Roosevelt replied briefly and complimented the islanders on their loyalty to the mother country

After dinner the whole party proceeded in triumphal procession to the landing stage, the Roosevelt automobile being preceded by business men of the city, carrying torches and Japanese lanterns, and followed by the clubs, associations, and fraternal societies marching in line. The town was illuminated as it had never been illuminated before, and big electric signs blazed the letters "T. R." from the front of business houses. As the Guiana steamed out of the harbor she was followed for a considerable distance by a smaller boat chartered by the citizens containing a band playing American national airs and a throng of enthusiastic Guadalouplans who cheered the Colonel until the liner was out of sight.

Stop Liner for Colonel.

Guadaloupe's reception was duplicated on a not much smaller scale at Dominica. The next stop was at Fort de France, Martinique, which the liner was due to make at 6 o'clock in the evening. This involved passing during the hours of darkness Mont Pélée and the ruins of St. Pierre. Colonel Roosevelt had expressed a desire to see the rival volcano, so the liner was held off the ruins of St. Pierre until daylight, and then taken close inshore, so that everything could be seen. The citizens of Fort de France were not discouraged by the long wait, and when the Guiana steamed into harbor there was the usual reception marked by brass bands, cheering, flags, and gubernatorial gold lace.

After an orgy of driving about and sightseeing, Colonel Roosevelt returned that afternoon to the Park, where he reviewed the entire garrison, militia, and Boy Scouts of the island, 5,600 in all. That night there was a dinner in the Chamber of Commerce gardens, attended as usual by all the beauty and chivalry of the island. In the midst of the dinner something happened at the power house and all the electric lights in the garden went out suddenly. This was a catastrophe; the French hosts were much disturbed, but some quick witted person sent downtown for candles, which were lighted and set on upturned glasses, and the rest of the dinner proceeded to an appropriate conclusion with a "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Amerique!"

RUN ON ROOSEVELT ISSUE.

Regular Republicans in Bay State Announce Convention Candidacy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7.—Mayor William H. Felker of Northampton and City Solicitor Charles H. Beckwith of Springfield today announced their candidacies as delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Second Congressional District, pledged to Theodore Roosevelt.

Both men are regular Republicans, having supported Taft in the primaries and election of 1912. They are opposed by George A. Bacon of this city, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Alexander McCallum, a Northampton manufacturer.

MISS LAMOS RETURNS.

Survivor of Brindisi Sinking Tells of Perils Then and Later.

One of the 1,891 passengers on the Vasilefs Constantinos of the Greek Line, which arrived here yesterday from Piraeus, the port of Athens, was Miss Marie Lamos, a member of the J. W. Frothingham Red Cross unit of Chicago, who escaped from the Italian steamer Brindisi when it was sunk by a mine in the Adriatic Sea on Jan. 6 with a loss of 260 lives.

Miss Lamos said that her lifeboat capsized while it was being launched and that she swam till she found a plank, to which she clung for two hours, when she was rescued by a small steamer which had put out from the Albanian shore. After reaching shore and dressing in an Italian soldier's uniform while her own clothes were drying she walked about to keep warm, and had a second narrow escape from one of several bombs which, she said, were dropped from an Austrian aeroplane among the survivors of the Brindisi.

Miss Lamos said that later she found it necessary to walk to Scutari, then the seat of the Montenegrin Government, to ask for aid, but, when she arrived there, the Montenegrins and Serbians were again retreating. She said that on the retreat to Durazzo, through swamps and rough country, she was the only woman she knew of with the army of 60,000 Serbs and Montenegrins. From Durazzo she went to Avlona, and from there to Athens.

13 ON ZEPPELIN DEATH LIST.

No Military Damage Done, According to Official Announcement.

LONDON, March 7.—The total number of deaths from Sunday night's Zeppelin raid was thirteen, according to an official announcement made today. Ninety bombs were dropped. The announcement said:

"It is ascertained that at least ninety bombs were dropped by enemy airships during the raid of March 5-6. The bombs appear to have been dropped indiscriminately over rural districts. This may have been due to the fact that, owing to the rough weather, the Zeppelins were uncertain as to their whereabouts and were anxious to rid themselves of their bombs before escaping under cover of the night.

"No military damage of any description was caused. The casualties were entirely confined to the civil population, and of those previously reported injured one has since died in a village in Lincolnshire, bringing up the total killed to thirteen."

Replying to a question in the House of Commons today regarding what steps in connection with air raids the Government contemplated taking, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said he was not in a position to say.

Malone Speaks for Preparedness.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, was guest of honor this evening at the closing of the bazaar held in the parish hall of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. In the course of an address he said: "This question of preparedness now before Congress will decide whether America as a nation shall stand united or be disintegrated. Every man in Congress who opposes President Wilson on this clean-cut issue should be driven out of public life."

THOMPSON ATTACKS P. S. BOARD 'SYSTEM'

Continued from Page 1.

had been complicated on purpose, so that the public should not be able to grasp their meaning, and to facilitate such tactics as the giving of bonuses.

"That is one of the things that have made the administration of the Public Service Commission a public scandal," said the Senator, "and it was the work of the inside machine—the system within the commission which was run by Whitney, Harkness, and Turner.

"These men told the Commissioners only what they saw fit to tell them about the business of the commission, and did not tell them what they had an interest in concealing. I charged that this inside clique—even though the old heads had been thrown out—contrived to keep the system alive.

"They fawn on Straus, the new Chairman, and show him no end of little courtesies to make themselves agreeable in his sight. But Straus doesn't know anything regarding the working of the commission even though he is an able man, and he never will know anything until he gets rid of these fellows."

"I said some things about Hervey that I am not willing to repeat for publication until we have had more light on the matter. If his nomination is reported, however, it will all come out on the Senate floor."

ATTACKS INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

Senator Lawson Protests Nomination of Five Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator Lawson, when before the Senate Finance Committee today, protested against the confirmation of the five Industrial Commissioners who were appointed by Governor Whitman in the legislative recess and whose names were sent to the Senate for confirmation early last month. There were charges made against the Commissioners in connection with the Diamond Factory fire in Williamsburg last November which resulted in the loss of sixteen lives.

Senator Lawson filed a stack of resolutions adopted by labor organizations, of which the most important was from the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.

"I told the committee," said Senator Lawson tonight, "that under our sworn duty we could not conscientiously vote to confirm a man who admitted that he had grafted on the State, as did Commissioner James M. Lynch in his testimony before the Kings County Coroners' Jury."

TWO $1,000,000 ESTATES.

Widows of I. E. Gates and L. S. Wing Inherit Large Fortunes.

The will of Isaac Edwin Gates, who died in his eighty-fourth year on Feb. 24 at the Majestic Hotel, where he had made his home for many years, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Gates left about $1,000,000 to his widow, Ellen M. H. Gates. Mr. Gates is also survived by a daughter, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington.

The will of L. Stewart Wing, prominent in business and sports, who died suddenly last Wednesday at his home, 6 West Forty-eighth Street, was filed for probate yesterday. After dividing a few thousand dollars among some of his employes at Wing & Evans and in his stables, Mr. Wing left the bulk of his estate, valued at $1,000,000, to his widow, Mrs. Bertha H. Wing, and their two sons, L. Stewart Wing, Jr., and Stewart Bryce Wing of 399 Park Avenue.

LIFE TERM FOR DYNAMITER.

Canadian Jury Takes Fifteen Minutes to Convict Respa.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 7.—Charles Respa was convicted of dynamiting Canadian buildings by a jury at Sandwich today. The jury was out fifteen minutes. Respa was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Respa was convicted on three charges, dynamiting the Peabody Overall factory at Walkerville June 21; conspiracy with Albert Kaltschmidt of Detroit, to blow up the Windsor armory and placing a bomb under the Windsor armory.

Judge Falconbridge, in passing sentence said he knew of no reason why clemency should be granted. He stated that 200 persons would probably have been killed in the armory had the bomb exploded.

ACCUSES U-BOAT CAPTAIN.

Master of the Glava Says He Refused to Tow Survivors.

GENOA, March 6, (via Paris, March 7.)—Silvio Potenzani, commander of the Italian steamship Glava, which was sunk by a submarine on March 1 in the Mediterranean when on her way from Leghorn to Greek ports with passengers and a cargo of cement, gives further details of the destruction of his ship. The commanding officer of the submarine refused to tow the boats with the crew and passengers to the coast of Milo, the nearest land.

On account of the nature of the cargo no attempt was made to torpedo the vessel, the big submarine employing two three-inch guns for that work. It required forty-five shots to send the freighter to the bottom. The Captain affirms that he stopped his vessel at the first warning shot from the submarine, but that the latter continued to fire.

The sea was calm and the transfer of crew and passengers to three boats was accomplished without difficulty. They were discovered soon by the British steamship Trevelyan, and taken to the Island of Milo, where they found 600 survivors from the French auxiliary cruiser Provence II. The British vessel before reaching Milo sighted a submarine, which began preparations to attack her, but was frightened off when a British destroyer appeared in the distance.

The Glava, 2,631 tons gross and 334 feet long, was built at Newcastle in 1881, and was owned in Palermo. Reports from Athens stated that the Glava was sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian flag about 130 miles from Cape Mattapan.

MOEWE SPED LIKE SHADOW.

Swedish Captain Says German Raider Is Remarkably Fast.

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, March 8, (via London.)—The Swedish Captain of a merchant vessel, writing to the Helsingborg Dagblad, describes the German cruiser Möwe, which he saw in the South Baltic Sea a year ago when it was on its speed trials.

The writer declares that the Möwe is a vessel of novel type, lighter in build than ordinary warships, but capable of tremendous speed, concerning which he wrote:

"During one of the speed trials, which I witnessed, the Möwe passed my boat like a shadow."

COAL SHORTAGE IN BRITAIN.

Bad Weather and Heavy Exports to France Are Important Factors.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—A serious shortage of coal for domestic purposes is being experienced in some sections of England, while unusually severe weather has interfered with mining. A shortage of labor is said to be chiefly responsible. Other factors are the excessive demands of more than 3,000 munitions factories, whose demands, of course, come next to those of the fleet. The exportation of 2,000,000 tons monthly to France, where it is reported that the shortage for domestic consumption is beginning to be felt, has also served to reduce the supply in England.

It is announced that the Government is making every effort to improve the situation.

LORD DERBY VOICES REGRET

Declares Britain Unwillingly Calls Her Married Men to the Colors.

MANCHESTER, March 7.—The Earl of Derby, speaking here today on the question of the enrollment of married men for military service, declared he regretted this early calling up of married men more than he could say.

"They are being called up long before they expected to be, and long before I expected they would be," he said, "but I should be casting a slur on their patriotism if I believed they were not going to come forward when called upon."

If the scheme of getting recruits by groups had been in existence before the war, continued Lord Derby, the details could have been fought out. As it was the Government had to get men while the organization was being prepared. He was certain that in good time they would get all the single men, but unless the married men came forward there might be a shortage which might be absolutely fatal.

"I am receiving the assistance of all the Government departments," he continued, "and I have no doubt we shall succeed in securing an army sufficient for our purpose, made up for the most part of single men."

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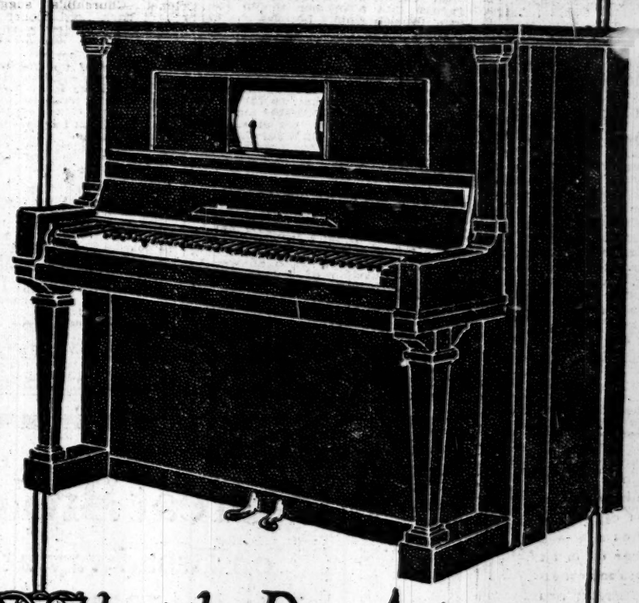

What the Duo-Art means to you

MUSIC PLAYED BY THE GREATEST ARTISTS of the pianoforte!—nothing less. That is what the Duo-Art Pianola means to you.

Further—it means a remarkable new capability in music for you.

The Duo-Art Pianola re-creates the performances of great pianists—plays note for note as they played, retaining the exquisite tone coloring, the beautiful phrasing—all of the broad range of pianistic effects which they secured.

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The Duo-Art is the most wonderful model of the Pianola. It supplies you in effect with the most perfectly trained fingers in the world so that you may play with all the art that your musical instinct can supply.

In appearance the Duo-Art is similar to other high quality pianos—and may be played from the keyboard in the same way. It is made in—

The STEINWAY, STECK, STROUD and Famous WEBER Models

Prices from $750

The DUO-ART PIANOLA

The Aeolian Co. Copyright 1916

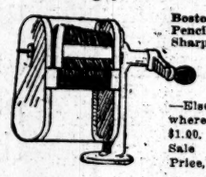
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A Few of the Special Offerings from the Semi-Annual Sale of

Commercial Stationery and Office Supplies

They are a mere indication of the great opportunities for saving which you will find at the special sale. You will doubly appreciate them when you bear in mind the ever-rising prices of high grade office supplies.



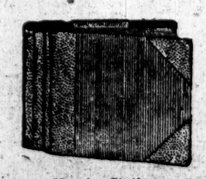
Boston Pencil Sharpener—Elsewhere $1.00. Sale Price, 79c

Automatic Numbering Machine—Six wheels. Numbers consecutively, duplicates or repeats. From 1 to 999,999. Verified price elsewhere, $4.25. Sale price, $3.74

Lead Pencils—Excellent assortment; all with eraser tips, 18c Doz.

Mellicke's Active Phone List—Shows at glance, name, telephone number and exchange. May be attached to any 'phone. Elsewhere, $1.00. Sale Price 69c.

Loose Leaf Ledger—Corduroy binding. Red cowhide back and corners. Leather tabbed index and 250 ledger ruled sheets, size 9¼x11⅞. Elsewhere $6. Sale Price, $4.84



Manilla Typewriter Paper, second sheets of good quality. Per ream of 500 sheets, 17c

White Typewriter Paper, excellent quality, light weight. Just the kind for making several duplicates at one time, 32c per ream. A still better quality and heavier weight, 35c

Combination Offer—Mottled Fountain Pens, safety model, 14-kt. gold point and a bottle of Carter's Traveler's Ink. Wooden Case. Complete, 97c.

Macy's—Stationery Dept., Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

See R. H. Macy & Co. Other Advertisement on Another Page.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MEN'S FINE SHOES

Lord & Taylor Footwear standards insure the correct style, the comfort, the serviceability of these remarkable offerings.

Leathers of dependable qualities; lasts on the most approved lines. Prices that afford substantial economies.

1000 Pairs of Men's Shoes
$2.95
Our former prices $5.00 to $7.00

Patent leather; lace and button Shoes in several styles. Not all sizes in each style, but every size in the assortment.

Lace Shoes
Special, $3.95
Newest Spring lasts. Tan and black Russia calfskin; unusual value.

Bench Made Boots
$7.85
Our former price $10.00. Tan, black and patent calfskin. Incomplete size range.

Ground Floor.

Allcock PLASTERS
The World's Greatest External Remedy.
Coughs and Colds (on chest and another between shoulder blades)
Weak Chests, —Any Local Pain.
Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

$500,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
Payment guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

PRAISE COLUMBIA POLICY.

Suffragists Glad Women Can Receive University's M. D.

The announcement that the Trustees of Columbia University had decided to admit women to the College of Physicians and Surgeons was received as welcome and significant news yesterday by women in professional and public life. The Columbia medical department is about the last important institution of its kind in this country to let down the bars against women.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Professor of Gynaecology in the Polyclinic Hospital, summed up the sentiment generally expressed by saying:

"The College of Physicians and Surgeons is putting itself in line with modern progress by opening its doors to women."

Dr. Morton expressed the hope that the women students will be admitted upon an equal footing with the man, made to meet the same requirements and receive the same opportunities.

The woman suffragists, of course, regarded the action of the Columbia Trustees as another recognition by men of the right sof women. Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said:

"We suffragists naturally are heartily in favor of the admission of women to medical colleges and regard the decision of the Columbia Trustees as eminently fitting and proper. Of course the best advantage of medical science should be given to women who seek them."

INDICT FOUR IN "GUN" PLOT.

Defendants in Strike Guard Shooting Case Admit Guilt.

As a result of riots in the Harlem shirtwaist strike, four men were indicted yesterday on a charge of attempted murder in the first degree. They were William Sherwood, William Fisher, Richard Harrison, and Joseph Bonjino. According to Sherwood's confession, he was hired by a delegate of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to kill the guards who were protecting strike-breaking girls. He said he was put on the payroll of the union with a salary of $25 a week, with the additional provision that he was to get $100 for every guard he killed.

He said he agreed to the proposition, and hired as assistants Fisher, Harrison and Bonjino, Fisher and Harrison to get $5 a day for their services. Bonjino's task was to carry Harrison's gun, because the latter had a bad record with the police and was afraid of being caught with a revolver on his person. On their first expedition last Friday they shot two of the guards, who were escorting twenty girls to their homes.

Fisher, Harrison, and Bonjino have corroborated Sherwood.

ADVERTISEMENT.
This Simple Rule Soon Rebuilds a Worn-Out Stomach
It really is unnecessary to dose yourself with artificial digestives or to live on a miserable nursery diet. If you will observe one easy rule you can eat the hearty, nourishing foods that your appetite craves and your body needs. That rule is simply to sip with each meal a glass or two of refreshing Man-a-cea Water. It is a non-laxative mineral table water, possessing medicinal qualities that promptly overcome impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating and other stomach disorders. Sold by all druggists and leading grocers.

THIS IS BABY WEEK
You must look out and treat those little engines gently—you can't let a baby chew on a banana skin, cabbage eaf or bit of raw potato and not expect a remonstrance from the inside.
THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION.
60 REGENTS COUNTS IN 18 MONTHS
Quickest expert preparation in city for Law, Medicine, Dentistry, and other professions. College entrance courses. New methods in real teaching. Experienced faculty of university men. Call or write
The Chief School
5 Beekman St., New York.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
Our records give indisputable proof that through our method of teaching concentration our pupils have done four years' work in one year.
The Clark School for Concentration
250 W. 75th St. Tel. 744 Columbus

Eastman-Gaines Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Stenotype Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

SPANISH FOR BEGINNERS.
Private course limited to six members just being organized to meet Friday night or Saturday, (please state your preference) each lesson 1¼ hours, 25 lessons for $10, including book; references exchanged. LENZ-KUSTERER, 12 West 103d St., New York.

PRATT SCHOOL—63 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 38th.

INSTRUCTION—Swimming.
Dalton Swimming School, 19-21-23 West 44th St. Booklet E.

NEW PLAN GIVES TEACHERS HALF PAY

Chamberlain Bruere Hopes the Meeting Today Will End the Pension Fight.

CITY HELPS BEAR EXPENSE

Eight Per Cent. of Salary Provides for Retirement at the End of 30 or 35 Years' Service.

After all the difficulty that has been experienced in arriving at a practical pension plan for the teachers in the public schools of New York City, it is very possible that an agreement will be reached between the city and the teachers at a meeting in the Municipal Building today of the Pension Committee of the Teachers' Federation and the subcommittee of the Mayor's Pension Commission. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, speaking last night at a teachers' meeting in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, said the prospects all pointed to an amicable settlement of the question to the satisfaction of both sides.

"By tomorrow night," declared Mr. Bruere, "I hope we will wipe the teachers' pension troubles off the slate."

The compromise plan which will be considered today provides for a pension fund which will be shouldered jointly by the teachers and the city. It will enable the teachers to retire on half pay at the end of thirty years of service on the ground of failing health or at the end of thirty-five years of service on the ground of length of service. For the five intervening years the teacher receives no increase in the pension rate, but if the teacher remains in the service after the expiration of the thirty-five years the pension rate will be increased by one-eleventh of the salary for every year of service.

Miss Grace Strachan, President of the Interborough Teachers' Association and Chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Pensions of the Federation, said an effort might be made to improve the plan from the teachers' point of view by increasing teachers' pensions from one-seventieth to one-sixtieth of the salary for every year of service after thirty-five years. Statistics as to the cost of such an addition to the city and the teachers, she said, were now being prepared.

For the maintenance of a pension fund large enough to make the compromise plan adaptable, Mr. Bruere asserted, the teachers would be required to contribute 8 per cent. of their salary With the introduction of the new plan, however, they were to be relieved of any further obligation to the Teachers Retiring Fund as it exists at present. This fund, he declared, would be shouldered entirely by the city.

In view of the fact that the teachers' pension plan might reach a definite formulation today Mr. Bruere requested an expression of opinion from any one who might have valuable suggestions to make. During the discussion that followed his compromise plan was most vigorously attacked by Miss Jennie Jenness of the Brooklyn Girls' High School, a member of the Pension Committee of the Teachers' Federation, who has stood out for a flat pension rate for all retired teachers irrespective of the positions or salaries which they achieved while in service.

Miss Jenness did not agree with Miss Strachan that a teacher should get a higher pension simply because she held a higher position than another. Once they were retired from the service, it was Miss Jenness's belief that an elementary teacher and a high school teacher were equally useless to the city, and one was not deserving of more consideration than the other, so far as the pension was concerned. If the service of the high school teacher was of a higher and more specialized character than that of the elementary school teacher, Miss Jenness declared the high school teacher received his or her compensation by way of a higher salary. But after retirement, the high school teacher was just as much "dead wood" as the elementary school teacher, and Miss Jenness could not see why there should not be "equal pay for equal rest."

"The teachers themselves," said Miss Jenness, "have never been allowed to vote on a question of lower pension. From what I have seen and heard I have reason to believe that the teachers would overwhelmingly vote for a flat pension not to exceed $750. I think it is better to devise means of paying teachers salaries which they really earned while in the service than to pay large pensions to those teachers who were dead to the service."

THAW AIDS FETHERSTON.

Streets Approaching Normal—12,000 Men and 86 Plows at Work.

The Street Cleaning Department reported last night that the job of cleaning up the streets was well in hand, and that traffic would be on a normal basis within a few hours. The task which the department faced looked like a serious one until the warmer weather lent its aid. As a result of the higher temperature, however, the streets were thick in slush and despite all efforts to keep gutters and sewers open, the conditions caused much discomfort.

The department had eighty-six motor-driven plows at work cleaning the gutters and heaping the snow in great piles. When the thaw set in, immediately after the storm, the snow began to melt rapidly. The street cleaners did their best to cart the snow away but despite their efforts there were almost flood conditions in some parts of the city.

Rain had been predicted but instead a thick fog shut down over the harbor and in lower Manhattan during the morning, causing much delay in the movements of ships. At noon the sun showed for a few minutes and then the thick weather set in again and a fine mist of rain fell for a few minutes. The sun came out again late in the afternoon and the snow piled in the streets began to disappear as if by magic.

Commissioner Fetherston had a force of more than 12,000 men at work in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

$336,000 RENTAL TO CITY.

Kracke Gets Bid for 20-Year Lease of Land Under Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke received a bid yesterday for the lease of idle land under the Manhattan end of the Manhattan Bridge which would net the city $336,000 in twenty years. The property is bounded by New Forsyth Street, Division Street, East Broadway, and New Market Street. The bidder was Charles T. Lewis of 322 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, who offered $16,000 a year for the first ten years of the lease and $17,600 a year for the last ten years. The lease carries the right to erect a fireproof building.

"I believe the leasing of this property," said Commissioner Kracke, "will be of benefit not only directly to the city, but also to the property owners near the bridge. The improvement should have a good effect upon property values in the neighborhood."

MANY CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

Figures Reported Are Compiled from Baptismal Registers.

Large numbers of converts have been received into the Roman Catholic Church from other faiths, according to the advance figures obtained by The Catholic Convert through the editor of the Catholic Directory. The accessions are from the dioceses for the year 1915. The figures from the dioceses where the conversions in 1915 were most numerous are:

Cincinnati, Ohio	638	Rockford, Ill.	189
Dubuque, Iowa	332	Superior, Wis.	104
Milwaukee, Wis.	561	Winona, Minn.	112
Cleveland, Ohio	756	Boise, Idaho	180

These figures are reported as compiled from baptismal registers of various parishes as sent to chancellery offices and are vouched for as official.

Profit for Sing Sing Prison Store.

OSSINING, March 7.—A profit of 22 per cent., it was announced today, was made on sales of the co-operative store of the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison during the past fiscal year. Sales made to men and officers amounted to $12,506.70. The profits for the year are estimated at $2,810.66, or 22 per cent., which, the auditors consider, proves the inmate managers are good business men. The store was organized under Inmate Strook during the administration of ex-Warden T. M. Osborne to enable inmates to purchase at reasonable prices. The proceeds go to the league treasury.

CITY BREVITIES.

A meeting of the Women's Proclamation Day Committee will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Marseilles. Arrangements will be completed for organizing the Jewish women throughout the country.

Dr. John Grant Lyman entered a plea of not guilty to the new indictment against him in the Federal District Court before Judge Dayton yesterday. The indictment charges him with conducting a scheme to defraud under an assumed name. Lyman entered a similar plea to the first indictment, but in each case has reserved the right to change his plea.

Although charged with having attempted to steal $75,000 from the teller's window of the Colonial Bank at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, Charles Hoffman and William Clark were convicted only of attempted petty larceny by a jury before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. They can not get more than six months in the penitentiary.

The steamer Birma from Rotterdam, which arrived at the bar yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and anchored, picked up the Atlantic cable when it heaved anchor again at 10 o'clock. It succeeded, however, in tearing the anchor without damaging the cable.

M'ADOO REJECTS BID FOR A JOB AS 'BRIBE'

Says State Senator J. I. Green of Boston Offered Convention Vote as Price

FOR BROTHER'S PROMOTION

Secretary Gives Out Supposed Application and Reply—Text is Wrong, Says Green.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary McAdoo today gave out for publication a telegram he had received purporting to have been sent by State Senator James I. Green of Charlestown, Mass., as follows:

Charlestown, Mass., March 5, 1916.
Hon. William G. McAdoo, Washington, D. C.:

As Secretary of the Treasury you have full power to create immediately the Deputy Surveyorship of Boston just abolished and promote my brother, or you can increase his salary to $6 per day, which is perfectly satisfactory. My conduct as delegate to the national convention will be governed by treatment accorded him. Wire my expense.

SENATOR JAMES I. GREEN.

Secretary McAdoo also gave out his reply, which follows:

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1916.
Hon. James I. Green, Charlestown, Mass.:

Do you realise that your telegram of 5th inst. places you in very awkward position? You practically ask me to bribe you to govern your conduct as a delegate to national convention by giving your brother position of Deputy Surveyor of Boston, which has been abolished because it is unnecessary, or to increase his salary to $6 per day. Your offense is a serious one and deserves to be treated with the contempt I accord it. I shall not prostitute the public service as you propose, and you can act as you please at the national convention.

W. G. McADOO.

Senator Green represents the Suffolk district in the Massachusetts State Senate, which is composed of the Charlestown wards of Boston and a part of the City of Cambridge. He is about 30 years old, and has been mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination. He was a member of the City Council of Boston in 1909, a member of the Democratic City Committee in 1910, a Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature in 1911 and 1912, was elected to the State Senate in 1915, and is now serving his second term.

Members of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress say that Senator Green has not had the reputation of a man who would act in the manner indicated by the telegram received by Secretary McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—When copies of the telegrams given out at Washington were shown to State Senator James Green tonight, he at first denied having sent any telegram to Secretary McAdoo. After repeated questioning, he admitted having telegraphed the Secretary, asking that his brother, John F. Green, an inspector, be promoted, but added:

"You must think I am crazy to send such a telegram as you have shown me. I never wrote a telegram like the one given out by Secretary McAdoo."

Mr. Green declared he was an ardent supporter of President Wilson, and if elected a delegate to the National Convention would vote for his renomination.

NOT TO REBUILD DREAMLAND

Coney Island Company Withdraws Offer to City for Pier.

Following the announcement that the rebuilding of Dreamland Pier at Coney Island, which was destroyed by fire in 1911, would cost $65,000, an increase of $10,000 more than the original estimate, the Coney Island Carnival Company has withdrawn its offer to lease the pier from the city. The company, which is made up of the leading business men of Coney Island, had agreed with Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith to lease the pier for a period of ten years and to pay an annual rental which would reimburse the city at the end of that time for the money spent in its construction.

Dock Commissioner Smith said last night that the city had offered to extend the lease for a period of fifteen years, but the company had refused to meet the terms. He has applied to the Sinking Fund Commission to rescind the order for the issuance of corporate stock to provide funds for the construction of the pier. He said the pier might be rebuilt, but not this year.

YALE SENIORS TABULATED.

Annual Vote on Their Habits and Preferences Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7.—Habits and preferences of members of the Yale senior class were disclosed today by the result of their annual votes. Of the 325 members 235 use tobacco and 140 use alcoholic liquor. Fifty-four began using alcoholic drinks at Yale.

There are 86 Episcopalians, 52 Presbyterians, 38 Congregationalists, 19 Catholics, 18 Baptists, 12 Jews, 9 Methodists, 1 Mormon, and 1 atheist.

The fathers of 65 of the 325 Yale men and the fathers of 110 were college graduates. Princeton, next to Yale, was voted the favorite college, with Harvard a poor second and Williams next.

Plans for the members will take 70 into law, 68 into mercantile business, 67 into manufacturing, 21 into education, 11 into banking, 10 into transportation, 10 into journalism, 10 into art, and 9 into the ministry.

The average cost of the four years of the college course has been $4,073. One member spent $15,000 for his college course, another $800.

More than 35 per cent. of the members wear glasses. There are 25 who admit being engaged. Fifty-eight have voted, including 35 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 2 Progressives, and 1 Socialist.

William Ross Proctor of New York, editor of the Yale Daily New, was voted the member who has done most for Yale, and Henry J. Crocker of San Francisco, the wealthiest member, was the most popular. Nelson M. Way, the baseball pitcher and football tackle, was voted the best athlete. Morris Hadley, son of President Hadley, was voted the most scholarly member, and Otis Guernsey, the full back, the most handsome.

SIEGEL STARTS FOR CHICAGO

Former Dry Goods Merchant Expects to Make $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7.—Henry Siegel left this city tonight for Chicago, where he says he may remain permanently. According to a story told by Siegel's friends today, he has been offered the management of the Siegel-Cooper store in Chicago.

"I am after big money," said Siegel today. "I want it to pay the people I owe. Why shouldn't I be able to make $10,000,000? I was worth half that amount a few years ago, and what was my experience then to what it is now? I don't expect to confine myself to the dry goods business. Anything that pays big returns will serve.

"No merchant should own his place of business. I learned this from experience. I lost $1,500,000 on the building we put up in New York. When our firm was prospering it was a good investment. When we went to the wall it sold for less than $1,000,000.

"My fatal move was going to oston. I lost $3,000,000 there. Upon the experience gained by that failure I expect to make a large amount in the near future. I am going back to Chicago, where Cooper and I started thirty years ago. I may have to start in a small way and grow big again."

COLUMBIA GETS DR. McCREA.

Dean of University of Pennsylvania Accepts Economics Chair.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Roswell C. McCrea, Dean of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted the position of Professor of Economics at Columbia University and will assume his new duties on July 1.

Dr. McCrea has been Dean of the Wharton School since 1912. Before his appointment as professor there in 1911 he served as head of the department of civics and history at the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, instructor in economics at Trinity College, (Connecticut,) and Fayerweather Professor of Economics and Sociology at Bowdoin College.

'SLIVERS' COMMITS SUICIDE.

Frank Oakley, Famous as Clown, Victim of Gas.

Frank Oakley, the clown, known as "Slivers" all over the country and who became famous as the partner of Marcaline, committed suicide early this morning in his room at 308 West Seventy-first Street. The landlady, Mrs. Harriet Everett, smelled gas coming from the room at about 2:30 A. M., and, being unable to force the door, sent in a call to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Policeman Lasby answered her call and broke down the door, against which a chair had been placed. He stumbled over "Slivers," who lay dead on the floor.

He was partly dressed and the room had been wrecked. The bed and trunk were overturned, and the curtains torn from the window. Letters and many photographs of the clown in his stage clothes were scattered all over the floor.

The window had been plugged with towels to prevent the escape of the gas, anad both gaslets were fully turned on.

According to the landlady, "Slivers" had only been in the house for a few days, and during that time drank heavily. He is said to have been a member of the Elks and White Rats.

ARRESTED AT THE McALPIN.

Up-State Man Accused of Grand Larceny by Department Store.

A man who said he was Max J. Feldman, 58 years old, a tailor of Fulton, N. Y., was arrested last night in the Hotel McAlpin, where he had registered under the name of "J. W. Stephenson, Fulton, N. Y.," by Detectives Hooker and Hauser of the Second Branch Detective Bureau and locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

Feldman, according to Saks & Co., the complainants, entered their store yesterday and, after ordering goods to the amount of $152.52, tendered a check on the First National Bank of Fulton, N. Y., signed "J. W. Stephenson" and ordered the goods sent to the McAlpin. After Feldman left Saks & Co. communicated with the National Bank of Fulton and learned that J. W. Stephenson was a Director in the bank and was in this city. The firm reached Mr. Stephenson, and he said the check was not made out by him. Saks & Co. then notified the police and when Feldman accepted the goods yesterday he was arrested.

Colonel A. H. Rogers a Suicide.

SAYVILLE, L. I., March 7.—Colonel Albert H. Rogers, 75 years old, organizer and commander of the Forty-second New York Volunteers, who fought through the civil war, was found dead in his home here today. Coroner Moore of Bay Shore said that Colonel Rogers had been dead for three days and that he had committed suicide by inhaling gas. Colonel Rogers was a widower, and his nearest surviving relative is a niece, Mrs. F. W. Isenbach, who lives in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Broad St. Hospital Asks for Charter.

Application was made yesterday to the Secretary of State at Albany for a charter for the new Broad Street Hospital, at 109 Broad Street. The committee is working upon estimates for adequate hospital equipment. It was announced that sufficient funds had been subscribed by individuals and firms of the Wall Street district to insure the continued service of the hospital to the 1,500,000 people of the downtown section of Manhattan.

FOUR DIE IN HOT-WATER VAT

Roof Collapses Under Weight of Men at Religious Meeting.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., March 7.—Four men were drowned and a number of others injured here today when the roof covering a vat of hot water in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops collapsed during a religious meeting. The dead are Arthur Wagner, clerk; Harry Crossland, machinist; Harry Lucas, machinist apprentice; John Boronee, laborer.

The men had assembled to listen to a talk by an evangelist who is conducting services in one of the local churches, and a number of them climbed to the top of the vat, which collapsed under their weight. Six were saved by the prompt action of persons near-by.

Judge Does Send Woman to Prison.

Judge Dayton of West Virginia, sitting in the Federal District Court here, sentenced a woman to imprisonment yesterday. On Monday, in the case of Mrs. Hale, a Boston milliner, who pleaded guilty to undervaluation of imports, the Judge imposed a fine only, stating that the association of womanhood with jail was abherrant to him. The woman sentenced yesterday was Rosie Katzka, who was sent to Blackwell's Island for thirty days because, after she had been deported from the United States on account of her character, she returned with a man named Joseph Lazaravitch.

BUYING AND TRADING
Thompson-Starrett service comprehends something of far more importance to an Owner than the mere buying, assembling, and erecting of materials.
Any Contractor can buy the thousand-fold requirements of building construction, but the Thompson-Starrett Company will guarantee the lowest obtainable prices and the quickest deliveries consistent with quality.
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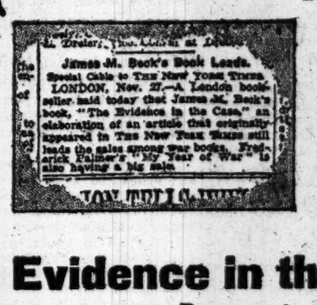
STORY OF THE WAR.
Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, provides readers with the story of the previous four weeks that is holding the world. Articles of war by Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, soldiers, poets, and novelists of all nations. 25c.—$2 a year. Volumes I. and II., $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.

"The Classic of the War"

James M. Beck's Book Leads.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Nov. 27.—A London bookseller said today that James M. Beck's book, "The Evidence in the Case," an elaboration of an article that originally appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES still leads the sales among war books. Frederick Palmer's "My Year of War" is also having a big sale.
The Evidence in the Case
By
James M. Beck
Ex-Assistant Attorney General of United States
Mr. Beck has taken the diplomatic testimony in one of the greatest controversies in history and, treating the European rulers, statesmen and diplomats as witnesses at the bar of justice, he has given to his scholarly discussion of the moral issues of the present war the fascinating interest of a powerful drama or absorbing novel.
What Two Prime Ministers Said:
"A masterly statement of the case for the Allies."—Lord Rosebery.
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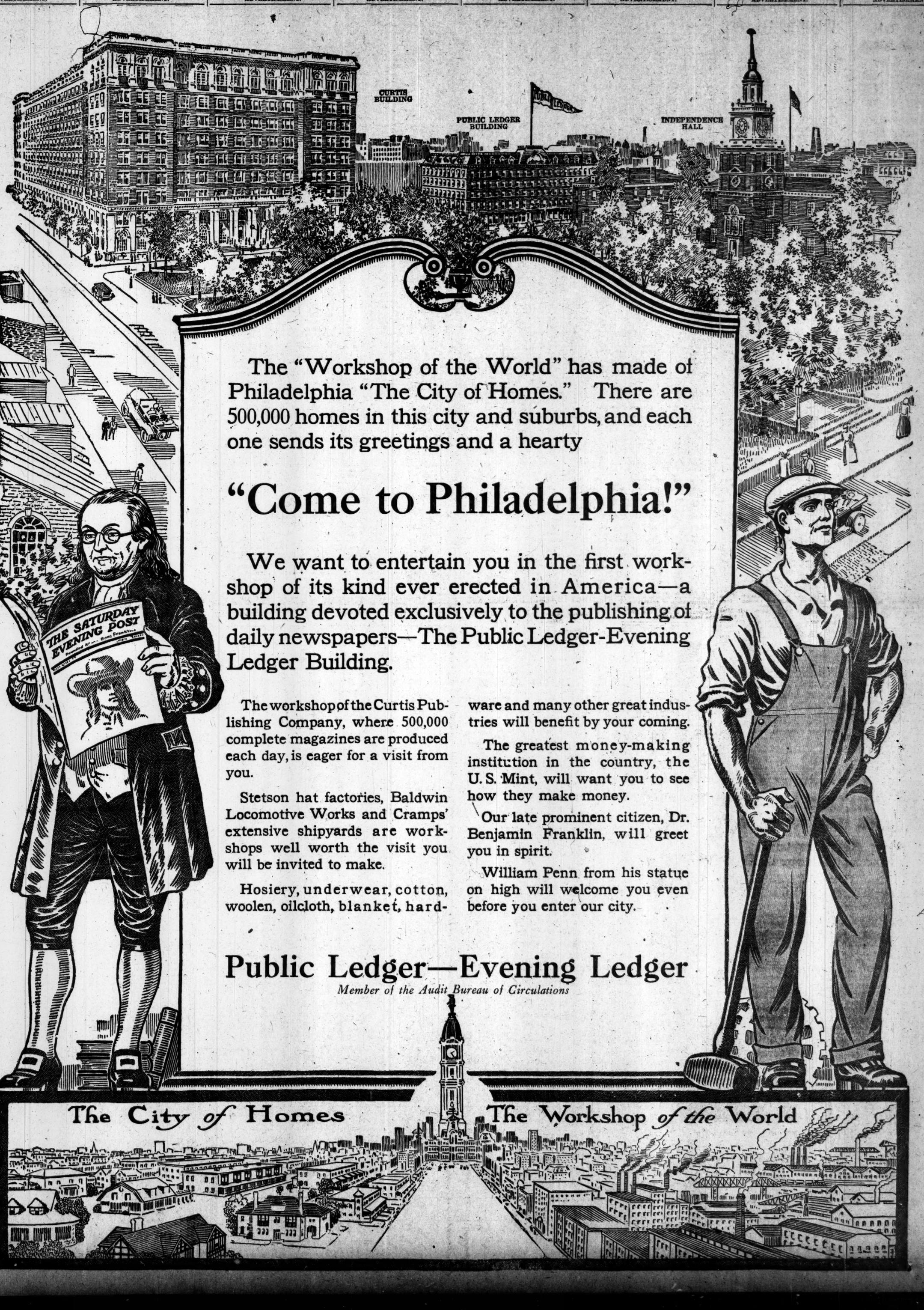

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BORIS TO WED A HAPSBURG.

Heir to Bulgarian Throne and Kin of Francis Joseph Figure in Match.

BERLIN, March 8, (via Paris.)—A marriage is being arranged between Prince Boris, eldest son of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and heir to the throne, and a Princess of the House of Hapsburg, according to the Journal des Balkans.

Prince Boris of Bulgaria was born at Sofia on Jan. 18, 1894, and exercises a high command in the Bulgarian Army. The head of the Hapsburg family is the Emperor Francis Joseph. King Ferdinand, according to latest reports, is in Vienna, where he arrived on Feb. 29 on the second visit which he has made to that capital within a month.

WIED CARMEN SYLVA'S HEIR.

All Her German Property Left to Prince William and His Brother.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Bucharest says that the late Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, in a will dated Oct. 14, 1914, leaves all of her property in Rumania to Rumanian charitable institutions and all of her property in Germany to the families of Prince William of Wied, former Mpret of Albania, and Prince Victor of Wied.

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DECISION FOR WIFE, HINT IN HUNTER CASE

Justice Erlanger Plainly Intimates He Will Grant Divorce to the Woman.

SEES NO PROOF OF GUILT

Considers Accusations Against Husband More Serious—Kerfoot Defends Actions.

After both sides had rested in the countersuits for divorce of Frederick W. Hunter, the rich lawyer and collector, and his wife, Anna Belleville Hunter, Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court intimated that he would give Mrs. Hunter a decree. He thought that the testimony of the four colored servants indicated nothing worse between Mrs. Hunter and her husband's brother-in-law, John Barrett Kerfoot, the author and critic, than the usual careless and sangfroid manner that sometimes exists between relatives living under one roof. The fact that the doors of the Hunter home in this city and in Freehold, N. J., were always unlocked tended to show, he thought, that neither Mrs. Hunter nor Mr. Kerfoot had anything to conceal.

Sitting together on the porch of the Freehold home in the moonlight and with the lights burning dimly in the house only meant that the ordinary customs were preserved. Persons sitting on a porch in a place where mosquitos were abundant were apt to lower the lights in the house. The Justice said frankly that he didn't believe the witness whose testimony alone gave sufficient evidence for a divorce. Concerning the accusations against Mr. Hunter, he said he was disposed to consider them more serious. He had journeyed to New Orleans with Mrs. Sarah E. Grenor and a stateroom had been engaged for the journey there and back. The colored porter of the car, Horatio Willock, the court said, was a very intelligent man, and he had told of making up two beds in the stateroom and of clearly remembering Mr. Hunter and Mrs. Grenor. Counsel will file briefs and findings on Monday. Then the question of alimony will be taken up.

The most important witness of the closing day of the trial was Mr. Kerfoot. Cross-examined by Carlisle Norwood, counsel for Mr. Hunter, the witness said that in November and December of last year and in January of this year he had talked with Mrs. Hunter of the cessation of marital relations between her and her husband.

Wife Admitted Unhappiness.

He said he had gathered that the trouble between husband and wife was serious because Mrs. Hunter had quoted her husband as having said that she could go her way and he would go his, and that Mr. Hunter had put his wife aside. In February last Mrs. Hunter had told the witness that she was very unhappy and that she wished she was dead. He denied that Mrs. Hunter had asked him to try to effect a reconciliation.

Early in March, the witness said, Mrs. Hunter asked him to go to New Orleans and place in her hands the facts of the situation that existed between her and her husband as it might be disclosed by the fact that he had been there with Mrs. Grenor. Mr. Kerfoot added he had visited the Hotel Gruenwald, in New Orleans, and having learned that Mr. Hunter had stopped there with Mrs. Grenor had returned and told Mrs. Hunter about it.

Mr. Kerfoot answered "I did" to a question whether he had not lived in the house with Mr. Hunter, ate his salt, broken his bread, sat at the table with him, smoked with him the after-dinner cigar, and exchanged with him the ordinary civilities of close friends. Mr. Kerfoot just as frankly admitted that he had hunted up the porter, Willock, for use as a witness, had chosen the lawyer for Mrs. Hunter, and had otherwise carried through the thing he had undertaken. He said he had consulted Mr. Engerhardt, the lawyer, "upon my own dilemma."

Told to Leave House, Kerfoot Says.

Questions and answers presented a little picture of the scene in Mr. Hunter's home in East Thirty-seventh Street on the evening of April 9 last. The dinner had progressed to the point of coffee and cigars. Mrs. Hunter and the servants had retired. Suddenly Mr. Hunter turned to Mr. Kerfoot and said to him, according to Mr. Kerfoot's testimony:

"John, you drive me to a very disagreeable duty. If you had had a spark of honor, a grain of honor, or a spark of manhood you would have left my house before now, in consideration of the conversations that you have had with Nan in this house this Spring, and I insist that you get out of here. How soon can you get out; tomorrow or the next day?" Mr. Kerfoot said that he replied that he could get out at once, and did so, returning later to pack up his effects and take them away.

Mr. Kerfoot said that he had gathered from what he saw and heard in the house that Mr. Hunter was bound to break his wife's spirit. The witness said he found it impossible to stand idly by and see the thing go on. A few days after he left the house the witness said he wrote a letter to Mr. Hunter asking for a chance to talk things over frankly and sent a boy to the door of the house with it while he waited outside to see if it was productive of any result. It wasn't and he retired.

Mr. Kerfoot said that Mrs. Hunter had frequently told him that she dearly loved her husband, and he was asked why he had said in his answer to the alienation suit brought against him by Mr. Hunter that he could not have alienated her affections because she had no affection for her husband. He was not able to explain this.

Mrs. Hunter testified again earlier in the day. She denied the statement of George Good, her butler, who said that she had been clad only in her black tights when he saw her and Mr. Kerfoot together in a room.

NAMED CANARY FOR CAREY.

Mrs. Toler Called Bird Love Names, Witness Asserts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carey, who is suing Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for $50,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Patrick J. Carey, completed her testimony yesterday before Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court and a jury.

Jeremiah J. Murphy, ticket taker of the Riverside Theatre, testified that one day late in 1913 Mrs. Toler pointed to Carey and asked: "Who is that nice looking old gentleman?" and Murphy said he replied, "Why, that's old Pop Carey." Mr. Carey is not old, but he has gray hair. Murphy said that later he saw Mrs. Toler and Carey sitting together in a box in the theatre.

Sarah Carey, sister-in-law of the plaintiff, said that Mrs. Toler would take Carey out in her limousine, and would send him lots of letters, telegrams, and presents. She said that Mrs. Toler once said to her, "I cannot live without Patrick," and that Mrs. Toler had named her pet canary "Patrick" so she could call him love names when Carey was present. One letter sent to Carey by Mrs. Toler ran:

Dear Love: Dear, I know you don't mind so long as you get a line from your Patsy. Don't look sad, for that drives me mad, and I always try to look cheery in your presence. I am thinking of you every minute of the day. I know my letters will make you long for me, and when you are sad I am sad. I wish some good angel would tell us what to do. I am ever with you, my darling. Always your PATSY.

A batch of other letters and telegrams were marked for identification. Miss Carey told of a talk the plaintiff had with Mrs. Toler, in which the latter was alleged to have said that she would not give Carey up because she loved him. The trial will be resumed today.

LIBRARY BRINGS $29,479.

Burton Book Sale Closes at the Anderson Galleries.

The sale at the Anderson Galleries of the sixth and last part of the library of John E. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis., was concluded yesterday. The total for Part VI. was $2,474.15. The grand total was $29,479.65.

James F. Drake paid $72.50 for "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," thirty-two pages, octavo, by John Locke Scripps, published in Chicago in 1866. It is a copy of the rare Chicago issue of the earliest published life of Lincoln. The proof of it was read and approved by him. Only a few copies are known to be in existence.

George D. Smith gave $47.50 for the rare first edition of "Leaves of Grass," by Walt Whitman, Brooklyn, 1855. The portrait, in first state, is on India paper. An additional portrait is inserted. The margins of a few leaves are repaired. The volume contains the four pages of "Press Notices."

Suffragists Oppose Preparedness.

Dr. Toyokichie Iyenaga, former Professor of Political Science at Chicago University and now head of the East and West News Bureau, gave a lecture on "The Relations of Japan and America" to the William Lloyd Garrison Chapter of the Equal Suffrage Association at its monthly meeting yesterday in the home of Mrs. Henry Villard, 540 Park Avenue. There was a large attendance, the majority of the members of the chapter being present. Mrs. Villard made a brief address on peace and most of those present voiced their opposition to preparedness in every form.

SOFT COAL WORKERS GET WAGE INCREASE

Sub-Committee of Operators and Miners Reach an Agreement.

STRIKE WILL BE AVOIDED

Settlement Adds 12 Cents a Ton to the Cost of Mining Bituminous.

A settlement of the negotiations for a new wage agreement and working conditions in the bituminous coal industry, which is expected to have an important effect upon the terms upon which the anthracite operators will endeavor to reach an agreement with their employes, was reached at 11 o'clock last night by the sub-committee of miners and operators in the soft-coal industry at the McAlpin Hotel.

The settlement carries with it an increase of 12 cents a ton in the cost of mining bituminous coal, which, according to the operators, will be added to the selling price very soon after the new wage scale goes into effect. The General Conference Committee of bituminous miners and operators will meet at the McAlpin Hotel at 11 o'clock this morning, at which time it is expected the agreement will be ratified.

The joint sub-committee of operators and miners in the anthracite wage and working demands will meet at the Union League Club tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock to begin working on the terms of a new agreement to go into effect on April 1.

It can be stated authoritatively that the anthracite operators, taking the agreement of 1913 as a precedent, will attempt to predicate their concessions on those granted in the bituminous industry, and that the United Mine Workers will resist this attempt with all the power of their organization.

The first session of the joint sub-committee of anthracite miners and operators will meet from 2 to 5 o'clock the first day and from 1 o'clock to 5 for a few days thereafter. Later, it is expected, morning and afternoon sessions will be held. The anthracite negotiations are expected to last at least three weeks.

TEACHERS SHY OF GOMPERS

Only 35 of the 700 Invited Attend Dinner in His Honor.

Under the auspices of the Educational Foundations, an informal dinner was given to Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, last night in the Hotel Longacre. Covers had been set for 150 guests, but only 35 appeared. It was said that 700 invitations had been sent out.

Mr. Gompers in a brief speech urged the teachers to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. They could be of great advantage to the cause of labor, he told them, by reason of their opportunity to form the individuality of the youth.

The teachers had nothing to fear by joining the union, he said. Mr. Gompers denied that he had ever called a strike himself, a situation which, he said, required the votes of the members.

A discussion was to have followed, but so many of the guests left when Mr. Gompers finished that the plan was abandoned.

HELD FOR KILLING BROTHER.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 7.—Charged with stabbing his brother to death to get a larger share of an estate left by a relative in Italy, Sebastian Noto, 57 years old, of Metuchen, was held without bail this afternoon by Judge Costello. Two other brothers, Peter and Tony Noto, who are also under arrest, were held as material witnesses. The dead man was Joseph Noto, 21 years old, a barber of Paterson.

The police learned that a relative in Italy had left a small estate to the four brothers, and that efforts had been made to have Joseph relinquish his share of the estate, about $250, but that he had refused.

NINE MUNITION SHIPS LEAVE.

Carry 55,000 Tons of Cargo—One Has to Return to Port.

In the thirty-six hours between Friday evening and Sunday morning nine ships left this harbor with the largest quantity of arms, ammunition, and other military supplies which has been sent from this port within such a period of time. The increase in the production of munitions in this country is being met by the withdrawal of the Cedric, Cymric, and Mauretania from the British naval service for the transportation of munitions and the enlargement of cargo capacity on the Lapland, Baltic, and Adriatic by taking out the passenger accommodations.

The nine ships were the Cedric, Rochambeau, Canopic, California, Napoli, Ardgorm, Southerdown, Apennine, and Headley. The cargoes weighed more than 55,000 tons. Three of the ships—the Rochambeau, Canopic, and California—carried passengers, but no explosives. The only armed ship in the lot was the Napoli, which sailed on Sunday for Genoa. The Canopic, however, will arm at Gibraltar for passage through the Mediterranean to Genoa.

The Ardgorm, which had 14,752 cases of empty shells and quantities of cartridge cases, fuses, cannon primers, bayonets, and other army equipment, developed engine trouble on Monday when she was only one day out and put back to this port. At 6 o'clock last night the vessel anchored off Stapleton, S. I. The cause of the engine trouble was not made known.

The Napoli, which is risking submarine attack by going armed through the Mediterranean, has on board forty tons of trinitrotuluol, 11,144 ingots of copper and quantities of brass and steel, and 850 horses. Some of the items in the manifest of the Cedric, which carried the largest cargo, are 67 aeroplanes and parts, 73 automobiles, 23,981 cases of empty shells, 3,528 cases of cartridge cases, 5,200 cases of cartridges, 23 cases of rifles, 20 cases of rifle barrels, 16 cases of revolvers, 341 cases of cannon primers, 13,792 ingots of copper, 889 plates of spelter, and 4,314 bales of cotton.

The fact that the French Government is equipping its air fleet with the gyroscopic stabilizer invented by Charles A. and Elmer Sperry of Brooklyn, was indicated by an item of ten cases of aeroplane stabilizers in the manifest of the Rochambeau, which sailed on March 4 for Bordeaux. Other items were 2,130 cases of cartridges, 700 cases of empty cylinders, 67 bales of rubber tires, 2,129 reels of barbed wire, 1,097 cases of galvanized wire, and 1,475 barrels of nitrate of ammonia.

The Southerdown has 2,300 tons of steel billets, 407 horses and 133 mules. The California had 10,322 nickel ingots and military supplies of all sorts. The Canopic, among other things, had 2,897 billets of steel, 1,896 plates of spelter, 1,888 slabs of copper, 1,088 packages of aluminium ingots, and 7,863 bars of copper. The Apennine had 1,700 steel billets, 731 bundles of steel, 1,071 bundles of steel wire and various other supplies. The Headley had 21 cases of gun carriages, 3,527 packages of steel, 3,764 plates of spelter, 100 barrels of alcohol, five cases of motor trucks, 93 packages of rubber tires and other military equipment.

ASK ACCOUNTING FROM COX.

Pneumatic Cushion Co. Stockholder Begins Injunction Suit.

Ferdinand Hagen, a stockholder, has instituted a suit in the Federal District Court against the Cox Pneumatic Cushion Company, Charles Henry Cox, its President; William C. Cox, Vice President, and Henry Seibel, Secretary, to enjoin C. H. Cox from selling or leasing the patent rights of the company or transferring its real estate, and calling on him for an accounting. Mr. Seibel, the Secretary, has made an affidavit in support of the plaintiff, and an application for a temporary injunction will be heard on Friday.

The present company, which is organized under the laws of Arizona, and has a capitalization of $2,000,000, absorbed a former California concern with a capitalization of $250,000. It was formed to market a shock absorbing device for automobiles and motor bicycles. It is alleged in the papers that Mr. Cox, who invented the pneumatic absorber and took out the original patents, did not legally assign the rights to the patent to the California company, but merely made an entry in the minute books of the concern stating that the assignment had been made.

It is also alleged that the stock of the Arizona company is not fully paid up and non-assessable, as it is alleged it was represented to those who bought it. It is asserted that when the company purchased a small plant at North Bergen, Cox had the deeds made out in his own name.

LOSES LUSITANIA SUIT.

Hopkins, Lusitania Victim, Signed War Rider to $40,000 Policy.

Mrs. Mary Davies Hopkins of 270 Riverside Drive lost her suit yesterday against the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company for $40,000, which she claimed was due on a policy taken out by her husband, Albert Lloyd Hopkins, just before he sailed on the Lusitania. When the steamship was torpedoed Mr. Hopkins lost his life. It was shown that Mr. Hopkins had signed a war rider to the policy, which Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court decided relieved the company of liability. Justice Shearn said:

"This war rider was given great prominence. It was separately signed by the insured, a business man and President of a great shipbuilding company, and it is unreasonable to presume that he did not read the rider he signed."

"Fordham, Jr." Attacks Faculty.

The Fordham Junior, a Fordham College student publication, has followed the example set it by The Challenge and Dynamite of Columbia, and this month's number, out yesterday, has stirred up Fordham through an editorial by James T. O'Donoghue, its editor in chief. The editorial entitled, "Playing the Game," severely criticises the members of the Faculty who, not liking certain articles which have appeared in the Junior, insist that the contributor shall submit his work to them for revision before it comes out in print. O'Donoghue says such professors are not playing fair with the students.

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Dress Forms and Notions at Special Prices Tomorrow

Continuing the Annual March Sale of
Black and Colored Dress Silks

One of the exceptional features of this Sale is the immensity of the stocks. All of the wanted weaves are represented and there is a complete range of desirable colors.

Charmeuse Dress Satins (yd.), 89c
Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $1.50
Firmly woven in a complete assortment of evening and street shades, also black; 40 in. and 36 in. wide. An excellent quality.

Wash Satins (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.50
In white and flesh color. Excellent quality; 36 inches wide.

Imported Shantung Silks (yd.), 58c
Verified Price Elsewhere, 85c
Natural color, pure silk; good quality and highly desirable; 32 inches wide.

Georgette Crepe (yd.), $1.19
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.65
A complete range of street and evening colors, also black. The fabric is 40 in. Georgette Crepes are in great demand.

White Habutai Silks (yd.), 69c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.00
Good weight and quality. The silks are 35 in. wide.

Fancy Blouse and Shirting Silks (yd.), 79c
Verified Price Elsewhere, $1.00
In a large variety of colored stripes; 32 inches wide.

Black "Marchioness" Dress Satin and Taffeta
These are fabrics manufactured for R. H. Macy & Co. They are too well known to need extra description. For the purpose of this sale several reductions have been made in our usual prices.

"Marchioness" Dress Satin (yd.), 94c
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.19
The goods are 35 inches wide. Lustrous, firm and durable weave. Quality excellent.

"Marchioness" Dress Taffeta (yd.), $1.19
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.49
The width is 36 in. Nothing to compare with this taffeta elsewhere at the price.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Continuing the Annual March Sale of
Spring Dress Fabrics

The popular response to this Sale, which opened yesterday, demonstrates anew the faith the people of New York have in Macy Merchandise. Some of the lines offered have been practically sold out. The following will prove attractive:

32 Inch White Washable Corduroy (yd.), 56c.
Verified price elsewhere (yd.), 75c. For suits or separate skirts.

French Twill Dress Serge (yd.), 86c
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), 98c
A 45-inch all-wool French twill fabric much in demand. It comes in a beautiful color range of this season's most wanted shades. The weight is especially for dresses; also suitable for misses' and children's wear.

Chiffon Broadcloth (yd.), $1.59
Macy's Usual Price (yd.), $1.79. Verified Price Elsewhere (yd.), $2.00
Sponged and shrunk and ready for the needle. Shown in a complete range of street shades. You will find plenty of navy blues and blacks. Width 54 inches. The sale price is only a slight advance over the cost of production to-day.

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The garments are much in demand. We have them in the season's latest models.

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See R. H. Macy & Co.'s Other Advertisement on Another Page.

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Adv. No. 3

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This is the reason why every resident of New York City should stand behind the fight for fairer laws.

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1st	Repeal the State Aid Law which compels New York City to pay for local dirt roads in upstate counties, saving us yearly	$1,300,000
2nd	Prevent special State appropriations for local upstate bridges, etc., which cost this City	750,000
3rd	Give this City its share of State highways to which the City must eventually contribute $182,000,000	2,000,000
4th	State to pay for normal schools here as it now does in rest of State	1,000,000
5th	State to pay for Public Service Commission's expenses here as it does in rest of State	600,000
6th	City to get tax on transfers of stock sold here	4,000,000
7th	City to get share of auto tax on machines owned here	500,000
8th	City to get share of new excise tax if additional tax is levied	1,000,000
	TOTAL ANNUAL SAVING	$11,150.000

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When other cities want legislative relief they enlist every citizen, unite forces, and get results!
Your fellow citizens ask you and your Assemblyman and Senator to put your shoulders to the wheel and help.

MASS MEETING at Carnegie Hall Friday Eve., March 10

George Gordon Battle will preside.
Mayor Mitchel will discuss the program from the standpoint of the city government.
Adolph Bloch will speak for the real estate owners.
Peter J. Brady will present the viewpoint of organized labor and the rentpayer.
Martin Littleton will deal with the broad aspects of the situation.

69TH REGIMENT BAND

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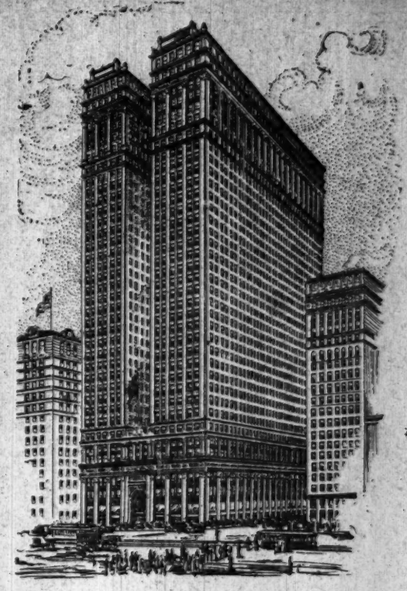
Adv. No. 3
More To-morrow



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WON'T WED RICH BOY, POUTS CHORUS MAID

Azure Angel in Musical Comedy Loath to Put a Harvard Star Into Paternal Eclipse.

GUESSES SHE LOVES "JOE"

First Met When She Was "Dancing Around"—Father's Telegram Stops Marriage License.

It was very doubtful at 10 o'clock last evening whether Miss Marion Parks of Pittsburgh and the Hotel Maryland in West Forty-ninth Street would marry Joseph Moody, a Harvard Freshman, and the son of Frederick Moody of San Francisco. Mr. Moody is reported to be possessed of wealth. Miss Parks, it might be mentioned, is in the chorus of a musical comedy and young Moody ought to be attending to his job in the halls of learning at Cambridge.

But Moody has not been attending assiduously to his work, however, and on Monday he and Miss Parks were so sure they wanted to marry that, but for the interference of a new made friend, New York would have seen another college boy-show girl wedding, with all the usual paraphernalia of publicity.

The marriage proposal followed a breakfast party in Murray's. Miss Parks tells about it last night, and with charming frankness admitted that Joe had pressed her to marry him and that she, in the glow of good fellowship, had consented to become Mrs. Moody.

"We shook hands on it," she said, "and Joe, he says to me, 'Is it a go?' and I says, 'Sure,' and then some one knocked our hands apart and said that a promise made just way should not be broken."

It was during the breakfast, Miss Parks sail, that Mr. Moody made the acquaintance of an advertising chap, and in the enthusiasm that followed the engagement announcement took him into their confidence. He was invited to go along and be a witness. It is this guest who is believed to have notified Mr. Moody's father that his son was not at Harvard, but was even then departing in a taxicab with the very pretty Miss Parks bound for the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building.

The elder Mr. Moody lost no time getting into action. He notified Chief of Police Wythe of San Francisco, and the latter wired to Inspector Faurot, in charge of the Detective Bureau here, asking him to stop the wedding at all hazards. The police passed the warning along to City Clerk Scully, and so a scene was set for the arrival of the party at the Municipal Building.

When young Moody led in Miss Parks they were received by Edward N. Hart of the Marriage License Bureau.

"How old are you?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Twenty," replied Mr. Moody.

"You don't look it to me," said the clerk. "You will have to get a birth certificate."

That ended that chapter of the romance. Mr. Moody escorted Miss Parks home, and later it was reported that he had gone from the Hotel McAlpin without leaving an address. Miss Parks was inclined to be reminiscent as she put on her make-up at the Casino.

"Yes," she said, "I have known Joe two years. I met him first in San Francisco, when my sister and I were in the chorus of 'Dancing Around.' How did I meet him? Oh, he came around. You know he likes girls in the show business. At that time he was in Berkeley College. When he came to Harvard he just looked me up. Sure, he knew where I was. He knew that I was with this show."

Miss Parks said through a petulant pout that she would not marry Mr. Moody; not that she did not love him, for she guessed she did, but because it would make so much trouble for him. Of course, she was expecting to see Joe again, and perhaps they might go to breakfast together again.

"Just to think," she said as she skipped away to answer the call, "if no one had interfered I might have been a married woman at this very moment."

A dispatch from Cambridge received last night said that there was a J. Moody there whose name had not as yet appeared in the official college directory.

The press agent of the comedy disclaimed knowledge of the affair. He confessed rather enthusiastically, however, that it was "the real goods."

OPERA NOVELTY NEXT WEEK

Hermann Goetz's opera on "The Taming of the Shrew," called in German "Der Widerspänstigen Zähmung," will be produced for the first time by the Metropolitan Opera Company Wednesday evening of next week. The opera has not been heard here since it was sung about thirty years ago by the American Opera Company. The principal rôles will be sung by Mmes. Ober and Rappold and Messrs. Whitehill and Sembach. Mr. Bodanzky will conduct.

"Aida," on Monday night, will begin next week's schedule. "La Sonnambula" will be sung on Thursday evening, and "Mme. Sans-Gêne" on Friday. "Samson et Dalila" will be sung at the Saturday matinée, and "Die Walküre" on Saturday evening. Mme. Schumann-Heink will sing at next Sunday night's concert.

On Thursday afternoon of next week there will be the annual special matinée for the Emergency Fund. The program will include the second scene of Act II. of "Il Trovatore," Act II. of "Lohengrin," Act I. of "Pagliacci," with Caruso, and the Tartar Ballet from "Prince Igor." Most of the principal members of the company will appear in some part of the bill.

"Potash and Perlmutter" in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—Montague Glass's play, "Potash and Perlmutter," which has been translated into French by John Raphael, will be presented by Max Dearly at the Bouffes Parisiens Theatre next month.

THE SCHOLA CANTORUM.

A Program of Cantatas, Students' Songs, and Folk Songs.

Mr. Kurt Schindler at the second concert of the Schola Cantorum, given last evening at Carnegie Hall, brought the local composer into prominence. He presented on his program three works composed or arranged by New York musicians. The program had the diversity and the unusual quality that Mr. Schindler makes it a point to attain, sometimes at the risk of insufficient preparation of difficult pieces. He did not entirely escape these consequences last evening, and several of the works performed would have gained by the expenditure of more time in rehearsing them.

There were three cantatas for chorus and orchestra, elaborate though not long. "The Chambered Nautilus" is a setting of Oliver Wendell Holmes's beautiful poem by Deems Taylor, who has not presented himself publicly in New York before as a musician, and is, in fact, a musician only by avocation. He attacks a difficult problem without hesitation, with the use of the most elaborate means. He has many resources in complex and modern harmonies, sometimes resulting in an effect of unrest that is at variance with the mood of the verses. He uses a very full orchestral apparatus not unskillfully. His work is, on the whole, impressive. He has erected an imposing climax upon the last stanza, "Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul," for which he has wisely sought greater simplicity and breadth.

Another elaborate cantata on the program was Mr. Sigismund Stojowski's "Prayer for Poland," a setting of a Polish poem by Krasinski, in which the Virgin Mary is addressed as Queen of Poland. The subject is fraught with gloom and tragic eloquence, which Mr. Stojowski has expressed in his music with an unrelieved and poignant intensity that is sometimes over-elaborated, though deeply felt. There are great difficulties presented to chorus, orchestra, and soprano and baritone soloists, which were not fully mastered. The soloists were Minnie Jovelli and Bernardo Olshansky.

There were also difficulties in Sergei Rachmaninoff's "Voice of Spring"; another tragic history with a more optimistic ending; music of pictorial quality. Balfour Gardner's "News from Whydah" for chorus and orchestra, a vivid setting of Masefield's grisly narrative, was performed by the chorus two seasons ago.

There was relief from all this grimness in a series of gay French folksongs cleverly harmonized for men's voices by Carlos Salzedo, known to New York concertgoers both as a harpist and as a composer; another of Finnish student songs by Merikanto, Palmgren, and Tornudd, also for men's voices; and another of German fouksongs arranged by Max Reger, for mixed chorus. The Finnish and German songs were sung best. All these gave much pleasure. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Stojowski, and Mr. Salzedo were all brought forward upon the platform to receive applause for their works which was liberally bestowed.

HEDWIG REICHER'S RECITAL.

Dramatic Reading in English and German at Punch and Judy.

Hedwig Reicher, who was last seen on the New York stage in her father's production of Björnson's "When the Young Vine Blooms" at the Garden Theatre in the Autumn, gave a dramatic recital yesterday afternoon at the Punch & Judy in West Forty-ninth Street. In a varied program drawn from German and English literatures, she revealed effectively the notable range of her fine voice and her admirable eloquence of gesture.

The German readings were confined to three brief selections from Heinrich Heine. There followed a group of children's poems from "The Crescent Moon" of Rabindranath Tagore, a modern version of an old and terrible Scotch ballad and a slightly abbreviated text of Oscar Wilde's "Salome," translated into English.

It is a far cry from the triumphant finale of the German poet's "Bers Idylle," which Miss Reicher gave with so much force, to the gentle, whimsical passages from Tagore, passages that are a little reminiscent of Stevenson's songs of childhood and which she read with that note of tenderness her voice has not lost in its conquest of an adopted tongue.

But these were only preliminary to the reading of "Salome" which consumed at least half of the time allotted to the recital. The mounting passion and excitement of the play found impressive expression with the reader most impressive when she suggested the cunning and jealousy of the unhappy Herodias and the mingled fear and eagerness of the evil old tetrarch.

Miss Reicher stood or sat alone on the prettily curtained stage of Mr. Hopkin's playhouse with the first and last lines of each poem accompanied by the music of an unseen harp. The harpist was Mildred Dilling who came out later to play the prelude for the "Salome," which Miss Reicher, making a most pleasing picture, read from a small dais that stood between two towering candelabra.

The recital was given under the patronage of Mrs. Martin Beck, Mrs. Emil Boas, Mrs. George Burr, Mrs. Henry Goldman, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. Paula Herzig, Mrs. Mary Knoblauch, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. William R. Shephard and Mrs. Charles Sooysmith.

MAUD ALLAN OPERATED ON.

Dancer Suddenly Stricken with Appendicitis—Condition Serious.

Maud Allan, the dancer, is critically ill in the German Hospital as the result of a sudden attack of appendicitis followed by an operation. Miss Allan was stricken suddenly on Monday morning at the Hotel Seymour, and was removed to the hospital immediately, where an operation was performed within a few hours by Dr. Willy Meyer, assisted by Dr. J. G. Fishlowitz. It was said last night at the hospital that Miss Allan's condition was serious and that the crisis would not be passed for at least two days.

Miss Allan returned to New York last Fall after a tour of the world. She had planned to sail next Saturday for England. Her last appearance here was four years ago, when she danced at Carnegie Hall.

ENGLISH ANTIQUES SOLD FOR $15,984

Throng Attends Sale of Major Horsfield's Collection of Furniture and Pewter.

TWO OLD SAMPLERS, $300

Highest Price, $825, Is Paid for the Oak Paneling of a Room of the Seventeenth Century.

A dense crowd gathered yesterday afternoon at the American Art Galleries for the sale of antique furniture, old glass, pewter, &c., of Major George Horsfield, Thomas E. Kirby himself conducting the sale. The crowd was so great that the rear of the gallery was filled with people standing, and it was almost impossible to get either out or in. The 168 numbers brought $15,984, and there were some record prices.

The eighteenth century samplers, one 10 by 17 inches and the other small, 6¼ by 12⅝ inches, sold together and brought $150 each. One had lines of poetry upon it with the alphabet and was signed Mary Whichelo, and the other, more elaborate, had the creed worked upon it by Ann Reynolds in 1768. Little Ann had also worked a number of angels upon her sampler and four medallions with Biblical subjects. They were good samplers, but the people in the audience gazed at one another in amazement when the prices soared, and Seaman, agent, took the two for $300. Two other samplers, one a small one and unframed, both of a little earlier date, went to Bernet, agent, for $40 each.

In the exhibition of the collection the pewter was set out on two old English oak tables, and on each were old-time knives and forks, the latter of the two-tined variety. They were early English pieces, the handles of green-stained ivory, and they brought extraordinary prices. Both sets went to G. W. Bishop, who paid $95 for the first, eight knives and forks, and $80 for the second, six knives and nine forks.

The highest price of the sale was paid for the oak paneling of a room, seventeenth century, with carved frieze, two doors, one window, and a fireplace, which went to Seaman, agent, for $825. The paneling for another room went to Mrs. James Garland for $370, and a seventeenth century English oak cupboard went to Mrs. Garland for $250. There was much competition for an early seventeenth century English oak court cupboard with carving and inlaying in different woods. This went to Bernet, agent, for $780. An English oak refectory table of the period, 13 feet 2 inches long, went to James Ladey for $500. An oak dole cupboard of the Jacobin period went to Mrs. Charles MacNeill for $325, and Mrs. MacNeill paid $210 for a walnut armchair of the William and Mary period. An early seventeenth century dole cupboard went to W. H. Coverdale for $205, and F. G. Talman paid $205 for a tall clock of English lacquer of the Queen Anne period.

A Jacobean walnut and oak chest of drawers went to Talmadge for $225; Jack Harris, who made a number of purchases, gave $230 for a seventeenth century Jacobean oak chest, and a seventeenth century English oak drawing table, carved and inlaid, went to L. MacCarthy for $400. Six chairs, Jacobean, back and seat upholstered in leather, went to Mrs. Hare for $255, and Mrs. E. Chauncey paid $510 for a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs with removable seats covered with old English needlework. A Chippendale mahogany armchair to match went to Lorenz, agent, for $230, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe paid $210 for six seventeenth century Yorkshire oak chairs.

KNEISEL QUARTET PLAYS.

Ravel's Trio a Feature of Its Concert in Aeolian Hall.

The Kneisel Quartet gave a concert at Aeolian Hall last night at which the program consisted of Dvorak's Quartet in F, Op. 96; Ravel's Trio in A minor for piano, violin, and 'cello, and Beethoven's Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131. Rudolph Ganz was the assisting artist. With Messrs. Kneisel and Willeke he played Ravel's Trio.

This work received last night what was probably its first public performance here, though it has been played this season by the same artists at a private concert of the Society of the Friends of Music. It is a composition which has some puzzling features, arising from the writer's lapsing occasionally into the more abstruse mannerisms of the moderns, but one in which there is a good deal of interesting music and some arresting instrumental effects.

It was splendidly played by Messrs. Ganz, Kneisel, and Willeke. The work of Mr Ganz was especially impressive because a large share of the musical burden falls on the piano part, which is generally the carrying web of the piece with the other instruments, adding related designs to the pattern. The pianist on this occasion played with fine clarity and with a lightness of conception which admirably met the mood of the composition, which is seldom highly emotional or sharply dramatic. His sense of balance of tone against the violin and 'cello was most finely adjusted, and as a result the whole effect, to which the other players contributed notably, was successful to a marked degree.

Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 131, one of the works of his last period, bristles with complications and difficulties which require experience and expertness to surmount. These qualifications are possessed in abundance by the players who comprise the organization, and their performance of the quartet was such as one rarely hears.

Hackett to Resume In 'Merry Wives'

Complications in the illness of James K. Hackett made it necessary yesterday to abandon the idea of resuming his Shakespearean engagement at the Criterion Theatre this week. Just as he was recovering from the attack of the grip that caused him to close the Criterion last Saturday an acute inflammation of the right knee appeared. It is thought this inflammation was caused by the actor falling on this knee in his fight with Macduff in the last act of "Macbeth" at one of the last performances. According to the present plans Mr. Hackett will not resume until the premiere of "The Merry Wives of Windsor," announced for Thursday night of next week. A professional matinée of "Macbeth" was to have been given Friday and Mr. Hackett hopes to give it later in his engagement.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. LAST 10 NIGHTS 4 MATINEES LAST
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
"Emphatic success."—Sun.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
NO MAT. TODAY. Last Week at This Theatre. Next Matinee Saturday. Moves Monday, Mar. 20, to Empire Theatre.
Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger present
ELSIE FERGUSON
In Hall Caine's Dramatic Sensation,
MARGARET SCHILLER
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR SIR HERBERT TREE'S production, "KING HENRY VIII.," beginning TUES., MAR. 14. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, Broadway & 43 St. Evgs. 8:25. Mat. TODAY & Saturday 2:30.
MITZI in "Pom-Pom"
"Bright and Zippy, Haunting Melodies."—Tribune.

LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU WHEN YOU SEE MRS. FISKE IN ERSTWHILE SUSAN GAIETY THEATRE NOW

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
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AT THE FULTON THEATRE, W. 46TH ST., where Brandon Tynan's Irish Comedy,
The Melody of Youth
Captivates with Its Dainty Charm.
Pop. Mat. Today 50c to $1.50

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Tues.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph: "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
ABE MAWRUSS
POTASH PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
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GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN."

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WILLIE COLLIER in "WIFE & AUTO TROUBLES" and a big psychological TRIANGLE DRAMA, "THE MORAL FABRIC."

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"THE SYSTEM," Elsie White, Arthur Havel & Co., others. Enclosed. Heated. Comfortable. 25c, 35c, 50c.

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MARGUERITE CLARK in "OUT OF THE DRIFTS."
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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47TH ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1.
Irene Franklin & Burton Green, Dolly Sisters, Albert Whelan, George Sidney & Co., others, and Maurice & Walton.

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Military Maids Extra Attraction Joe Bernstein & Kid Griffo

Strand B'way & 47 St. Soon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. MAE MURRAY in "To Have & To Hold" Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Fannie Ward in "For the Defense"

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"Decidedly pleasing and pretty music; recalls 'The Geisha' and 'The Runaway Girl.' Extremely melodious and sprightly music of Oreste Vessella, uncommonly well sung."—Times.
"A cast of artists well-known and well-liked; bright and pleasing."—American.
"Oreste Vessella's compositions contained both melody and vivacity."—World.
"The music, by Oreste Vessella, is of a high order. The chorus singing is above the average and the ensemble strikingly good."—Mail.
"The charm of the production lasted throughout and that, after all, is what is important in a comic opera."—Evening Sun.

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Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. 3, & Next Sunday Aft., 3.
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Seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $15 & $18. Carnegie Hall Box Office & Room 1202, Aeolian Bldg.
FAREWELL CONCERT and beginning of 21 ten weeks Transcontinental Tour OF EIGHT THOUSAND MILES with
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Tonight at 8:15 Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., Spec'l Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Kurt, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Bodansky.
Fri. at 8, Samson et Dalila. Homer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 1:30, Meistersinger. Gadski, Maitfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Damacco, Didur. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Taming of the Shrew. Ober, Rappold; Whitehill, Sembach, Goritz, Leonhardt, Reiss, Buysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
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Music from works inspired by the dramas of Shakespeare.
Soloist LOUIS GRAVEURE.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916.

THE END OF IT.

The courage and the wisdom of the President have their reward. The last stronghold of sedition, of alien intrigue and factional conspiracy, has surrendered. The Senate last week by a vote of 68 to 14 and the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 276 to 142 have put out of the way the cowardly proposal to contract the sphere of American rights to make room for the expansion of Germany's sphere of lawlessness. The Stars and Stripes float over the Capitol.

From the moment when Mr. WILSON put forth his challenge to his foes and the country's unfaithful servants in Congress there was never a doubt of the result. The President is sustained, the plotters against him are overthrown. No sophistication either of the offensive resolutions or of the vote as taken can conceal or dim his triumph. The one thing needful to free his arm, to avert the disgrace which Congress threatened to put upon the country, was to make an end of the Gore and McLemore resolutions. That has been done, and Berlin is on notice that it has to deal with an American President, not with Bryanized Senators and hyphenated Congressmen.

The decision had to be taken. False tongues had magnified the work of disloyal minds until Berlin was deluded into the belief that we could be made to submit to any degree of injury and outrage, that the venom of the propaganda had done its work in Congress, that the President was powerless. Ambassador DUMBA was sent home to cure the mischief wrought by Secretary BRYAN's evil talking—the sharp and sure way. President WILSON dared Congress to set limits to the exercise of his constitutional powers, and it capitulated. He is now in a position to do what he said he would do—protect the rights of Americans and the honor of the nation.

The significant fact in the House vote yesterday is that only 33 Democrats voted against the President. The Republican vote of 102 against tabling the resolution is not creditable to that party. It shows that many Republicans were guided by no higher motive than partisanship; they voted "No" because that was the way that promised to give the most trouble to the Democrats. But the majority total of nearly two to one cheats them of their desire and is a sufficient disproof of the earlier falsehoods about the readiness of the House to force the President to obey Germany's orders as Sweden, alone among neutral nations, has obeyed them.

Already announcements are made of refusals to accept renominations by Democrats who disagree with the President. Nothing could be more becoming, perhaps nothing more prudent. The country is taking note of these matters at the capital.

MASSING BEHIND THE MAYOR.

The mass meeting in support of the Mayor's proposals for the relief of the city's unjust burdens will be successful in the proportion that it removes the reproach of division of counsel among the city's representatives. The Legislature can be excused for inaction so long as it remains true, as Senator BROWN has said, that the expenses imposed upon the city by the Legislature have been either asked for or approved by the spokesmen for the city. In order to end that obstacle to the "square deal" for which the city is asking there must be an end of partisanship and selfishness. Both of these hindrances are in evidence in the daily prints. No doubt it is natural for partisans to prefer the interests of their party to the interests of the city, and for individuals to consider their personal fortunes in the first place. It is easier to understand than to forgive such sentiments, and the mass meeting is necessary to light a fire under the obstructionists of the program which is necessary for the city's welfare.

It behooves all concerned to be as moderate as the Mayor. He is not asking for all that he would like to get, and the mass meeting of Friday will ask for even less. The mass meeting's program is confined to the relations between the city and the State. There is nothing contentious in the proposal that the city ought not to contribute to betterments by the State for localities unless it receives its ratable share of such local improvements. Either all localities ought to make their own improvements, or the State should make all local improvements from State funds on the same basis. Roads, bridges, normal schools supported from State taxes, should be apportioned equitably, or all localities should go without the aid of the State, as this city does.

The line is most clearly evident in the case of the Public Service Commissions. This city supports its own, and in fairness the State should support the other Commission, which is relieved from duties concerning the city. At least, if the city pays nearly three-quarters of the cost of the up-State Commission the State should pay the cost of the city Commission so far as its activities are concerned with the administration of State functions, for the benefit of the State rather than of the city. The State taxes which are collected mostly in the city, with minimum cost to the State, such as the stock transfer tax, the automobile tax, and the excise tax, are local in their nature, and the city has a claim to a share of them larger than it receives through any benefits conferred from the proceeds.

There are differences of opinion on the larger program, but the contention is confined to the subjects outside the "square deal" proposal of the mass meeting. It is prudent to shorten the proposal for the sake of unity. The eight proposals which would relieve the city's tax burden by eleven millions mean more to the city than to the State, apart from the justice of the requests. If the city unites behind the Mayor and the mass meeting, it will be interesting to remark the action of the Legislature, and the nature of the contrary arguments, if there are any. There are those who have argued that the city has been deliberately exploited through the political advantage given to the State by reduction of the representation of the city. There can be no doubt that the city is not represented in proportion either to its population or its wealth and its contribution to the State's resources. But there are weak links in the chain of argument that the State is deliberate in its mistreatment of the city. There are too many examples to prove that misgovernment is often rather due to lack of forethought than to contrivance of evil. The opportunity is a golden one for the Legislature to deal justly with the city, once the city agrees on what it wants, and asks for it with reason behind its request.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The documents published by The World yesterday are an astounding chapter in the continued story of German conspiracy against the United States. They prove that a secret campaign has been carried on by a nationwide German organization, the National German-American Alliance, to prevent legislation unfavorable to the designs and interests of Germany and to promote legislation favorable to those designs and interests. The Gore resolution was favored and impelled by this cabal. The movement for an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, espoused in Congress by some of the statesmen named by the head lobbyist of this German and anti-American propaganda, masked by its leaders as "anti-English," was one of their objects, made vain by the known determination of Mr. WILSON to veto any embargo measure. The President's Constitutional function in international affairs was to be taken away from him. Americans were to be deprived of rights of uninterrupted prescription in law, at the solicitation and command of men who abuse the privileges of American citizenship to serve an alien power. Congress was set on by this Germany-in-America to oppose the President, to divide and weaken the Government, to serve Germany and disserve and dishonor the United States.

Certain Senators in Congress, members of that illustrious Fourteen that stood with Germany against the United States in the vote on tabling the Gore resolution, were good enough to utter on Monday their perturbation at an editorial article in THE TIMES which said that the German flag ought to be hauled down from the Capitol and the American flag run up in its stead. If on Monday these Senators, whose unaffected zeal to scurry to cover from a position where they stood exposed to public scorn is natural, thought the phrase of THE TIMES was too strong, what was their opinion yesterday? They see the evidence, only a link in a long chain, of this German conspiracy at work in Congress, as through the country, to bedevil our Government. It will not be out of place to speak a word of caution about the list of Senators and Representatives to whom the head German lobbyist says he devoted his missionary work. It is part of his profession to magnify his achievements, and a rich percentage of doubt is to be allowed for; at least he was a mighty good guesser. In his collection of names he made palpable hits.

It is not the boast of a lobbyist, it is the documented revelation of an organized plan to influence and control Congress for the benefit of a foreign Power that should be pondered by Congress, and in particular by the Senators so grieved by THE TIMES's remarks about two flags. Certain Senators and Representatives find themselves in the worst company. The American people have been patient, sometimes of things intolerable, since the war began. Because they have been patient, injury on injury has been wrought by the foreigner and the disloyal citizen. Now their Government is to be turned over to the foreigner and the disloyal citizen.

And not merely is the Congress to be bullied into becoming an Imperial German Parliament as the result of these alien efforts; not merely is the Executive to be impeded and assailed because he is American; not only is a Federal District Attorney threatened with impeachment because he had the hardihood to bring German plotters to book; the Kaiser's trusty henchmen and lackeys in the United States are to make sure that the next Administration is German. Professor LEO STERN of Milwaukee describes the new "Wisconsin idea." Mr. WILSON is sure to be renominated. The German hope lies in the Republican Convention. To get a "pro-American"—he means a pro-German candidate:

> It is necessary that a portion of the delegations to the Republican National Convention—a quarter to a third—shall consist of approved, distinguished German-Americans.
>
> With this end in view an interview with the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is necessary. I personally have done this here, and out of twenty-six delegates to the National Convention we have been conceded ten. I believe that equal representations should be secured in every other State, and if in a majority of the States this number could be secured only such a candidate would be nominated as represents the neutral American situation desired by us.

The Hon. RICHARD BARTHOLDT, the famous St. Louis "pro-American," who incidentally suggests the starting of "a Champ Clark" movement, "to come from non-German Democrats, of course," thinks that German names would be tabooed by "the pro-English." The Germans are to be put into power at Washington by hiding the Germanism of the movement they initiate and control.

Have the Germans ten national Republican delegates in Wisconsin? The futility of the German plotters over here is curiously illustrated by the ease with which their secrets get into print and their want of humor and proportion is clear. But in the light of STERN's and BARTHOLDT's letters, the names of candidates for delegates and delegates at large to both national conventions will bear watching. What do Americans of America think of the German scheme to run their Government, dictate its laws, proscribe its President, pick out and elect, if they can, a successor to him who will heel in correct goosestep at Germany's commands?

AN EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

It was announced yesterday that New York bankers had loaned Argentina $15,000,000, making $79,000,000 since the war began, that is, since Argentina's British credits have been stopped. Great Britain still has a long lead in supplying the necessities of this one of the many nations to which she has furnished the first requisite for trade, money. But the tendency of the trade of Argentina is reflecting promptly the change in its credit relations. In 1914 the exports from the United States to Argentina were $27,127,958, and in 1915 they were $52,883,035. With our increased exports, and our loans, we have increased our imports from Argentina from $56,274,246 to $94,677,644. In 1913, the latest normal year, our exports to Argentina were double our imports, and Argentina owed us money on balance. Now we owe Argentina on the merchandise movement, but with our advances of gold we have established an "invisible balance" in our favor.

This is the apparent explanation of the recent premium on dollars in Argentina at the time when the current of remittance ought to have been from us rather than from them, although the usual explanation of such cross-currents has been that we were remitting on England's account. The figures are not small, but the changes they indicate are larger in their prompt proof of what an influence banking has on trade. It would be agreeable to see more of our exports to Argentina in manufactures rather than in gold, but the advance of gold is the first step for us as it was for England. Countries hitherto accustomed to finance themselves elsewhere that are now borrowing from us will soon get the habit of buying where they borrow.

PARKS TO BE PRESERVED.

The cause of park preservation in this city of few parks, continually threatened with encroachment, has been triumphant in the decision of Justice EDWARD R. FINCH of the Supreme Court, granting an injunction to prevent the Water Board's erection of a permanent building in Morningside Park until the consent of the Park Department and the Municipal Art Commission has been obtained. The charter of New York, as Justice FINCH points out, vests in the Park Commissioners general supervision over the parks and requires that the consent and approval of the Municipal Art Commission must be obtained before any building can be erected on city property. The Water Board disregarded these provisions of the organic law of the municipality, under the impression that the special act of the Legislature giving the board power to construct an aqueduct in the city did not expressly provide that it should obtain the approval of any local authorities of any detail of the work. But Justice FINCH "can find no indication of an intent on the part of the Legislature to create an exception to the general plan that, so far as the design, at least, is concerned, a permanent structure above the ground in the parks should be subject to the provisions of the city charter in that regard." That the Water Board intended to erect a permanent structure in Morningside Park, 40 feet high and 40 feet square, is not disputed.

This decision that the public interest is imperiled by park encroachment will be most serviceable as a precedent in combating plans of park invasion in the future. There is no ground for hope that the invaders will ever cease from troubling. Each new scheme for the seizure of park land has its own set of promoters who are obsessed by the idea that they should enjoy a privilege denied to others. It will be most useful, therefore, to have preserved on the records for all time this statement of the court in the case of GUTZON BORGLUM against the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply and the contractors employed by them:

> It is of great public importance that the parks be preserved for the enjoyment and recreation of the people of the city, and any act, official or otherwise, which causes an illegal encroachment on a park tends to imperil the public interests and is calculated to work a public injury. Where congestion is as great as in this city park spaces are necessary to the public welfare, and if the act threatened is also imminent and substantial so as to imperil the integrity of the park a taxpayer has the right to invoke the court's aid.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

The Senate's military bill provides that hereafter any man who has served six years with the colors in the regular army may be appointed to a place in the civil service, practically without examination, that is to say merely on the report of a board of army officers that he is fitted for the office. Of course, the acceptance of that provision would imperil the efficiency of the civil service, with the conduct of which the Military Committee of the Senate has nothing whatever to do. In the agitation for national defense throughout the country, the spirit which animated the incorporation of this objectionable clause in the Senate's bill is too frequently manifested. If men will not volunteer in the military service of this country without this kind of bribery, the day of compulsory service is not far distant. But we do not believe that men need such inducements to enlist. It has become too much of a habit with military men and naval men also to assume that soldiers and sailors should have certain privileges specially granted to them by the law. We have the largest pension list of any country. The civil service law already extends certain reasonable privileges to men who have suffered disabilities in military service. But that is not enough.

Admiral FLETCHER, in testifying before the House Committee, suggested that a certain percentage of the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenant Commanders in the navy, in order to expedite promotions in that service, might be placed in the reserve and "employed in the Consular Service." How unjust this would be to the men already in that service, and to those who are undergoing the special training the service requires! We do not think that Admiral FLETCHER had given much thought to this proposal, so far as it relates to the Consular Service, before he put it into words. To judge from some of the public utterances we hear, not only the civil service, but the Diplomatic and Consular Service as well, ought to be made branches of the War and Navy Departments. But the defect in the Senate's bill can easily be remedied, while the rest is mere talk, much of it the expression of overzealous eagerness to build up our defenses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Here's a New Theory About Germans!

From a source open, perhaps, to suspicion of harboring sympathy for the Allies rather than for their enemies—even of lacking in that sweetly smiling, sweetly speaking neutrality which is so much admired by those who like it—comes a suggestion that probably would be most safely characterized as important if true. At any rate, the suggestion has a certain interest, and, besides, it betrays a slavish mind always to be asking for accuracy and affidavits. For what the thing may be worth, therefore, here it is:

> Many have been mystified by the fact that Germany, in spite of her constant and enormous losses of men in a war that has already lasted well along into its second year, is still sending to the front armies of undiminished size. Is it not a possible, even a probable, explanation of her seeming ability to destroy soldiers and still to have them, that this is indeed only a seeming—that in reality many of the German troops now in the field are not men of the ordinary sort and origin, but the synthetic products of great laboratories, working day and night with that scientific efficiency for which the Germans are famous? The more this theory is considered the more plausible it will become to the disinterested critic.

Without going so far as to admit, quite, that enough of consideration would change plausibility into conviction, one can yet confess that this explanation of Germany's astonishing power to suffer prolonged attrition without visible loss has some evidence and argument to support it. The idea of artificial men is no new one in that country, as everybody knows who has read "Faust" and remembers the homunculus in the bottle. And the Germans have done many things in synthetic chemistry which, if not as wonderful as would be the making of men in a factory, yet inspire caution about denying that they have accomplished even this culminating triumph. Moreover, we have learned from the presumably veracious biography of Frankenstein what sort of men those who were thus manufactured would be, and—well, there are the reports of the English, French, and Belgian Commissions, and in several respects the way in which German regiments are sent against cannon and rifle fire, and the way they go when sent, do hint a confirmatory departure from normal humanity.

A Favored Child of Fortune.

That there should be in Germany much exultation over the safe return of the Möwe from her successful cruise is perfectly comprehensible. He would be a critic prejudiced indeed who denied or doubted that the commander of the ship and his subordinates have displayed both skill and courage of a very high order. Their service to their country, if not of much practical value and of little military significance, yet constituted that harassment of the enemy in all legitimate ways which is the object of war, and even the Möwe's victims recognize that her operations were strictly legal and were unmarred by any manifestations of cruelty or ferocity. Her voyage involved a little killing, but it was wonderfully little, thanks to the almost invariable discretion and docility of the people on the craft she halted.

As things go in war, therefore, the record made by the Möwe was one entirely and highly creditable, and her master and his men have earned an enthusiastic welcome home. That much frankly and cordially granted, it is not as ungracious as would otherwise be the case to call attention to the fact that Captain Count VON DOHNA owes his escape from the fate that menaced his every hour on the ocean quite as much to his luck as to his seamanship and his courage. The field of his exploits is an enormous place, and it is not so remarkable, after all, that he traversed it without encountering a single real warship. Any vessel except the smallest of that class could, and would, have brought his cruise to a sudden end, for the Möwe was not constructed or armed for battle with anything except the helpless merchantmen of these days.

Fogs must have helped Count VON DOHNA as he started from his home port and as he neared it on his return. He could time his departure to take advantage of this shield, but he had to trust much to fortune when he went back. And fortune served him well—as fortune is extremely apt to do for the bold and the efficient.

A Poet Makes a Point.

In another part of this page today are some verses that illustrate the power so often shown by possessors of what is well called "the poetic gift" of seeing elements in a situation that become obvious to other people only after their attention has been called to them.

Others have made remarks more or less emphatic and feeling about the gathering here this week of certain Irishmen who are so much more Irish than the Irish at home, but it remained for a poet to remind them that when Ireland was in vastly worse case than she has been in recent years, these vehement persons, or the great majority of them, could think of nothing more or better to do for her than to take ship for a happier country. They did not remain for participation in the long battle for Irish rights and liberties.

That battle has been fought and won by Irishmen who were content to share Ireland's misfortunes and glad to undertake the heavy task of rescue and relief. Those who stuck to Ireland are now in the trenches of Flanders or have sent their sons there. The men at this precious "conference" have again selected a safer position.

SALMAGUNDI CLUB EXHIBIT.

Artist Members to Show Oil Paintings for Prizes.

The annual exhibition of oil paintings by artist members of the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, will be open to the public at the clubhouse on Monday, March 13, and will continue for ten days, closing Thursday, March 23. The hours during which the exhibition may be viewed are 2 to 6 P. M. and 8 to 10 P. M., except Sunday.

Pictures are limited to sixteen by twenty inches in size, but the Art Committee, consisting of Carl Rungius (Chairman), Guy C. Wiggins, E. L. Blumenstein, Edmund W. Greacen, and Gardner Symons, will in its discretion hang pictures up to about thirty-six inches, outside canvas measurement.

Three prizes will be awarded, as follows: The Samuel T. Shaw Purchase Prize of $500, in which contest portraits are excluded; the William T. Evans Prize of $100 for the best figure painting in the exhibition, and the Joseph S. Isador Prize of $100 for the best landscape exhibited. In the first mentioned contest the painting becomes the property of the donor of the prize, Samuel T. Shaw, while in the last two contests the painting remains the property of the artist. Not only in the number of paintings is this the largest annual exhibition the Salmagundi Club has yet held but in the number of representative contemporary artists.

THE "IRISH" CONFERENCE AT THE ASTOR.

Rake the old hatreds up—fan the dead flames of them!
"Irish," they call themselves! Only the names of them!
How many, think you, have e'er seen the sod upon
Which, in the dead past, their forefathers trod upon?
Rouse the old bitterness—probe to the core of it—
Try to pretend you don't know there's no more of it—
And, because memory tears at the heart of her,
Erin will fight as though Belgium were part of her!

Who turned his back, in the past, on the woe of her?
What has he now to say—what can he know of her?
Time passes on, and the rule of democracy
Is a far cry from the age of autocracy.
Erin! The turbulent strain of the wild in her
Melts and unites with the heart of the child in her.
Who thinks that "vengeance" could canker the whole of her
Hasn't a mind that could fathom the soul of her.

Ireland has suffered—och! there you've the right of it.
What you don't grasp, is, she's generous, spite of it.
Rise and traduce her—and call yourself sons of her!
Ireland is answering—hark to those guns of her!
Ireland still fights for the Empire! You're ruing it?
That doesn't alter the fact that she's doing it!
England? You're wasting your time, hatching hell for her—
Ireland has *Irishmen*, yet, to fight well for her!

BEATRICE BARRY.

'THE FLAG ON THE CAPITOL.'

More Views on What Has Been Taking Place in Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thanks of the American people are due THE TIMES for the fearless and patriotic editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol," which appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES, and I rejoice to see in today's paper (Tuesday) that it has been read in Congress. It may bring those cowards in Congress (I speak en masse) to a realization of their contemptible position—failing to support our noble President in his stand against the mandates of Germany. These poltroons do not represent the will of the people. The American people are behind the President.

What has become of the courage and patriotism of American men?

We need men like Lodge and Williams and the Representative from West Virginia who said that the House "was to vote whether it will throw away our Declaration of Independence and at last bow our knee to a monarch of the Old World."

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

New York, March 7, 1916.

Enemies of Their Party.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was amusing to read the letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of this morning signed by George P. Eustis. Who is he? Why is he hurt? You might tell him that Congress will go slow before they say or do anything to the people's favorite paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES. I wish to congratulate the editor of THE TIMES on the editorial referred to, also the one on Senator O'Gorman. It is too bad that such men as O'Gorman, Bryan, Buchanan, and Kitchin can ruin the Democratic Party. I have always voted the Democratic ticket, but even the President is not strong enough to carry such men, unless, as leader of his party, he should read them out of the Democratic Party.

J. O'REILLY.

Atlantic City, March 6, 1916.

Albany and Bagdad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent in today's issue fairly froths at the mouth referring to your Sunday editorial, "The Flag on the Capitol." The writer was satisfied that sarcastic editorial would produce some results, and would to Heaven it might bring some recalcitrant and un-American members of the Congress to a realization of the plight they have placed the President in before foreign countries as well as in our own country. I sincerely trust he may have sufficient "pull" to have the objectionable editorial read in the Congress, as without a doubt it will have a tendency to arouse those peace-at-any-price Bryanites, and if, as he desires, the impertinent screed of "G. P. E." is read in connection, the desired effect will be produced.

As to his telegram to Governor Whitman, it is simply absurd, inasmuch as this State is not Turkey and Albany is not Bagdad.

The writer has been an attentive reader of the metropolitan press for upward of a half century and of THE NEW YORK TIMES since the days of Henry J. Raymond, and during the entire period cannot recall an instance of such monumental nerve, unmitigated gall, and ponderous self-importance as this display of "G. P. E." It must have been developed by imitation and love of the "Divine Right" Kaiser. If such and similar screeds are to be regarded as "Kultur," thank God there is none of that germ in

THE HERMIT OF ALBANY.

Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

O'Gorman and Chamberlain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE SUNDAY TIMES about Senator O'Gorman is fine, only not quite complete, to my mind, for you could have just as well included the distinguished Senator from Oregon, Mr. Chamberlain.

If I am not in error, he, too, voted against President Wilson, and his sole aim, as far as I can see, is to rail against England. At the Century meeting last week for preparedness Senator Chamberlain was one of the speakers, and with clenched fists and upraised arms he shouted: "We must bring England to task for sweeping our commerce from the seas, and, what's more, for interfering with the United States mails!"

Truly a heinous crime, when our mails are being used by Germans in this country to send stuff through that is contraband. Please tell the Senator England may stop our mails, but she has not done what Germany has done, (to her shame,) made war on women.

FRANK L. STRATTON.

New York, March 6, 1916.

From a New Subscriber.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Eustis must have been a listener at and participant in Mr. Goff's recent "neutral" lecture against England. The language of his article savors strongly of the ardent Fenianism there used. Poor man, tell him in your next editorial it is not at all as bad as it seemeth. Whenever the doings of the same pro-German politicians at Washington have made me wish I could write an article worth publishing, I read THE TIMES editorials and immediately feel much better, for they say so well what I would I could say. Just tell him some more in your next.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

New York, March 7, 1916.

French Trench Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Henri Raveau, a Paris business man, at present a Sergeant of Engineers at the front in France, sends a friend in the United States the following amusing litany, which he says is very popular in the trenches:

"You have two alternatives—either you are mobilized or you are not. If not, you have nothing to worry about. If you are, you have two alternatives—either you are in camp or at the front. If you are in camp, you have nothing to worry about. If you are at the front, you have two alternatives—either you are in reserve or you are on the fighting line. If in reserve, you have nothing to worry about. If you are on the fighting line, you have two alternatives—either you scrap or you don't. If you don't, you have nothing to worry about. If you do, you have two alternatives—either you get hurt or you don't. If you don't, you have nothing to worry about. If you do, you have two alternatives—either you get slightly hurt or you get badly hurt. If slightly, you have nothing to worry about. If badly, you have two alternatives—either you recover or you don't. If you recover, you have nothing to worry about. If you don't, and have followed my advice clear through, you have done with worry forever."

J. N. F.

New York, March 7, 1916.

No Zeppelins at Sheffield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest two letters in THE TIMES, written in reply to Germany's reports of the last Zeppelin raid over England, in which they stated that Manchester and Birmingham had been bombarded, the writers denying such statements. In Germany's report it was also stated that Sheffield had been bombarded, and some steel works destroyed.

I have received letters from my sister and a friend residing in Sheffield, living at opposite ends of the city. They wrote to let me know that the Zeppelins had not been near Sheffield, and also that Sheffield was in total darkness when the report of the raid came, even the electric power being cut off, so that street cars were motionless. Knowing Sheffield as I do, lying in a deep valley and in total darkness, it would be impossible for the raiders on their murderous mission to be able to locate any part of the city.

H. KIRKBY.

Middletown, Conn., March 6, 1916.

A Statement from Mr. Calero.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been receiving clippings of papers from the South and Cuba, in which it is stated that I am intriguing in the United States in behalf of General Felix Diaz. The same statement has been given to THE NEW YORK TIMES and other New York City newspapers, and it has even been said that the Department of Justice in Washington is in possession of the details of my conspiracy.

Would you be good enough to publish a flat and absolute denial of all the above stories? I do not have nor have ever had any political connections with General Felix Diaz, and I have never participated nor have the intention of participating in armed movements to settle the political troubles of Mexico.

MANUEL CALERO.

New York, March 6, 1916.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Changes in Europe Unnoted Here—The Real Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that Justice Goff holds an American official position hardly gives his personal expressions more weight. As an American his statements should be purely neutral, but his recent statements show very bad taste.

The Irish in Ireland, who maintain the national principle, are the best judges of their own conditions, and if times and treatment have changed to such an extent that these people are willing to sacrifice their lives by the side of erstwhile enemies, surely it bespeaks an amelioration of relations, and Justice Goff and his followers would have acted more nobly toward the 300,000 Irish soldiers, including those in English regiments and Scotch regiments, by his silence. These 300,000 are capable of thought, and it is presumptuous for the Irish in this country to tell them how they should act.

During the Boer war Ireland, as a whole, was against the war—at that time Lloyd George was the most active "stop-the-war" leader. Times have changed; the causes of the present war are different; the interests of Ireland are changed. Ireland did not stop to think that the Franco-Prussian war was a question of creating another German King; that when Albania had a kingdom thrust upon her a German Prince was appointed; that Ireland, too, might have a German Prince ruling; that almost every European kingdom had German blood in its reigning house—in a word, that Germany was a "kingmaker." She ignored all that, considering only greater advantages she would enjoy, and unhesitatingly placed her own interests and sentiments by the side of Belgium and Serbia, and "Monroeized" her interests, as she considered, after all, she could be better friends with her nearest neighbor than with "the devil she didn't know."

Would Justice Goff have the Irish residents declared "outcasts" by the 20,000,000 Irish who left Ireland and despite wealth and influence never returned?

Let the Irish be true to themselves, and when the Irish in America shake themselves free from political heelers; when they cease to permit themselves to be the tools of "antis" and "pros" that have ulterior purposes and judge Ireland in a well-balanced mind, then we may expect to have representative Irishmen in America.

"ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 20,000,000 IN AMERICA."

Newark, March 6, 1916.

Old Race Hatreds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not about time for the representatives of the Fenians, the Clan-na-Gael, and the other fire-eating racial elements in the United States to call a halt in the exploiting of Old World race hatreds in this country?

These antics are nuisances, to my way of thinking, and are wholly beneath the dignity of men who occupy places in our Government. Men who are so utterly raw in their ideas of what this nation stands for as to keep on making of the United States a regular springboard to catapult their revenges into a foreign country disclose how much seasoning it takes to cure a hyphenated herring. When such men debase their American manhood for the purpose of making themselves the vehicles for perpetuating the enmities of bygone ages in other lands they simply reveal the fact that they are still in the tribal stage of national consciousness.

In Ireland, working for the rehabilitation of that fair and fertile land, so that it may enjoy its rightful place in the great economic and cultural lands of the world, one Horace Plunkett, giving painstaking leadership to the people, is worth more than ten thousand orators leading the hosts to hyphenated clansmen heroically charging with their mouths at a New York hotel dinner at $10 a plate, wine included.

ANGLO-GERMAN.

East Orange, March 5, 1916.

The Real Irish Leaders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ireland, through her representatives in the British Parliament, has denounced such men as spoke at the convention here, and the Irish Hibernians to a man are with our leader, Joseph Devlin, M. P., member from West Belfast. Those pro-German Irishmen should be acting along with Sir Roger Casement and others of his kind, who have never been any friends of Ireland.

The reason 200,000 Irishmen are shedding their blood on the battlefields of Europe is because they believe in the justice of Belgium's cause and would not like to see their country downtrodden as Poland has been by Germany. I hope those hyphenated Irishmen will take notice of what the British Government has done for Ireland in the last ten years.

A TRUE IRISHMAN.

Newark, N. J., March 6, 1916.

Conspirators and Informers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the so-called Irish convention at the Astor Hotel last Sunday, a friend of mine, a very famous man, who is a great deal more Irish than I am, once said, in referring to the Irish race in a public speech: "If there were twelve conspirators tonight there would be twenty-four informers in the morning."

J. A. GOODFRIEND.

St. Louis, March 6, 1916.

Dictionary Conclusions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much amused at Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken's sense of the ridiculous as expressed in his recent letter to THE TIMES. He takes President Wilson to task for "fondly" using the word "honor" in his letter to Senator Stone, forgetting that "it is an infected word, infected by militarism." He then proceeds to give dictionary definitions of the word "honor," selecting the most obscure and far-fetched meaning of the word to reach a preconceived conclusion. His letter reads like a German dissertation on the reasons for plundering Belgium. He would have us believe that the words "honor," "duel," and "militarism" are inseparably connected; that we should not use the word "honor," for "an affair of honor" is a "duel."

By this process of reasoning, then, we are to forego the use of the word "love," because the dictionary says, "An affair of love is an intrigue"; nor may we employ the word "home" itself, for the dictionary says, "Home, a place for outcasts"; nay, we must refrain from using the word "Henry," for it calls to our minds Henry VIII. with his numerous wives!

Yes, let us pray that Congress will have a better sense of the ridiculous! Can't an educated man like Dr. MacCracken find any more serious objection to the President's letter? Are there no more impo[illegible] matters to discuss?

DAVID LEE CLARK.

Orono, Me., March 4, 1916.

Germans Who Appreciate America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a German working girl I should like to ask some of the people who are shouting so loud about the hardships the Germans have to endure in this country why the number of German immigrants to America has always been so large. Certainly not because roasted pigeons flew into their mouths over there. And why did the German people always call the United States the "Land of Liberty"? Surely not because persons are put into straitjackets here.

It is high time that the members of the working class who have come to this country, willing to toil with their hands and who know how to appreciate their prosperity, made their views known in this matter.

H. M. H.

New York, March 7, 1916.

For a Widowed Mother.

The Widowed Mothers Fund Association of 501 Fifth Avenue in its appeal No. 4 asks aid for a widow and four children. Help with the rent, $10, will make the family comfortable, and the association is anxious to raise $60 to insure this aid for the next six months. Contributions for the exclusive use of this family will be welcomed and acknowledged by Mrs. H. Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, or by the association.

Thanks are offered to "S. J. G." for $1 in response to a previous appeal.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOYS.

Credentials Carried by the Men Lincoln Sent Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article entitled "Is It a Scrap of Paper?" by James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, appearing in THE TIMES of the 27th ult., expresses surprise at the failure of Mr. Root, in his recent address before the New York State Republican Convention, to advert to the foreign policy of the Wilson Administration in the alleged usurpation of power by the President in excluding the Senate from "any adequate participation in the foreign policies of the Government." A striking instance of the so-called usurpation, says Mr. Beck, is the appointment by the President of "Colonel Edward M. House to be Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to all Europe."

Doubtless Mr. Root, one time Secretary of State of the United States and a well recognized authority on Constitutional law, will be excused for this failure to criticise the Administration, because of his familiarity with the precedent established by President Lincoln, who in 1861 designated Archbishop Hughes of New York, Bishop McIlwaine of Ohio, and Thurlow Weed of New York to visit the European powers, following the "Trent" affair. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State, in his letter accrediting Mr. Weed to Charles Francis Adams, our Minister to England, says: "It is not intended that he (Mr. Weed) shall take part in or interfere with your official proceedings," &c., and in his letter to Earl Russell, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, he states: "Mr. Weed is presented as an eminent citizen of the State of New York, for many years my intimate personal and political friend. He is not excelled on this continent for tact, knowledge, sagacity and experience in public affairs generally, and especially in the United States."

The character of the credentials of Colonel House will doubtless become known in due time. It may be doubted, however, whether they will exceed in authority or personal commendation those borne by the great journalist of the Empire State. Whether Mr. Root concurs in Mr. Beck's Constitutional argument, and in the criticism of President Lincoln, which it, of course, involves, is also a question the future may answer.

RANDOLPH HARRIS.

New York, March 1, 1916.

A CARMEN SYLVA LETTER.

The Late Dowager Queen of Rumania on Her Lace Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of the Dowager Queen of Rumania takes from us one of the most original and beautiful characters. Her literary work is well known, but her particularly womanly work and her beautiful resignation under great and numerous afflictions are not such public property. It may be of interest to know more of these, so I am inclosing a letter from her, written in English on a typewriter, that shows her education, her adaptability, and noble acceptance of illness that she bore without complaint. It was accompanied with a shell tatting shuttle, and a silver pin that had been invented for her own use. There were also many pieces of her own work and a book called "The Art of Tatting," that illustrated the lace made by herself. Her account of the pleasure she received from working this lace may help other women to occupy themselves learning this beautiful fabric that occupied the "idle moments of a busy woman."

W. K. VAN RENSSELAER.

New York, March 3, 1916.

[Inclosure.]

Bucharest, May 28, 1913.

My shuttle flies to and fro between my fingers, and my stuff becomes very solid. Nobody would think it was tatted, and now that I am half blind the tatting has become the greatest comfort of my life, as reading music and painting have become impossible. The tatting has remained, and, as I always did what you do, I used to read incessantly while working, with my book on a desk before me. Isn't it nice to think that the ocean makes no difference in human thought and inventions? We arrive at the same conclusions. I can't see the stitches any more, but as I always counted that makes no difference. I can work without looking. I have begun (in the silk I send you) a curtain for our church at Jerusalem, with the whole of the Lord's Prayer worked out on it. I shall have it photographed for you when it is finished. I also send you a book published by Lady Hoare, with her work and mine in it. Since she is completely blind she has done twelve meters of tatting.

It is a blessed work. For us more or less lonely women with difficult and lonely lives, often too ailing to move, the tatting is a friend and companion and becomes a source of invention without end. There is a fault in the shuttle I send you; it is too pointed. I add the needle I invented for myself with a little chain so I can drop it all the time.

The doctors hope to prevent my growing quite blind. They made a first operation on the iris in the Spring and are going to operate on the left eye in the Autumn. Reading is nearly impossible. That was the hardest, as I was a passionate reader. The typewriter also tires me, though I write a great deal.

I do hope my little models will give you pleasure and be of use to you. One never sees others' inventions without finding something new. The book will show you part of my work only. It is done in thin silk and overembroidered with gold, wrought with stones, topazes in the Byzantine cross, and turquoises all over the groundwork. It was so big that I had to have help, and twelve ladies helped me with the embroidery, which my eyes could never have achieved. It is really very beautiful. I wish I could show you the curtain I am doing. It looks like very old lace. The bit that is in the shuttle I am sending is like it. I send you all these things that I made for you with great pleasure, and hope you may use them.

ELISABETH.

To Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer.

A State Camp for Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last year in some of the States there were camps for high school boys, modeled after the business men's training camps. This year in New Mexico, the New Mexico Military Institute, the State West Point, is planning to hold a camp for the high school boys of the State. This camp will be run by the Superintendent of the institute, and the undersigned will have charge of the military end of it. All high school boys of this or any other State will be eligible.

The total cost of this camp is estimated at about $6,000. A subscription fund has been started by a gift of $1,000 by a prominent man of Santa Fe, and it is hoped that it will grow rapidly. On this fund the camp will depend, as the students will be required to expend nothing but their railroad fare and a small amount for a khaki outfit. The time planned is the month of June; the place Santa Fe, N. M., which has a wonderful Summer climate at an altitude of 6,700 feet in the mountains.

In case of war there will be needed, to begin with, according to the best authorities, a volunteer army of several hundred thousand. What better work can there be for any officer than to give the first training to the boys who will eventually compose this army.

I recommend this letter to the thought of every retired officer of the United States Army, and to every officer of the National Guard who is in a position to put through such a camp.

W. S. BARLOW,
Captain, U. S. A., Retired.

Roswell, N. M., Feb. 26, 1916.

REAL MARDI GRAS IN MANY BIG HOTELS

Mystic Krewe of Comus Seen in Spectacular Parade at the McAlpin.

DANCING WAS THE FEATURE

Rex, King of the Carnival, with His Queen, Opens the Ball at the Ritz-Carlton.

New York saw one of the most elaborate Mardi Gras celebrations in its history last night. For weeks all the hotels and restaurants had been making preparations for the event, which for three-quarters of a century has been so popular in New Orleans. Special entertainment features were provided in most of the larger hotels and there was dancing everywhere.

At the McAlpin, where the Mardi Gras was celebrated last year, all the restaurants and ballrooms were opened to the merrymakers, and the Tableaux and Ball of the Twelfth Night Revelers and the Knights of Momus and the spectacular parade of the Mystic Krewe of Comus were given. The Waldorf-Astoria had arranged a "Carnival Night," an arrangement of pantomime and dancing, which embraced a "Pickaninnies' Jubilee."

The spirit of the Mardi Gras pervaded all the dancing floors in the Hotel Majestic. A Pierrot and Pierrotte ball was given in the large ballroom, and in the grill and other restaurants there were special features. The Tuesday evening dinner dance at the Biltmore took on the appearance of a miniature Mardi Gras carnival. Colored calcium lights were thrown on the dancers, and confetti and serpentine were used in abundance. Many old-fashioned Shrove Tuesday dishes were served at midnight.

The celebration at the Claridge took the form of the Court of Napoleon, the members, in appropriate costumes of the period, participating as the ladies and gentlemen of the Emperor's suite. Miss Pauline Frederick impersonated Queen Josephine, Edward Elsner was Napoleon, and John Hazzard was the court jester. Other hotels that participated in the Mardi Gras celebration included the Vanderbilt, Plaza, and Astor.

A Mardi Gras ball was given in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom by the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association for the benefit of the Southern mountaineers. It began at 10 o'clock with a tableaux of Rex, King of the Carnival, surrounded by his court and followers, awaiting the arrival of the Queen.

After the coronation there was specialty dancing, including a minuet in which the ladies-in-waiting danced with the King's courtiers.

Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin chaperoned the minuet, and the dancers included the Misses Anne Lee Scott, Marion Perry, Ethel Potter, Ethel Simmons, Dorothea Camp, Marion Townsend, Mary I. Francke, Isabel Yeomans, and Genevieve Sanford and also James A. Trowbridge, Selwyn Delafield, Hewitt Parsons, Vincent Siebel, C. Maury Jones, Henri Wellman, Lionel Minot, Francis White, and George Van Sicklen. The pages were Mand and Michelle Bouvier. Miss Adelaide Beddall, who will make her début in 1918, did a solo dance.

In the Bacchanal a number of young girls in Greek costumes under the direction of Albert Latscha danced. They were the Misses Beatrice Andrew, Elizabeth Luce, Martha Ray Stewart, Phcebe Guthrie, Sarah Ferrall, Clara Guthrie, Elise Geery, and Elizabeth Broughton. There was also a Spring dance and then the King, Arthur L. Trowbridge and Queen Hazil Scott descended from their thrones, and, taking part in the first general dance, opened the ball.

Among those interested in the ball, most of whom were present, were Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, General Coleman du Pont and Mrs. du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Mrs. James H. Didwiddie, Mrs. P. A. Carter, Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. Henry Hersey Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Bertron, Miss Sara Elliot Barnwell, Jeremiah Beall, Charles Stewart Butler, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe and Mrs. Goffe, and Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Beddall.

The Floor Committee included Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Townsend Pinkney, R. J. Randolph, Jr., Marcel Steinbrugge, Charles Eliot Warren, Frederick S. Woodruff, Minturn Post Collis, James M. Beck, Jr., Colonel Mortimer Delano, F. C. MacDonell, Charles C. Matchett, and Frederick H. Wooley.

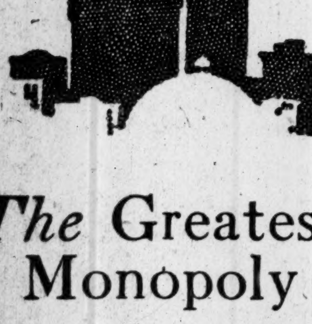
FANTAISIE AT MARDI GRAS.

"Man from Mars" Delves Into the Future at Miss Hodgson's Party.

Miss Ensley Hodgson gave a Mardi Gras party last evening at the home of her parents, Dr. J. H. P. Hodgson and Mrs. Hodgson, 29 Washington Square. As soon as the guests had arrived a man from Mars in Mephisto costume made his entrance to a burst of music, but on inquiring for the King and Queen and being told there were none in this country, he declined to exhibit his magic unless there was royalty present, so the guests elected a King and Queen and then the "Man from Mars" delved into the future, told fortunes and did various other stunts.

A battle of flowers followed, and after the battle the fountain of youth, a bowl of sparkling waters set in stars, appeared, and after all had drank of this an old man hobbled in and told the story of the man who lived too long, who could not die, like the Wandering Jew.

A buffet supper and impromptu dance closed the evening. The guests were largely the old school friends of the hostess, and included the Misses Faith and Ruth Hayden, Helen Byrne, Mary Allerton Cushman, Dorothea Camp, Isabel Yeomans, Dorothy Haight, Margaret Busk, Margaret Smith, Clara Guthrie, and Carita Daggett of Florida.



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"LEFTY" FLYNN MARRIES.

Former Yale Athlete Weds Miss Blanche Palmer in Jersey City.

Miss Blanche Shove Palmer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund James Palmer of 103 West Eighty-sixth Street, was married yesterday morning to Maurice Bennett Flynn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Flynn of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, at St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church in Jersey City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Terence E. Gilmartin of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The marriage was a quiet one, and following it Mr. and Mrs. Flynn returned to the Palmer home in West Eighty-sixth Street, where there was a reception to which relatives and intimate friends were invited.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Gene Palmer, and by Mrs. Leslie Lithgow. Carl T. Flanders was the best man. The parents of both Mr. Flynn and his bride were in the church.

Maurice Flynn, who was best known as "Lefty" Flynn in Yale, was a football player and athlete. His first wife was Irene Leary of this city, from whom he was divorced in 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Flynn will make their home in Colorado, where Mr. Flynn owns a ranch at Craig. Mrs. Flynn is a niece of Mrs. E. P. Shove of Colorado Springs, and is well known in Denver society.

MRS. WILSON'S MUSICALE.

Julia Culp and Enrique Granados Entertain Guests at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was hostess this evening at a musicale, when 200 guests assembled in the East Room at 9:30 o'clock.

The artists were Mme. Júlia Culp, who earlier in the day sang at the concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and Enrique Granados, pianist. Coenraad V. Bos accompanied Mme. Culp. The latter opened her program with a group of Schubert songs, and concluded with two numbers by James H. Rogers. She also gave one old Dutch and one French song.

Mr. Granados gave several of his own compositions with a Chopin nocturne.

The members of the Cabinet and their families, with friends of the President's family, made up the company. Supper was served following the music.

MRS. PHIPPS GETS ORDER.

Court Grants Right to Photograph Tracy Wedding Certificate.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court granted an order yesterday permitting Mrs. Annie C. Phipps, wife of Henry Phipps, to photograph the certificate of marriage of Mrs. Hortense Tracy and Edward Tracy. Mrs. Tracy is suing for her dower rights in property owned by her husband. She has proceeded against property in this borough valued at more than $4,000,000. Included in the parcels on which she has placed liens were the sites of the homes of Mrs. Phipps, Andrew Carnegie, Francis Draz, James Everard, and John Danniell, Jr.

Frank L. Crocker of Crocker & Wickes, attorneys for Mrs. Phipps, said persons who had seen the certificate of marriage, which was dated in 1872, and purported to have been signed by the Rev. Mr. Stoughton, had told him the signature was not in the handwriting of the clergyman.

The order signed by Justice Cohalan gave Mrs. Tracy the right to file with the court reasons why she should not exhibit her marriage certificate.

MISS BAYNE'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Herbert Bugbird on March 25.

Ex-State Senator Howard R. Bayne and Mrs. Bayne have sent out invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Bayne, to Herbert Bugbird, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Harry Bugbird of Yokohama, Japan, at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 25, in Christ Church, New Brighton. The Rev. Duncan H. Browne, the rector, will officiate. Miss Bayne will have Miss Marian Elliman as her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be the Misses Julia Gostenhöfer and Elizabeth Rossell.

Mr. Bugbird will have Vanlear Woodward as his best man, and the ushers are to be Roger Lutz of New York, Manuel J. Johnson, Archer R. Trench, and Lloyd Bayne. A reception for the bridal party and relatives will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bayne, 75 St. Mark's Place.

WM. R. ADAMS MARRIES.

Lawyer Weds Miss Anna R. Wildung in St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

The wedding of William R. Adams and Miss Anna Rebecca Wildung took place at 8 o'clock last evening at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 140th Street, in the Bronx. The bride had her sister Miss Georgina Wildung, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Martha Wildung—another sister—Bertha Bandel, Charlotte Keller, Edith Sanders, and Mae Dunlea were the bridesmaids.

Brian G. Hughes, Jr., was the best man, and the ushers were Walter Shields, Peter J. White, Cyril Adrian, and George Wildung, and Frisco Valdes of Philadelphia. There was no reception as the bride's family is in mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams have gone South on a honeymoon trip and on their return will live at 618 West 142d Street. Mr. Adams is a member of the law firm of Quackenbush & Adams of 25 Broad Street.

Phi Delta Theta's Celebration.

The New York alumni and the Columbia University chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity will hold their annual celebration of the founding of the fraternity next Wednesday night. There will be a dinner at the University Club, which will be attended by about 200 members of the fraternity from its seventy chapters. Among the speakers will be United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; John Balcolm Shaw, President of Elmira College, Elmira, and William Hayward of the Public Service Commission.

Single Items

Crayon portrait of HENRY JAMES by J. W. Alexander $200

Best Edition of Henry James in new Half Levant. 24 Volumes; only one set $175

Choice Set of Lever. 40 Volumes; half Morocco, limited edition $100

A number of other items of high value at similarly attractive prices

DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Avenue
near 54th Street, New York

ART MUSEUM GETS BLAKESLEE PICTURES

Three Portraits, the Subjects in Armor, Are to Hang in the Gallery of Arms.

ONE 'FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA'

Sir William Beechey's Portrait of Col. Lord Howden brings Top Price, $1,800—Sales to Date, $47,877.

The second sale of the pictures of the Blakeslee Galleries at the American Art Galleries last night brought good attendance. Among the people present were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lane, Mrs. H. J. Chisholm, George Grey Barnard, the sculptor; Paul Cravath, and Gari Melchers. Mr. Barnard was one of the purchasers, buying two battle scenes, companion pieces, each seventeen inches in height by twenty-eight long, "Before the Battle" and "The Attack," by Le Bourguignon, (Jacques Courtois,) for $270. The "Portrait of a Young Lady," by Sir William Beechey, went to Mrs. Chisholm for $600. This showed a young woman with a strong face wearing a mob cap.

Charles A. Platt paid $300 for a "Portrait of a Lady," by Nicholas Hilliard, the English artist of the latter part of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. The portrait was of an elderly woman, three-quarter length, wearing a brilliant red-patterned gown with white lace ruff and cuffs, and dark hair with a jewel. A green curtain was at the left of the figure.

Many of the decorative pictures of the collection, where they can be obtained at reasonable prices are being purchased to sink in dark oak walls, in panels and over mantelpieces, and in some instances in the white walls of French rooms, in panels, and over doors in new houses or those being redecorated.

The three portraits purchased by Bashford Dean, curator of arms and armor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on Monday evening, are to go into his department of the Museum. The pictures were "Portrait of a Gentleman of France" and "Portrait of a Young Gentleman," both by Justus Sustermann, and "Ferdinand of Austria," by Coello. The subjects of the portraits are in armor, and will add to the decorative effect of the gallery.

The returns for the evening were $17,342, making a total to date of $47,877.

Among the pictures bringing the higher prices were the following with name of painting, artist, purchaser, and price:

Lady Mackenzie—Lawrence school; Charles of London	$260
Portrait of Colonel Lord Howden—Sir William Beechey; Seaman, agent	1,800
Portrait of Washington Irving—John Naegle; William Macbeth	375
Hon. William Fletcher—George Romney; M. V. Callan	410
Portrait of a Gentleman—Gilbert Charles Stuart; Ehrich Galleries	570
Portrait of a Nun—Juan Carreno de Miranda; W. H. Coverdale	300
Lady with Book—After Nattier; Clapp & Graham	310
Holy Family—School of Filippo Lippi; Ferdinane Howald	425
Lake of Nemi—Richard Wilson; E. F. Clark	270
Portrait of Mrs. Ramsay—Allan Ramsay; Seaman, agent	775
Vessels in Port—Willem van de Velde; Bernet, agent	1,052
Lady Carteret and Children—George Henry Harlow; Frederick W. Scott	820
Three Children—English School; Henry Smith	260
Judith—Bronzino School; Percy T. Smith	310
Madonna and Child—Pier Francesco Bissolo; Ehrich Galleries	535
Head of Christ—Christoph Amberger; T. Brummer	300
Madonna and Child—Milanese School; Clapp & Graham	250
Santa Lucia—Francesco Bonsignori; Seaman, agent	380
Madonna and Child—Neri di Bicci; W. Glenn	390

The sale will be continued this evening at the American Art Galleries. Otto Bernet, assistant of Thomas E. Kirby, sold the pictures last night.

MISS POILLON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Poillon to Wed Francis Guerrlich.

The engagement of Miss Gladys B. Poillon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Poillon of New York and Shippan Point, Conn., to Francis Guerrlich, also of New York and Shippan Point, is announced. Miss Poillon is a sister of Captain Arthur Poillon, Military Attaché to the American Legation at The Hague, Holland.

Mr. Guerrlich is a member of the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co. He is a graduate of the New York Law School, and a member of the Bankers' Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Stamford Yacht Club. The wedding will probably take place in June.

Miss Hickok to Wed Max Nelson.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Hickok of 140 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Irene Cole Hickok, to Max Nelson, who was graduated from Rutgers College in 1912, and is a son of the late Professor Julius Nelson of the Rutgers Faculty.

Miss Hickok was graduated from Barnard in 1915 with honors, receiving the Fellowship for Graduate Study as an award for excellence. She afterward took up graduate work in English and the drama at the University of Wisconsin, where she met Mr. Nelson, also a graduate student there.

Harold Henry's Piano Recital.

Mr. Harold Henry, a young pianist who has been heard several times in New York before, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. There has been occasion to praise the evidences of talent and musical intelligence that his playing discloses, and there was occasion to do so yesterday. It has freedom and spontaneity, abundant spirit and vitality. He may not sound all the emotional depths or rise to the highest eloquence; but the sincerity and the freshness of spirit that mark it are good to hear. There was an occasional failure in his pedalling, apparently not all his fault. Mr. Henry was wise in not undertaking music of the greatest profundity. Beethoven's sonata in E, Op. 109, he gave with vivacity and brilliancy; there might have been more poetical exposition of the variations of the last movement. Nor did he disclose everything that Chopin's C sharp minor Scherzo contains. A piece of Scarlatti's he played brilliantly, though with not quite all the clearness of technique and rhythmic definition that it needed. There were a pleasing impromptu by Scriabine, who communed with Chopin when he wrote it: a "Song from the East," by Cyril Scott, with an esoteric flavor that gave special pleasure; a "Chant de la Nuit" by Reger, who did not wholly succeed in capturing the mood. Grieg's Ballade made large demands upon Mr. Henry's powers. An intermezzo by Brahms, MacDowell's "March Wind," a "Legend" by Rosseter Cole and Liszt's transcription of the last scene from "Tristan" completed the program.

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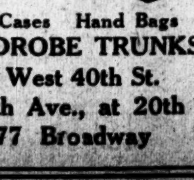

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14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

MISS GRUNDNER A BRIDE.

Weds William W. Struthers in Collegiate Church—The Attendants.

The wedding of William Wood Struthers, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Struthers of 10 East Eighty-sixth Street, and Miss Mary Bloodgood Grundner, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Grundner, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb officiating. The church was decorated with marguerites, which formed an archway filled in with palms, before which the bridal party stood, and white flowers were arranged each side of the chancel.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a simple white satin gown, having a straight, full skirt, with flounces of point lace cascading down each side of the front and forming a panel. The corsage was largely of point lace, and the full, ruched tulle sleeves were long. A long Court train fell from the shoulders, and the tulle veil ruched across the top of her head was held with orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley, and wore a diamond brooch in the lace of her corsage.

Miss Nanin W. Pond, the maid of honor, wore a light violet chiffon frock, combined with taffeta of the same shade, and her small, high hat was made of fold over fold of shaded violet chiffon with pink roses at the sides. Her flowers were orchids and roses. Miss Alice Margaret Chubb, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hendon Chubb of Llewelyn Park, N. J., was the flower girl, in a simple white frock, topped by a large white hat trimmed with pink roses and black velvet ribbon. She carried a wicker basket of Spring flowers.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Frances M. Hyde, Ruth Dean, Sophie M. Pond, and Nathalie W. Wood. They wore pink taffeta and chiffon frocks having the fullness of the skirts arranged in plaited flounces attached half way up the skirts in box-plaited ruchings to the scant tops. The corsages had little puff extensions below the waist line, and the necks were finished with tulle box ruchings, as were also the sleeves. Their large, flat hats were trimmed with overlapping folds of white chiffon over pink. All carried pink roses.

Mr. Struthers's best man was his brother, Duncan Struthers, and the ushers were Robert Struthers, Jr., and J. Walter Wood Struthers, also brothers of the bridegroom; Fenwick Beekman, Reginald V. Hiscoe, A. Mercer Parker, and Floyd Noble.

TREE'S SHAKESPEARE FETE.

Sir Herbert to Give a Gala Entertainment as His Part in Festival.

Sir Herbert Tree announced upon his return yesterday from Los Angeles, Cal., where he has been acting for a moving picture version of "Macbeth" for the last two months, that he would give a gala Shakespearean entertainment on April 23, the 300th anniversary of the death of the poet, as his contribution to the nation-wide festival. Sir Herbert will invite American players to participate with him in this performance, the exact nature of which has not yet been determined, and the proceeds will be donated to some charity, probably to the Red Cross.

"All the world's a stage and men and women merely movie players in Los Angeles,' said Sir Herbert. "One day I saw a well-known English actress coming out of a bank sobbing, and I thought she must have lost all her money, but she was only acting a scene for a picture. They kept me at it eighteen hours a day, Sundays included, so that the trip back on the train was the first chance I had to rest. I have never known anything so luxurious as the leisure of that journey after working till after dark and then getting up before daylight. The picture is splendid, and when Mr. Griffith saw it he remarked: 'That play was written for the movies.'"

When asked about the report that a group of New York millionaires had subscribed $50,000 for his New York engagement, Sir Herbert said:

"The idea of giving a New York season of Shakespeare during the Tercentenary was due solely to my own ambition and initiative. The main risk and profit of this undertaking fall upon me. It was suggested that it would be desirable to establish a guarantee fund for an undertaking of such large proportions, and accordingly several gentlemen who are well known for their public-spirited support of the arts came forward.

"Although I do not regard this undertaking as purely commercial, any more than do those who have done me the honor to associate themselves with me, I shall rejoice if the enterprise should be profitable in a commercial as well as in an artistic sense. I may add that Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have from the first given their enthusiastic support to the project; that they and I are largely responsible for the enterprise and intend to leave no stone unturned to make the entertainment worthy of the occasion and of the New York public."

STARS IN STOCK COMPANIES.

Old Visiting System Is Revived In Chain of Western Cities.

Negotiations for the services of well-known players to appear as visiting stars with the stock companies in several Western cities are being conducted by George Mooser for a group of Western managers. The plan, which has already been put into execution, is a revival of the old visiting star stock system in vogue a generation ago, when stock companies were more numerous.

At present St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are in the chain of cities the stars will visit. In St. Louis two weeks each at the Park and Shenendoah Theatres will be played; in Denver, three weeks at the Lenham; in San Francisco, six weeks at the Alcazar, and in Los Angeles, four weeks at the Burbank. The stars will appear in plays in which they have been successful, and will be supported by the companies resident in the theatres.

Florence Reed and Malcolm Williams are the first stars to be sent over the circuit. They are now appearing in St. Louis. Tomorrow Mary Boland will leave for St. Louis, and in two weeks another star will be sent out. Emmett Corrigan, Julia Arthur, and Henry E. Dixey are among the players with whom negotiations are pending.

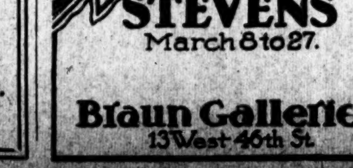
ADMIRAL ASA WALKER DIES.

He Commanded the Concord in the Battle of Manila Bay.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Rear Admiral Asa Walker, retired, 70, one of Dewey's commanders at Manila Bay, died today at Annapolis, after a two weeks' illness, of pneumonia. His home was at Portsmouth, N. H.

He was born in Portsmouth and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866, and rose through the various grades until he was appointed a Rear Admiral in 1906. Admiral Walker served on the different stations and for fifteen years was attached to the Naval Academy.

On May 23, 1897, he took command of the United States steamer Concord and participated in the battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, being advanced nine numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" on June 10 of the same year. During 1899-1900 Admiral Walker was on duty at the Naval War College in Newport, and during 1900-1 was a member of the Naval Examining Board. From January, 1902, until November, 1903, he commanded the United States steamer San Francisco, then becoming a member of the General Board. During 1904-5 he commanded the Wabash, and in February, 1906, was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in Washington. Admiral Walker was retired on Nov. 13, 1907.



Braun Galleries
13 West 46th St.

HON. C. F. CHAUVEAU DIES ON WARD PIER

Ex-Solicitor General of Quebec Stricken After Landing from a Trip to Havana.

WAS BANKER AND JURIST

Vice President of La Banque Nationale Was a Son of the Late Former Premier of Quebec.

The Hon. Charles F. X. Alexander Chauveau, Vice President of La Banque Nationale of Quebec, Canada, and a former Solicitor General of the Province of Quebec, died suddenly yesterday afternoon on the Ward Line pier, at the foot of Wall Street, shortly after he had arrived with his wife on the Saratoga, following a two months' stay in Havana, Cuba. The Rev. Father Anthony Crogan of the Mission of Our Lady of Rosary, administered the last rites before he died.

Mr. Chauveau was a son of the late Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, former Premier of Quebec, and in addition to being a King's Counsel, was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was born in Quebec and was in his seventieth year. He was educated in the College of St. Sulpice and McGill University in Montreal, and later attended Laval University. Mr. Chauveau was a descendant of an old French family of Ile d'Oleron, who emigrated to Canada in 1720. He was admitted to the bar in 1868, and four years later was elected to the Legislative Assembly. In 1878 he was appointed Solicitor General, becoming Provincial Secretary a year later, and the year after was appointed Judge of Sessions. Mr. Chauveau was head of the department of criminal law of Laval University for fifteen years.

His wife, who was Miss Mary Adele Tessier, a daughter of Judge Tessier, and two sons survive him. Arrangements have been made to send his body to his home, Chauteau Frontenac, in Quebec.

General Nicholas Wyckoff Day.

Brig. Gen. Nicholas Wyckoff Day, a veteran of the civil war and connected with Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, until his fatal illness, died on Monday at his home, 30 State Street, East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and when a young man removed to this city. At the beginning of the civil war General Day enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, later being promoted to Colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-first New York Volunteers. In 1864 he was brevetted Brigadier General for bravery.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JAMES FLOY THOMSON, a veteran of the civil war, who served as an officer under Admiral Farragut at Mobile and New Orleans, La., died on Monday in St. Petersburg, Fla., in his seventy-fifth year.

Mrs. JENNIE MARTIN SNOW, wife of Whiting G. Snow, President of the Montclair Water Company, died yesterday at her home, 22 Forest Street, Montclair, N. J., in her seventy-third year.

Miss ELLA O'CONNOR, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connor, died on Monday at her home, Orange, N. J., in her twenty-fifth year.

Mrs. MATILDA BLEECKER TENEYCK died at her home in Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday. She was the daughter of Garret V. S. Bleecker, and was born in Albany eighty-one years ago.

WILLIAM SPAULDING TAYLOR, formerly a furniture merchant, was found dead yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Putnam, 64 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, in his eighty-ninth year.

BARTLETT VAN VALKENBERG CLARKE, the oldest male resident of Rahway, N. J., and Vice President of the Rahway Savings Bank, died on Monday night at his home there in his ninety-ninth year.

ANTHONY VIEHMANN, a merchant and father of former Mayor George A. Viehmann of New Brunswick, N. J., died on Monday night at his home there, in his seventy-seventh year.

GEORGE W. CARD, 56 years old, one of the old time Queens farmers, died suddenly at his home in Corona Avenue, Elmhurst, Monday night.

The Rev. Father THOMAS F. McGIVERN, for fourteen years Chaplain of the St. Mary of the Angels Home in Syosset, L. I., and formerly attached to the Sacred Heart Church in Brooklyn, died in Syosset on Monday from heart disease. Father McGivern was in his seventy-sixth year, and was a graduate of St. Mary's College in Baltimore.

Mrs. BERTHA BASIA ADELSON, widow of Nathan Adelson, a manufacturer, died recently at her home, 116 Bay Thirty-first Street, Bensonhurst, aged 89 years.

CHARLES SCHOENHOF, 41 years old, formerly a dry goods merchant of Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 1,462 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn, leaving a widow and one son.

THOMAS HENRY LYNCH, a retired patrolman who had served on the force for twenty years, is dead at his home, 430 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

HENRY GREENLEAF HOMER, auditor of the Barrett Manufacturing Company and prominent in church work in Brooklyn, died at his home, 82 Washington Place, on Monday. Mr. Homer was in his sixty-second year, and was a son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Whitfield Homer, founder and for forty years the rector of St. James's P. E. Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Homes was the Junior Warden and a former Secretary of the Sunday school of that church. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and two sons.

HENRY WILLIAM CHEROUNY, President of the Cherouny Printing and Publishing Company in Manhattan and one of the original members of the Printers' League, died on Monday at his home, 1,438 Fifty-first Street, Borough Park, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Cherouny learned the printing trade in Halle, Westphalia, Germany, where he was born, and on his arrival in this country he engaged in that business in New Orleans. He served through the civil war and then came to this city and established his printing business in Vandewater Street. Mr. Cherouny was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and the Theosophical Society.

Mrs. JULIA WALLACE ROGERS, wife of Joshua H. Rogers, a coal merchant of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 21 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, aged 54 years. Mrs. Rogers was born in that borough and for many years was one of the board of managers of the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged.

Mrs. MARGARET D. A. BRUTT, wife of Henry Brutt, a retired hotel man, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 214 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 49 years of age.

REINHARD SCHADE, 79 years old, a retired hardware merchant of Manhattan, and a Past Noble Grand of Continental Lodge, I. O. O. F., died on last Saturday at the home of his son-in-law, Philip Ritter, 907 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS M. JENSEN, a portrait painter who painted many of the portraits of Judges which hang on the walls of the Kings County Court House, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 236 Eighty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Jensen was born in Apenrade, Denmark, and was educated at the Royal Academy in his native town.

JAMES A. PFOUNTS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Huntington & Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company of Philadelphia, where he lived at the Hotel Walton, died yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel Imperial here. He was 55 years old.

JAMES T. TREADWELL, one of the locators of the famous Treadwell gold mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, died suddenly Monday night on a ferryboat on which he was returning from San Francisco to his home in Oakland, Cal. He was in his sixty-seventh year, and was born in St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, Canada, going to San Francisco in the late fifties.

ERNEST A. VON DIEZELSKI, a veteran of the civil war and for nearly fifty years employed as a fortifications expert by the United States Government, died on Sunday at his home, 353 Grove Street, North, in East Orange, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM H. DAYTON, an inventor, who had represented the Excelsior Needle Company in England, France, and Germany, died on Monday at his home in Torrington, Conn.

PATRICK GROGAN, 101 years old, who was with General Winfield Scott at the capture of Mexico City, died on Monday at his home in Kent, N. Y. He was born in Ireland, and was a son of one of the Duke of Wellington's soldiers who fought at Waterloo.

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CHARLES G. BALMANNO DEAD

President of Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn Was Prominent Collector.

Charles G. Balmanno, President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn and well known in banking circles throughout the State, died suddenly yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 591 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Balmanno was born and educated in that borough and while still in his teens began his career in the old Fulton Bank as a messenger. He later became a paying teller and when the Fulton Bank was taken over by the Mechanics' Bank in 1898, Mr. Balmanno remained with that institution as an assistant paying teller. After a few years he resigned to become cashier of the Northern National Bank in Manhattan, but in 1902 he returned to the Mechanics' Bank as the Assistant Cashier and four years later he was made Cashier and a Vice President. He succeeded George W. Chauncey to the Presidency of the Mechanics' Bank in May, 1914.

Mr. Balmanno was also Vice President of the Greater New York Savings Bank, a Director of the Bank of Flatbush, the Brooklyn Storage and Warehouse Company, and the Bank of Coney Island, and a Trustee of the New York Title Insurance Company. Besides his financial activities, Mr. Balmanno was active in many social organizations. He was an ardent collector of old books, prints, coins, stamps, and autographs. He was appointed one of the three appraisers of the collections of old books and prints left by the late J. P. Morgan.

Walter B. Murdoch.

Walter B. Murdoch, a Mexican mining man and engineer, living at 1,400 University Avenue, in this city, died here last Sunday, after an operation. He was born in Washington, D. C., and was a member of an old Baltimore family of Mayflower descent. For many years Mr. Murdoch had been engaged in building a deep drainage and mining tunnel, twelve miles long, to unwater and give access to a chain of more than 100 gold and silver mines in the districts of Pachuca, Real del Monte, and El Chico, State of Hidalgo, Mexico, and only left Mexico when it was impossible for an American to remain there with safety. Since that time he had made his home here waiting for the time when he could return to his Mexican properties. Mr. Murdoch is survived by his wife, a son, and daughter.

HENRY E. FLETCHER DIES.

Retired Minneapolis Business Man Was the Organizer of "Soo" Road.

Henry E. Fletcher, prominent in railroad and business circles until he retired a few years ago, died on Saturday, at the Chamberlain Hotel, in Old Point Comfort, Va., where he had gone for his health, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in Lyndon, Vt., and would have been graduated from Dartmouth College in 1867, but was forced to leave college on account of ill health. Mr. Fletcher then entered business in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he became a partner in the firm of Joel Fletcher, wholesale grain dealers, and later became one of the founders and Vice President of Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Fletcher was active in all new developments, and it was from his home to his office, a distance of several miles, that the first Bell telephone was installed and successfully operated.

In 1879, he removed to Minneapolis, where he made his home until his death. There he soon became prominent in business circles and was the organizer of the "Soo" Railroad and its Treasurer until it was purchased by the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Fletcher was also a Director and one of the active managers of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad until his retirement ten years ago. In addition to this, he had other interests, being the owner of Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, the City Elevator Company, the Brighton Elevator Company, and the Belt Line Brick Company.

Mr. Fletcher was a member of the Lafayette, Minneapolis, Commercial, Minneapolis Athletic, and the Minnikahda Clubs of Minneapolis and the Los Angeles Country Club of Los Angeles, Cal., where he spent his Winters for the last few years.

Mr. Fletcher married Miss Rebecca Smith in Newport, Vt., in 1866, his wife dying last June.

Paul R. Albert.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7.—Paul R. Albert, 74, who died Monday morning from heart disease, brought about by acute indigestion, was a native of France. He came to this country with his parents when 6 years old, settling in Cincinnati, where he was educated. He removed to Nashville and from there came to Chattanooga, forty years ago. For the last thirty years he had been manager of local theatres. Mr. Albert was known to the theatrical profession throughout the country. He is survived by his wife, a son, Will S., also engaged for years in theatrical management, and a daughter, Sophie.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

WOLFSON.—Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wolfson announce the birth of a daughter on March 6.

ZUCKERMAN.—Dr. and Mrs. Jerome Zuckerman, 267 West 70th St., announce the birth of a daughter, March 7, 1916.

Engaged

GIBSON—COSBY.—Wilmoth R. Cosby to Edwin C. Gibson.

HARDIE—BURCHELL.—Isabel Burchell to Allen R. Hardie.

Married.

HARE—GOODWIN.—On Thursday, March 2, at Paget, Bermuda, by the Rev. Neil McLauchlan, Elizabeth Sage Goodwin, daughter of the late Dean Sage of Albany, to Meredith Hare.

JOYNES—BEATTIE.—At St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, Feb. 29, Virginia Archer Joynes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levin Joynes, to Harry Canfield Beattie, Jr.

McGUIRE—BLAUVELT.—On Tuesday, March 7th, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Byrne, Bonita Maria Blauvelt to James Frank McGuire.

STRUTHERS—GRUNDNER.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at the Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, Mary Bloodgood Grundner, daughter of Max Grundner, to William Wood Struthers.

Brooklyn.

GOAT—RIEMANN.—March 6, Elsie G. C. Riemann to Walter Goat.

JACKSON—MARLER.—March 6, Mildred N. Marler to Richard G. Jackson.

SILVERMAN — SCHWARTZ. — March 4, Ida Schwartz to Benjamin Silverman.

Long Island.

KELLY—VOGT.—March 5, Whitestone, Josephine Vogt to Martin J. Kelly.

Died

ARMBRUSTER.—On March 7, Charles, beloved husband of Susanne, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 1,025 Faile St., near Westchester Av., Bronx, Friday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery. New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, respectfully requested to attend. Funeral service at 8 P. M. Thursday, March 9.

BALMANNO.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, at his residence, 591 5th St., Brooklyn, Charles G. Balmanno. Funeral services at the Park Congregational Church, corner of 2d St. and 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, March 9, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BEVERLY.—Albert. Funeral THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

BRAINERD.—At Portland, Conn., March 6, Frank Brainerd, President of the Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, in his sixty-second year. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Portland, Conn., Thursday, at 2:30 P. M. Friends kindly omit flowers.

BRITTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 7, 1916, Sarah Britton, beloved sister of Edward W. and Jennie A. Britton Stitt. Notice of funeral later.

BURKHAM.—Entered into life eternal on Sunday, March 5, at Atlantic City, N. J., Mary Sinclair, daughter of the late Elzey G. Burkham. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of family.

COLWELL.—On Monday, March 6, 1916, Frank W., beloved husband of Anna Colwell. Services from Winterbottom's Chapel, 75 West 47th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. Burial at Woodlawn Thursday.

DAY.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, March 6, 1916, Nicholas Wyckoff Day, aged 77. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 30 State St., on Wednesday, March 8, at 5 P. M. Automobiles will be in waiting at Brick Church Station, D., L. & W. R. R., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 4:15 P. M.

EDWARDS.—At Jersey City, Monday, March 6, 1916, William David Edwards, aged 60 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,627 Boulevard, on Wednesday, March 8, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

EDWARDS.—The St. Davids Society with deep regret announces the death of William David Edwards. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,627 Boulevard, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock this evening.
Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, President.
GEO. MORGAN LEWIS, Secretary.

ELLS.—In Walton, N. Y., March 6, Nelson Irving, beloved husband of Evelyn Butler Ells, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at Walton, N. Y. Burial in the Evergreens, Brooklyn, N. Y., at convenience of the family. Norwalk (Conn.) and Jamestown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FLETCHER.—Suddenly, at Hotel Chamberlain, Old Point Comfort, Va., on March 4, 1916, Henry E. Fletcher of Minneapolis, Minn., in the 73d year of his age. Interment at St. Johnsbury, Vt., at the convenience of the family. Boston, Chicago, and St. Johnsbury papers please copy.

FOSTER.—Augusta Plummer, daughter of John Lincoln and Susan White Plummer, in Plainfield, N. J., at her late residence, on March 5, 1916. Funeral private, at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Washington State papers please copy.

GILLENDER.—On Friday, Feb. 25, 1916, at Los Angeles, Cal., Jessie, daughter of the late Arthur Gillender of New York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend 10 o'clock mass at the Paulist Fathers' Church, Columbus Av. and 59th St., on Thursday, March 9. Interment private.

GLASSER.—On Monday, March 6, at his late residence, 931 Fox St., Leon Glasser, in his 62d year. Funeral at his late residence on Wednesday, March 8, at 1 P. M.

HAIGHT.—Ethel R., nee Krause, beloved wife of Charles F. Haight, March 6, 1916. Funeral service 8:30 Wednesday evening, 206 Logan St. Interment private.

HAMMOND.—On Tuesday, March 7, Katharine R. Hammond, widow of Andrew R. Hammond. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward E. Schubert, 251 West 87th St., on Wednesday evening, March 8, at 8 o'clock.

HOMER.—Henry Greenleaf, on Monday, March 6, 1916, Henry Greenleaf Homer, son of the late Charles W. Homer, D. D., of Brooklyn, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 8, 1916, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

IDE.—Mary E., wife of Henry P. Ide, at St. Luke's Hospital Tuesday noon, March 7. Services in hospital chapel Wednesday, 11 A. M. Interment Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston.

KEELING.—Mary Mulvey, wife of John R. Keeling and mother of John H., James T., William V. Keeling, and Mrs. Edward G. Healy. Funeral Friday, March 10, at 10 A. M. from residence, 1,297 Lexington Av. Requiem mass at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av.

KENNEDY.—On March 6, 1916, Roderick T. Kennedy, beloved husband of Katherine G. (nee Lawless) and son of Roderick J. and Mary E. Kennedy. Funeral from his late residence, 499 West 133d St., on Thursday, March 9, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Annunciation, 131st St. and Convent Av.

LAVIGNE.—On Sunday, March 5, 1916, at 11 P. M., Marine Therese Lavigne, nee Antoine, widow of Paul D. Levigne. Requiem mass Wednesday, March 8, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West Twenty-third Street. Interment private.

LEVY.—On March 7, 1916, Hermine Levy, after a short illness, at her residence, 15 West 107th St. Services will be held Wednesday at 11 A. M. from her late residence. Williamsport (Penn.) papers please copy.

LYLE.—Suddenly, on March 6, 1916, Frances A., widow of the late Robert G. Lyle. Relations and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 260 Suydam Ave., on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.
Please omit flowers.

LYON.—Suddenly, March 7, Wilbur F., youngest son of George L. and Fannie M. Lyon. Services at late residence, 47 Union Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y., Thursday, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

McCURDY.—At his residence in Morristown, N. J., on Monday, March 6, Richard Aldrich McCurdy, in his 82d year. Funeral on Wednesday, March 8, at 3:30 o'clock from St. Peter's Church, Morristown. A special car for the convenience of friends will be attached to the train leaving Hoboken at 2:23 P. M., returning from Morristown at 4:23 P. M.

MANNING.—Monday, March 6, Mary, Garryindruig, beloved sister Cornelius Manning, St. Vincent's Hospital, in her 79th year. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MEEHAN.—March 7, 1916, Elvira E. Meehan, (nee Austin,) beloved wife of Francis X. Meehan, 319 Highpoint Av., West Hoboken, N. J. Funeral services St. John's Episcopal Church, Palisade Av. and Charles St., Thursday, 3 P. M.

MENDEL.—Max, aged 43, died March 7, 1916, at 10:35 A. M. Funeral from his late residence, 239 West 148th St., Thursday, at 10 A. M.

MURDOCH.—Walter B., husband of Lolita L. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, from his late residence, 1,400 University Av., Bronx. Interment at Kensico the following day. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers please copy.

NEUBURGER.—Mary, beloved wife of Mayer and devoted mother of Ralph, Helen Hartogensis, Amelia Loeb, and Tillie Goldstein. Funeral private from 424 East 50th St. Omit flowers. Baltimore papers please copy.

NOTT.—On March 6, 1916, at his residence, 151 East 61st St., Charles C. Nott, late Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, in the 89th year of his age. Interment Williamstown, Mass., March 7. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

PAPE.—On March 5, 1916, Marie W. Pape. Services at her late residence, 213 Macon St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

POTTER.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, Anna E. Potter, sister of Ellis M. Potter, in the 80th year of her age.

ROCHE.—Suddenly, on March 6, the Rev. Spencer Summerfield Roche, S. T. D., late Chancellor of the Diocese of Long Island, beloved husband of Emma C. Roche, at his residence, Garden City, L. I., in the 66th year of his age. Funeral will be held at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., on Thursday at 9 A. M. The reverend the clergy are invited to attend with vestments. Regular trains leave Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Av. Station at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

ROGERS.—On Monday, March 6, 1916, Edwin H. Rogers, beloved husband of Georgieana Millard Rogers and father of Ethel Rogers Swartwout, at his residence, Hotel Berkley, corner 74th St. and Amsterdam Av. Funeral services at All Angels' Church, West End Av. and 81st St., on Thursday, March 9, 1916, at 10 o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—Stephen, beloved son of Mary and the late Joseph Sheridan and brother of Dr. Joseph, Peter, and Mary, suddenly, on March 6. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Peter Sheridan, 73 Halcyon Terrace, New Rochelle, on Thursday, March 9, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Holy Family, New Rochelle. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SNOW.—At Montclair, N. J., on March 7, 1916, after a brief illness, S. Jennie Martin, wife of Whiting G. Snow. Funeral private at the convenience of the family.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on March 5, George W. K. Taylor in his 60th year, beloved husband of Anna Lounsbury, father of Allen, Anna, and Burnham Taylor. Funeral services at his late residence, 890 Park Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 7, at 8 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

TOMLINSON.—Harvey, on Monday, March 6, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Doscher, 430 6th St., Brooklyn, age 66 years. Services on Tuesday, March 7, at 8 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on Wednesday at 2 P. M. Saint Augustine papers please copy. Funeral private.

TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, March 7, 1916, Edwin S. Townsend. Funeral service will be held at his residence, 801 West End Av., on Thursday, March 9, at 10 A. M.

WHEELOCK.—At Hotel Belmont, March 7, Alice Townsend Wheelock, beloved wife of the late George G. Wheelock, M. D., and daughter of Sarah A. Austen and William H. Townsend, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral service at her son's house, 100 East 39th St., Thursday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WICKHAM.—Suddenly, March 6, 1916, Charles Worth Wickham, son of the late Joseph P. and Mary C. Wickham, in his 64th year. Funeral Wednesday at 2 P. M., at Mattituck, L. I.

WOOD.—Margaret, widow of Thomas J. Wood. Funeral from her late residence, 980 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

ANDERSON. — Andrew, 1,048 Forrest Av., Bronx, March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BAUER.—Hary R., 2,022 Morris Av., Bronx, March 5, aged 50. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BREMER.—Herman, March 5, aged 52. Funeral 994 2d Av. today, 1:30 P. M.

BRODERICK.—Gertrude A., 1,382 Lexington Av., March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CODY. — Edward J., 310 West 118th St., March 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CONNOLLY. — H. F., 568 West 192d St., March 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CORRODY.—Sophie, 230 Tremont Av., Bronx, March 5, aged 75. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Died

DOULL.—Bertha, 312 West 23d St., March 6. Funeral private.

DUNN.—Elizabeth, 35 Columbus Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

ELLIS.—Kate, 3,805 3d Av., March 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FURST.—Henry, 225 East 66th St., March 6, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GAFFGA.—Michael, 455 West 30th St., March 6, aged 32. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HACKER.—Michael G., 424 West 45th St., March 6, aged 38. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HALL.—Christina, 509 West 52d St., March 5, aged 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEBEL. — Ludwig, 1,043 Lexington Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—Ann E., March 6, aged 84. Funeral 304 West 128th St.; private.

LOVETT.—Simon, 210 East 122d St., March 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARREN. — Helen, 622 East 17th St., March 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McINERNEY.—Hanna, 782 Union Av., Bronx, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MAYER.—Elizabeth, Stapleton, S. I., March 6, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Mary J., 238 West 60th St., March 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RAPHAEL.—Carolina, 1,488 5th Av., Mar. 5.

RUBOTI.—Belle, 209 West 15th St., March 6. Funeral private.

SCANLON.—Jeremiah, 2,143 Blackrock Av., Bronx, March 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ALGERO.—Fannie, 139 Nassau Av., March 6, aged 32. Funeral service tomorrow.

BOURKE.—Edward F., 25 Moffatt St., March 6. Funeral notice later.

BRANDT. — Valentine, 582 Sterling Place, March 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRUTT.—Margaret D. A., 214 Kingsland Av., March 6, aged 49. Funeral service tomorrow.

BURGER.—Julianna, 78 Morgan Av., March 5, aged 80.

COSGROVE. — Thomas, Brooklyn Hospital, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Ann, 286 10th St., March 6. Funeral March 10.

DALY.—Bernard, 301 Hamilton Av., March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DANNIC.—James E., March 6. Funeral 291 Park Av., today.

DELANEY.—Delia, 210 Flatbush Av., March 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DONNELLY.—James J., 126 Palmetto St., March 6. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—John J., 8,633 17th Av., March 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DRUGAN.—Bizie, 75 Freeman St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

ECHLAND.—Anna, 653 Atlantic Av., March 5, aged 83.

FEHNEMAN.—Henry, 1,191 East 96th St., March 6, aged 74.

GALLIGAN.—Mary A., 151 Lawrence Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GUNTHER.—Theresa, 245 Hamburg Av., March 6, aged 43.

JENSEN.—Thomas M., 236 86th St., March 6. Funeral private.

JOYCE.—Thomas, 6 Sutton St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow.

KLINGENFUS.—Jacob F., 1,208 Decatur St., March 7. Funeral service tomorrow.

KRAUSZ.—Daniel B., 1,124 East 42d St., March 6, aged 37. Funeral March 10, 1 P. M.

LA FORGE.—Abby, 170 Willoughby Av., March 7. Funeral tomorrow.

LARKIN.—Annie M., 355 Rutland Road, March 5, aged 58.

LIGGAN.—Catharine, 360A Tompkins Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

LOVE.—Annie, 272 14th St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LYNCH.—Ellen, 1,621 East 7th St., March 6, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LYNCH.—Thomas H., 430 42d St., March 5.

McMAHON.—John, 1,932 East 17th St., March 6. Funeral today, 10:45 A. M.

MANNIX.—Rose M., 368 Carroll St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MUENCH.—Catherine, 265 Devoe St., March 5, aged 62. Funeral today.

PAUL.—Genovefa, 990 Hart St., March 5, aged 61.

POHLMAN.—Anna E., 517 Gates Av., March 6, aged 48.

O'NEILL.—James, 212 5th Av., March 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SANDMAN.—Herman, Jr., 1,310 75th St., March 5.

SHAY.—Kate V., 462 3d St., March 5. Funeral service today.

SHERON.—Thomas, 781 Hicks St., March 5. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SONDERSON. — John, 323 Warren St., March 6.

STILLWELL.—Warren W., 7,719 4th Av., March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VILLONES.—Julian, Metropolitan Hospital, March 5. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

VOGTS.—Louisa C., 1,423 Park Place, March 6.

WALSH.—Thomas, 551 Wythe Av., March 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WANDERS.—Anna, 159 70th St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WEISER.—Annie E., 586 Humboldt St., March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WELSCH.—Jacob F., 8,675 New Utrecht Av., March 5, aged 73. Funeral today.

WISE. — Emma, Williamsburg Hospital, March 5, aged 37. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

APGAR.—Eliza H., 139 Garside St., Newark, March 6, aged 70.

BONINO.—Justine, 108 Willow Av., Hoboken, March 5, aged 65. Funeral today.

CARTWRIGHT.—Ella M., 94 North 6th St., Newark, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CLAYTON.—Robert, 175 North 12th St., Newark, March 6.

COONGAN.—Timothy J., 177 Lafayette St., Newark, March 6.

EHRGOTT.—Mary, 21 Delaware Av., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral tomorrow.

FREUND.—Georgiana, 91½ Napoleon St., Newark, March 6, aged 26.

GLANZER.—Charles, 158 Grant Av., Jersey City, March 6.

GRAF.—Lillian J., 243 Claremont Av., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral tomorrow.

GUYON.—Walter G., 201 Clinton Av., Jersey City, March 6.

HARRINGTON.—Catherine J., 454 Wayne St., Jersey City, March 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KINSEY.—Ella M., 50 Newton St., Newark, March 6, aged 40. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LYLE.—Frances A., 260 Suydam Av., Jersey City, March 6.

McGRATH.—Maria, 202 3d St., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral private.

MERKLINGER.—Catharine, 68 Kossuth St., Newark, March 6. Funeral March 10.

MILLER.—Elizabeth, 76 Hague St., Jersey City, March 5, aged 43.

MURPHY.—Mary, 175 Bright St., Jersey City, March 5. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

O'KEEFE.—Eugene, 147 Chestnut Av., Jersey City, March 7. Funeral tomorrow.

SAXON.—William P., 395 Fairmount Av., Newark, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

SCHAAF.—Elizabeth, 82 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, March 5. Funeral today.

SCHENCK.—Anna, 293 Seymour Av., Newark, March 6. Funeral service today.

SETRMANN.—Jacob, 94 Clinton St., Hoboken, March 5, aged 54. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SHEMO.—Louis, Newark, March 7. Funeral notice later.

SKINNER.—Mary E., 54 Emmet St., Newark, March 6, aged 56. Funeral today.

SUTPHEN.—Jacob K., 154 Seymour Av., Newark, March 6, aged 84.

TAYLOR.—William S., 64 Sip Av., Jersey City, March 7, aged 88. Funeral private.

Long Island.

BOYD.—Catherine, 107 East Av., Long Island City, March 4, aged 80.

CHRISTIANSON.—Margaret, Astoria, March 6. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

EBERLE.—Nicholas, College Point, March 4, aged 69.

EVERETT.—Lillie B., Ozone Park, March 5, aged 41.

FIELD.—Susan, Roosevelt, March 6, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

GERNER.—Amelia, Maspeth, March 5, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEEGER.—Oscar, Flushing, March 4, aged 66.

HEMMERLE.—William C., Jamaica, March 4, aged 24.

KUNTZ.—John P., Ridgewood, March 4, aged 56.

LUNBRUNER.—Werner, Jamaica South, March 4.

McGIVERN.—Rev. Thomas, Syosset, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MULLIGAN.—James, Woodhaven, March 4, aged 50.

NAUMANN.—Frederick, Long Island City, March 4, aged 33.

RILEY.—Cecelia, Bayside, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VANDERHOEF.—Elmer E., Ridgewood, March 4, aged 40.

WADE.—Richard, Corona, March 4, aged 67.

WORNDL.—Elizabeth, Queens, March 4, aged 76.

In Memoriam

POLE.—In loving memory of my friend, Vera Pole, who died March 8, 1915. Saba Raleigh.

O'CONNELL.—Right Rev. Mgr., mass, Star of the Sea Church, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ASCENSION.
5th Ave. and 10th Street.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector
ASH WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon, Dr. Grant.
5 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:15 P. M.—Rossini's "Stabat Mater," full Chorus and Orchestra. Address by Dr. Grant.

HARVARD ASKS THREE ATHLETES DEFICIENT IN STUDIES TO RESIGN

THREE HARVARD ATHLETES TO RESIGN

Captain Gilman, Enwright, and Boles of Football Team Deficient in Studies.

CHANCE YET FOR ENWRIGHT

If He Attends Summer School and Passes Examinations in Fall He Will Be Eligible to Play Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—Harvard's football squad for next Fall received a heavy blow today when three of its strongest candidates, Captain-elect J. A. Gilman of Honolulu, a guard, and Thomas H. Enwright of Fall River and W. J. Boles of Boston, both backfield stars, were asked by the college Administrative Board to withdraw from college because of failure to pass the mid-year examinations.

Under the Faculty rules, this means that Gilman and Boles, even though they are able to return to college, will not be allowed to represent Harvard on the gridiron. Both have been in scholarship difficulties before.

W. F. Ecker of Brooklyn, N. Y., manager of the Harvard second football team, is also one of those invited to withdraw from college on account of Faculty restrictions. He is a member of the class of 1918.

Enwright, whose preparatory school record as a powerful back and great drop kicker had led experts to pick him as the successor of Brickley and Mahan, still has a chance for reinstatement. If he attends the Harvard Summer School at Squam Lake, N. H., for a required amount of study and passes examinations in September he will be eligible to play.

The loss of Boles affects the baseball squad as well as the eleven, for, besides being a fast half back, he was one of the 'Varsity pitchers. Enwright also has gained a reputation on the diamond.

Gilman's withdrawal especially leaves the Crimson football situation in an uncertain condition, for Harvard is now without Captain or coach, as Coach Haughton's contract has expired and he has not yet announced his intentions for the Fall. Gilman's playing last year made him a popular choice for the All-America football eleven.

Richard Harte of Philadelphia, who played end on the eleven last season, was second choice for Captain at the meeting of the 'Varsity team members which elected Gilman in December. Harte was the first Harvard man to score a touchdown last Fall against Yale in the Stadium, when he picked up a muffed punt and dashed across the line. It was generally believed tonight that he would be elected to succeed Gilman.

Harte is a candidate for the baseball team, and has already begun training as a catcher of Eddie Mahan's pitching. He was a member of the 'Varsity tennis team last Fall.

The selection of a Captain rests with the twenty-one men who played in the Yale game, and an early meeting of these players is expected. The choice of a coach is in the hands of a graduate football committee, of which J. Wells Farley is Chairman. Mr. Farley was in New York today, but it was said that he might return tonight.

TRIANGLES WIN POLO CUP.

Lavenders Yield to New York Riders in Final for Leeming Trophy.

In the final game for the Leeming trophy, the Triangles indoor polo team from Durland's defeated the Lavender trio, representing the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, last night in the latter's ring. The score was 9 goals to 8.

The Leeming Cup is placed in competition by the President of the Brooklyn Club, to be competed for by teams representing the various riding academies in Greater New York. Last year Brooklyn won the first leg on the prize. The victory of the Triangles brings it for the first time to New York. No individual cups go with the trophy.

As the match was preceded by a costume ride one of the largest crowds of the season filled the spacious galleries of the club

The Triangles had their best mounts, and every man was at the top of his game. The first half ended in favor of the Manhattan riders by 8 to 5, but the Lavenders, who were splendidly mounted, put a lot more ginger into their work in the second period and nearly overtook the victors.

Archie Kinney, at No. 1, scored the majority of the points for the Triangles, but he received excellent support from the men playing back of him. Sherman, at No. 3, saved many goals.

For the Brooklynites Harry East was easily the star, and he injected a lot of real polo into the other members of his side. He kept his No. 1 well fed all the time, and Kiley missed few opportunities to score when the ball came his way.

The match was played on the flat. The line-up was as follows: Triangles—Kinney, Bartell, Sherman; Brooklyn—Kiley, H. East, Hopke.

PITT FENCING CHAMPION.

Wins League Title in Three-Weapon Contest at New York A. C.

Steddiford Pitt of the New York A. C. won the three-weapon contest for the President's Cup, emblematic of the all-around championship of the Amateur Fencers' League, which was finished at an early hour yesterday morning in the gymnasium of the New York Athletic Club. In the final round Pitt was opposed by three clubmates, Sherman Hall, Leo Nunez, and Philip W. Allison.

The three weapons which were used in the contest were duelling swords, foils, and sabres. Pitt easily led in the round robin finals, and finished with a total of 7 points to his credit, while Hall and Allison tied for second with 4 points each. In the fence-off Hall won the right to hold the position, and Allison was relegated to third place, with Nunez fourth, scoring 3 points.

BOSTON SWORDSMEN WIN.

Capture Dueling Weapons Title of East from N. Y. A. C. Experts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Boston regained tonight the Hunt fencing trophy, emblematic of the Eastern championship at dueling swords, when the Boston Sword Club defeated the team of the New York Athletic Club at the rooms of the Boston Club by four touches to seven.

On the Boston team were F. W. Allen, O. D. MacLaughlin, and F. Schenck. The New York team was composed of Victor Gurti, F. A. Curtis, Jr., and Leo Nunes.

MacLaughlin was the star, winning all three of his matches. Allen defeated Gurti and Curtis, Gurti beat Schenck, Nunes beat Schenck, while Nunes and Allen had a double touch.

The trophy has been in competition for three years. The New York A. C. captured it last year from the Boston Athletic Association.

SPLIT ON IMPORTING GAME.

Breeding and Preserving Association Not a Unit on Question.

When A. N. Frey of this city read a paper on the breeding of ducks other than mallards at the second day's session of the American Game Breeding and Preserving Association at the Waldorf yesterday, he started a discussion which added considerably to the liveliness of the meeting. John W. Titcomb, Conservation Commissioner for Vermont, proposed that the association go on record as favoring the importation into this State of all game bred in captivity from other States. It was decided that the matter was of too much importance to be acted upon without deliberation, and after a heated discussion from delegates who viewed the matter from opposite sides, William F. Boulton, Chairman of the meeting, appointed as a committee to study the subject and to make a report at the next annual meeting H. M. Brigham, New York, Chairman; J. W. Titcomb, Vermont; John Haywood, Massachusetts, and J. C. O'Conner and Frederick C. Walcott, both of New York.

The discussion of water birds occupied the morning session exclusively. W. L. McAtee, Assistant Biologist of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, spoke on the food of wild duck and other shore and water birds, and Harry T. Rogers of Sherburne, N. Y., read a paper on the troubles and difficulties experienced in breeding game.

The greater part of the afternoon session was given over to a discussion of land birds, chiefly the quail, and particularly in relation to its propagation in places where it has heretofore been very scarce. E. C. Hinshaw, Chief Game Warden of Iowa, told of the establishment of bird refuges in ninety-four of the ninety-nine counties in that State, and reported a great increase in the number of quail and partridge in the sequestered areas. From the Forest and Game Commissions in every State he received reports, which varied all the way from the 108,000 acres in Massachusetts devoted to these preserves down to the absolute lack of any State refuge in Nevada, Colorado, South Dakota, and several other States. There are now bills pending before the Legislatures of some backward States providing land and funds for game propagation and refuge.

Ethelbert I. Low, Vice President of the Flanders Club of Long Island, spoke on the continuance of the supply of game birds for hunting purposes by private clubs, and gave statistics and experiences from the history of the birds in the Flanders preserve, near Riverhead. He said that, in spite of the fact that through the increased cost of stocking and the laws prohibiting certain methods of importation, the Flanders Club had been forced to rely upon the success of its own breeding of quail rather than upon a fresh supply of birds; the quail on the preserve had held their own for the last thirty years, and the gunners of today can reach their limit bag easily under fair conditions. The chief enemies of the quail on Long Island are the foxes and the cats. He reported that fox hunters were allowed to destroy the foxes on the club grounds and that 160 foxes were killed last season in the Riverhead district.

Dr. A. K. Fisher of the Bureau of Biological Survey told of the work of the Federal Government along the line of bird preserves, and said that although of late years the number of Federal preserves had increased from twenty to sixty-nine, there had been no increase in the appropriation for taking care of the game in these districts.

In answer to an inquiry as to what the Federal Government was doing to protect the duck, brant, and geese of Alaska from the onslaughts of the employes of the great canneries, Dr. Fisher said that for the most part the wild fowl nested and lived on the islands remote from these canneries, and that consequently the depredations would not materially affect the migratory birds in the Western States, although the Government officials were making plans to wipe out the abuses mentioned.

E. A. Quarles of the American Game Protective Association exhibited lantern slides of the work done in quail breeding on the New Jersey State Game Farm. The meeting adjourned after an Executive Council of thirty-two members had been appointed to select the officers for the ensuing year.

BLUE TO YU WEI OF EGHAM.

Mrs. Hill's Peke Shares Honors with Runnymede Pauline.

Quality was the keynote of the show held yesterday at the Hotel Martinique under the auspices of the Pekingese Club of America. While not over sixty dogs were shown, they were among the best seen at recent exhibitions of the same organization.

Miss Isabel Benjamin of Irvington-on-Hudson made her initial bow as a judge of Pekes. Miss Benjamin owns a large kennel, and knows the breed from its flat muzzle to its feathery tail. Her decisions met with general approval.

The winners in dogs went to Mrs. Percival Hill's Yu-Wei of Egham, one of the handsomest seen in a show ring since the club held its last specialty exhibition. The same owner also took the reserve with Brownie, comparatively a newcomer.

Miss Barry's Runnymede Pauline took the blue in winners, bitches, while the Wen Sin Kennels came in for the reserve with Tou Shi. Mrs. A. McClure Halley carried off the blue ribbon in American-bred dogs with Suns Ouen, which has a splendid coat and was put down in fine condition. Mrs. C. G. West, Jr., showed Nowata Lo, with which she received the red, the third prize going to Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire. In the same division for bitches Mrs. Palmer Campbell took the honors with Chu Ho.

Although Mrs. Percival Hill's Brownie was defeated by his kennelmate for the best dog in the show, he easily took the blue in open dogs, Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo being placed second. The awards follow:

Puppies, Under Six Months.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Lipotai; Mrs. A. L. Holland's Wee Chu of Hydegree, second; Mrs. A. L. Holland's Foo of Hydegree, third.
Puppies, Over Six Months.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Gow Wong of Hydegree; Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire, second; Mrs. W. H. Scott's King Ye of Downshire, third.
Novice, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. W. H. Scott's to Chin of Downshire.
American Bred, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Suns Owen; Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo, second; Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire, third.
Limit, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival Hill's Yu Wei of Egham; Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo, second; Mrs. W. H. Scott's To Chin of Downshire, third.
Open, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival Hill's Brownie; Mrs. C. G. West, Jr.'s, Nowata Lo, second.
Winners, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. Percival Hill's Yu Wei of Egham; reserve, Mrs. Percival Hill's Brownie.
Puppy, Bitches, Under Six Months.—Won by Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Chu Ho; Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Chu Chi, second.
Puppy, Bitches, Over Six Months and Under Twelve.—Won by Mrs. M. A. Harby's Nowata Yamsi Ku; Mrs. W. H. Scott's Ta Te of Downshire, second; Mrs. A. L. Holland's Meh La of Hydegree, third.
Novice, Bitches.—Won by Miss Barry's Runnymede Pauline; Mrs. W. H. Scott's Ta Te of Downshire, second; Mrs. Chatillan's You Kiana of Egham, third.
American Bred, Bitches.—Mrs. Palmer Campbell's Chu Ho.
Winners, Bitches.—Miss Barry's Runnymede Pauline; Wen Sin Kennel's Ton Shi, reserve.

A. A. U. Gymnastics for Newark.

Announcement was made last night that the national gymnastic championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will take place at the Newark Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night, May 13, in conjunction with the 250th anniversary of the city. The championships will be held on President Wilson's day at the exposition, and the following championships will be contested: Rings, horizontal bars, rope climbing, side horse, Indian club swinging, parallel bars, tumbling, long horse, all-around championship. The latter includes competition on the horizontal bars, parallel bars, side horse, long horse, and flying rings. Gold medals emblematic of the championship of the United States will be given to the winners of the events, silver medals to those finishing second, and bronze medals to those finishing third.

COOL WAVE AND DUST STRIKE THE GIANTS

Brainard Makes Three Hits and Three Runs for Schauer's Team.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—A cool wave enabled the Giants to enjoy their work today, the temperature dropping from an oppressive height to about 70 degrees early this morning and remaining thereabout all day. The change was due to a stiff west wind, which blew the accumulated dust of months around the ball park and interfered seriously with fielding operations.

Manager McGraw gave his regular infield a long workout this morning, but did not attempt to line up the veterans this afternoon. Two irregular teams performed in the practice game, which went five innings. Rube Schauer and Ferdinand Schupp were the rival Captains and pitchers. Schauer's team won by a score of 7 to 4. There were many long hits, due to the high wind, which whisked fly balls away from the outfielders and retarded their returns. As the wind blew out toward centre field, the majority of safe blows were scattered in that direction.

Schupp was batted hard in the second inning, when Brainard and Schauer made home runs, and in the third, when Rodriguez and Martin contributed triples. Schauer had only one bad inning. Ritter and Kramer hurled the last two innings, and neither allowed a hit.

McGraw shifted the batting order again, putting Hunter at third base for the winners and Harrison at short field for the losers. Brainard did the best work in today's game. He made three hits and three runs. The line-ups:

Schauers—Cole, lf; Farrell, cf; Sharman, rf; Rodriguez, 1b; Brainard, 2b; Martin, ss; Hunter, 3b; Wendell, c; Schauer, p; Ritter, p.
Schupps—Elsh, lf; Jacobson, cf; Thorpe, rf; Kelly, 1b; Shepner, 3b; Babbington, 2b; Harrison, ss; Kocher, c; Schupp, p; Kramer, p.

The score by innings:

						R.	H.	E.
Schauers	0	3	3	0	1	7	9	4
Schupps	0	1	3	0	0	4	6	3

Two-base hits—Jacobson, Wendell, Thorpe. Three-base hits—Babbington, Rodriguez, Martin. Home runs—Schauer, Brainard. Umpire—Charley Dooin.

RAIN HALTS YANKEE GAME.

Regulars Outplayed by B Team in Three Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—The Yankees battled through three innings this afternoon and then were halted by a hard rain. Wind and dust harassed them through the three innings. When Umpire Donovan called the game the team B players were ahead of team A by 5 runs to 2, and were in a fair way to take the game from the regulars.

It was a scrappy joust as far as it went, and with more real baseball than in both of the first two battles put together. More advanced tactics were tried, and while the fielding was ragged on account of the gloom and dust there was more hitting, more hustling, more scoring, and more action than in the previous contests.

The only changes from former line-ups were that Aragon was at short for team B, Cable having an injured hand, and Baumann was at third for team A. Vance pitched for team A and Cullop for team B, and the latter did the better work. Two runs were made off him in the first inning on a bad throw by Aragon and hits by Gilhooley and Pipp, but he held the hitters safe for the rest of the way, barring a harmless three-bagger by Nunamaker.

Little McGovern was a busy citizen for the B troop. He batted in two runs in the first inning with a triple and another in the third with a single. He also made a rare pick-up of a low throw at first and had the assurance to try to steal home on Vance. He was balked in this bit of enterprise.

The first home run of the Spring fell to Lute Boone, who hoisted the ball over the left-field fence. Team B outhit the regulars by five hits to two.

There was a visitor in camp in the person of Frank Schulte, the noted fence breaker of the Cubs, who was on his way to Tampa to join Tinker's de luxe tourists from Chicago.

Frank Baker, the hard-hitting third baseman, missed his Atlanta connection and this delayed his Macon arrival by four hours, so that it was after midnight before he finally reached camp.

After missing his Atlanta train Baker immediately called up Manager Donovan and said that he would be ready for work by Wednesday morning, adding that his injured hand was recovering very well. The arrival of Baker completed the New York squad, as he was the last of the lot to cast his hat into the ring.

MEET CUBS WITH A BAND.

Tampa Welcomes Weeghman & Co., Who Arrive for Training.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7.—Twenty-three members of the Chicago National team, headed by President Weeghman and Manager Tinker, were met at the Tampa station today by city officials and a brass band when they arrived on a special train to begin Spring training. Two hours later Tinker and his men were on the ball field.

Tinker indefinitely suspended Phil Douglas, a pitcher, who had preceded the other players here by a day, for failing to keep in condition after arrival.

MIAMI, Fla., March 7.—Manager Stallings and twenty-six members of the Boston National team arrived here today for Spring training. The players soon after their arrival here were out on the new field built expressly for the Braves' preseason workouts.

FOR PLAYERS WHO RETIRE.

National Commission Provides Special Rating in Such Cases.

A new class of ball players has been organized by the National Commission, and a rule governing the class has been added to the National Agreement. The new division is called the "Voluntarily Retired Class," and affects only players who retire from the game before their contracts expire. The rule is as follows:

"Whenever a player under an unexpired contract for one or more seasons notifies his club in writing or in person that he will not report to it for the succeeding season, such declaration shall be construed as an annulment by the player of such contract. To safeguard itself, the club thus notified shall be permitted to carry the player on its reservation list under the heading of 'Voluntarily Retired,' and in the event of the player desiring to return to the game the salary question shall be a matter of new negotiation between him and the club with which he declined to observe his contract."

Fight Promoter Crockett Drowned.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 7.—Benjamin Crockett, formerly associated in sporting ventures with Tex Rickard and James Coffroth, fight promoters, was drowned last night when an automobile containing three persons plunged off a ferryboat into the bay. The two other passengers were rescued with difficulty in the darkness.

Columbia Sweeps Handball Court.

PRINCETON, March 7.—Columbia handball players defeated Princeton this afternoon in seven straight matches. All but two of the matches took three games to decide.

ANOTHER FOR NORWEGIAN.

Miss Bjurstedt Beats Miss Handy on Heights Casino Court.

Miss Edith Handy proved to be no match for Miss Molla Bjurstedt when the two tennis players met yesterday in the second round of the women's invitation indoor tournament at Heights Casino. The champion was in better form than in her first round match against Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, and Miss Handy, although counted on to play a strong game against the Norwegian girl, could not cope with the hard driving and clever placing of her opponent. Miss Bjurstedt, in her first match, had a tendency to get her drives too low, but yesterday she sent them zipping across the net speedy and true.

One game was Miss Handy's total in the opening set. Miss Bjurstedt started service and won her game. Then Miss Handy managed to win her own service at 4 points to 2. The next five games went quickly to Miss Bjurstedt. Miss Handy's total points for the set were only 11.

Miss Handy in the second set steadied a bit and managed to hold her own through four games, each player winning on her own service. In the fifth game Miss Bjurstedt broke down Miss Handy's service, and the Norwegian player met with only feeble opposition in the remaining three games.

Miss Alberta Weber gained a victory over Mrs. Humphries in an interesting three set match, which was won at 6—3, 4—6, 6—0. In another three set match Miss M. Taylor defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin at 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. The summary:

Women's Invitation Singles.—Miss Corona Winn defeated Miss Ina Kissel, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. P. Wilbourne defeated Mrs. Mannheimer, 6—3, 6—0.
Second Round—Miss Florence Ballin won from Miss Jane M. Rowson by default; Miss M. Taylor defeated Miss Adele C. Cragin, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Edith Handy, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. F. Schmitz defeated Mrs. Cassebeer, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. P. Wilbourne, 8—6, 6—0; Mrs. David C. Mills won from Mrs. De Forest Candee by default; Miss Alberta Weber defeated Mrs. Humphries, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0; Miss Corona Winn defeated Miss H. Alexander, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

BRESNAHAN GETS STOVALL.

Bedient Is Also in Federal League Group Signed by Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 7.—George Stovall, last year's manager of the Kansas City Federal League Club, has been signed by Roger Bresnahan, owner of the Toledo American Association Club, it became known today.

Stovall will play first base. Four other former Federal League players are also under contract. They are J. W. Rawlings, third base, Kansas City; Hugh Bedient, pitcher, Brooklyn; George Kaiserling, pitcher, Newark, and Miles Main, pitcher, Kansas City.

In addition, Rex Devogt, catcher; Abe Bowman, pitcher; Earl Gardner, second baseman; Bill Hoffman, third base; Roy Wood, outfielder; Herbert Hill, A. McCall, and Tom Vaiden, pitchers, all of them members of the former Cleveland American Association Club, will be under Bresnahan's management. Bresnahan is said to be negotiating with another Federal outfielder, asserted to be in the same class with Benny Kauff.

POLY PREP WINS IN TANK.

Defeats De Witt Clinton in Meet of Schoolboy Swimmers.

Poly Prep defeated De Witt Clinton High School by 32 points to 21 last night in a swimming meet at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn. Some remarkably fast times were made by the schoolboys.

The 100-yard P. S. A. L. record was surpassed when Fitzgibbons of De Witt Clinton swam the distance in 1:02, but the time will not stand, as such records must be made in championships. In the 220-yard swim, Polk of De Witt Clinton won by about three yards from Rammey of Poly Prep in the creditable time of 3:02. The summaries:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Poly Prep; De Witt Clinton, second. Time—1:27.
Dive for Form.—Won by Talbot, Poly Prep, 28 points; Kesterbaum, De Witt Clinton, second, 27 points; Polk, De Witt Clinton, third, 26 points.
40-Yard Swim.—Won by O'Sullivan, De Witt Clinton; J. Shields, Poly Prep, second; Hoving, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—0:24.
Plunge for Distance.—Won by Mangen, Poly Prep, 69 feet, (0:37;) Remmey, Poly Prep, 60 feet, second, (0:38 2-5;) Greenman, De Witt Clinton, third, 55 feet.
220-Yard Swim.—Won by Polk, De Witt Clinton; Remmey, Poly Prep, second; Kendall, Poly Prep, third. Time—3:02.
100-Yard Swim.—Won by Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton; C. Shields, Poly Prep, second; Redmond, Poly Prep, third. Time—1:02.

Lake Hopatcong Yachtsmen Dine.

The Governing Board of the Lake Hopatcong Yacht Club dined last evening at the Hotel Bristol as the guests of the Commodore, George N. Seger, who is Mayor of Passaic, N. J. The club has nearly 200 members and they own 125 boats. At a business meeting preceding the dinner the board appointed committees, dealt out justice to delinquent members, and outlined the policy for the ensuing year. There are to be two regattas a month instead of a regatta each week this season, but there will be a tea, dance, and dinner every Saturday.

The officers elected and committee Chairmen named are: Commodore, George N. Seger; Vice Commodore, H. J. Ketcham; Rear Admiral, H. Carlton Baker; Fleet Captain, J. Fred Runyon, Fleet Surgeon, Lewis S. Pilcher; Secretary, Hamilton Pelz, Jr.; Committee Chairmen—House, H. J. Ketcham; Regatta, W. O. Knudsen; Entertainment, Harry D. Northrup; Aquatic Sports, H. C. Baker; Membership, James Baker, and Tennis, Louis Schwab.

BANKARD FAST ON PALM BEACH LINKS

Chicago Golfer Follows Medal Victory with a 68 in Match of Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—F. H. Bankard, Jr., Secretary of the Western Golfers' Association, had the remarkable card of 68 today in the first round of match play of the Florida State championship golf tournament. He had headed the field in the qualifying round yesterday with a 75, and agreed to play out the full course today after a number of bets had been placed that he would not equal that score.

Bankard started poorly with a 5 on the first, a par 3 hole. Then he took a 4 on the short second, where 3 is bogey. However, he equaled or bettered bogey for the rest of the outward journey, clipping one stroke from the Colonel's mark on the fifth and sixth and two from the ninth, a 350-yard hole, where he ran down a long putt for a 3. This put him out in 32, and he was back in 36, having lost two strokes on the short twelfth. Par here and on the first would have equaled the record of 64 for the course, held by McDonald and Walter Travis.

Bankard's card:

Out	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	32	
In	3	3	5	5	6	3	4	4	3	36	68

James R. Hyde, South Shore, a former State champion, was beaten by George Brokaw, Piping Rock, by 2 and 1. Reginald Lewis, Wykagyl, came through easily at the expense of Sinclair Berdan.

The round developed three extra hole contests, Hugh Willoughby, Winwood, defeating C. D. Smithers, Glenview, in the first flight; George F. Morse, Rutland, winning from David Wagstaff, Piping Rock, in the second, and C. J. Felber, Lacrosse, beating John H. Packard, Sunnybrook, in the fourth division, all on the nineteenth hole. The summary:

First Sixteen.—F. H. Bankard, Jr., Chicago, defeated Alexander Julian, Cincinnati Golf Club, 7—6; Quentin Feitner, New York, defeated Russell G. Colt, New York, by default; George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, defeated James R. Hyde, South Shore, 2—1; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated Sinclair Berdan, Collingswood, 3—2; W. A. Knight, St. Augustine Golf Club, defeated D. C. Murray, Yahnundasis, 2—1; Hugh Willoughby, Jr., Wynwood, defeated C. D. Smithers, Glenview, 1 up, (19 holes;) George W. Watts, Durham, defeated John W. Allen, Montclair, 2—1; H. B. Bend, Town and Country, defeated Benjamin Rosenthal, Ravisloe, 1 up.
Second Sixteen.—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Tuxedo, defeated J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, 5—4; A. T. Carty, Pine Valley, defeated Walter C. Witherbee, Port Henry, 6—5; Courtland D. Barnes, Piping Rock, defeated F. B. Trout, Lancaster, 2—1; George F. Morse, Rutland, defeated David Wagstaff, Piping Rock, 1 up, 19 holes; N. L. Buck, Beverly, defeated De Witt Page, Rockaway Hunt, 5—4; Henry F. Lippitt, Agawam, defeated St. John Wood, New York, 1 up; Wilmot H. Smith, Oakland, defeated H. B. Kroger, Avondale, 3—2; E. C. Warren, Misikahda, defeated Chauncey Olcott, Saratoga, 4—3.

RAIN STOPS POLO GAME.

Camden Defeats Pine Tree Club, 7½ to 4½, in Six Periods.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 7.—What promised to be an interesting game of polo this afternoon between the Camden team and Pine Tree Polo Club was prevented by a dark sky and heavy field, and at the end of the sixth period the game was called on account of rain. Camden had 7½ goals to 4½ goals for the Pine Tree Club. Mr. Prince, who was injured in yesterday's game, is greatly improved. The line-up:

CAMDEN.	Hdcp.	PINE TREE CLUB.	Hdcp.
1—E. Claussen	1	1—G. H. Mead	0
2—C. Little	1	2—E. W. Hopping	6
3—A. Perkins	3	3—H. Talbott	1
Back—E. Shaw	1	Back—M. McCoy	2

Jamaica Bay Invitation Shoot.

Twenty-nine gunners met at the traps of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday in one of the best-contested matches of the season for a set of prizes offered by that organization. Half a dozen clubs were represented and shoot-offs were required to determine the winner in some of the matches.

The high scratch man was B. M. Higginson of the New York Athletic Club, who returned a card of 95 out of the possible 100. Dr. A. E. Ranney of the same club was second with 94. There were four handicap prizes. Dr. R. F. Hutcheson, with his handicap of 12, broke 98 clay birds. Dr. Martin won the second prize with 96, and A. Burges and G. Kelly tied with 95 each for third prize. Burges won in the shoot-off, thus giving the fourth prize to Kelly. B. M. Higginson, R. B. Cole, G. H. Martin, and F. A. Baker won the four prizes for the best individual string of 25, their respective scores being 24, 25, 25, and 24. Cole and Martin each made perfect scores. A special sweepstake match was won by Stanley Fowler.

HANDICAP GOLF AT AIKEN.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis Beat Mrs. Cochran and J. G. Douglas in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 7.—In the final match of the handicap play mixed foursomes for the cups presented by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, played yesterday at the Palmetto Golf Club, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, (2) defeated Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran and J. Gordon Douglas, (scratch) by four and three.

In the annual handicap match play for the C. Oliver Iselin trophy interest in the first round centred on the match between F. Amory, Jr. and Richard Howe, which went twenty holes before the latter succumbed. The summary:

First Round.—F. Amory (6) defeated Richard Howe, (16,) 1 up, 20 holes; Joseph E. Davis (4) defeated C. Charlton Henry, (5,) 2 and 1; Victor Sorchan (6) defeated W. H. Sands, (6,) 2 and 1; R. H. Robertson (6) defeated Gifford A. Cochran, (6,) 5 and 4; Prescott Metcalf (5) defeated Joseph Sampson Stevens, (12,) 2 and 1; F. McNeill Bacon (4) defeated J. B. Taller, (4,) 3 and 2; R. S. Babcock (8) defeated Colonel George Harvey, (16,) 2 and 1; F. S. Allen (18) defeated J. F. Tappin, (11,) 2 and 1; J. F. Byers (2) defeated Ralph Preston, (18,) 2 and 1; R. Hunter (plus 2) defeated Amory G. Hodges, (8,) 2 and 1; Marshall Field, 3d, (8) defeated C. Temple Emmet, (4,) 4 and 2; Henry Morgan (8) won from Henry Sage, (5,) by default; William K. Vanderbilt (18) defeated George Bird, (6,) 5 and 3; J. Philip Benkard (10) won from William Payne Thompson, (4,) by default; F. O. Beach (12) defeated E. W. Jewett, (5,) 5 and 4; J. Gordon Douglas (scratch) defeated Dr. A. M. Biddle, (6,) 3 and 2; Garrick Malloy (12) defeated Frank R. Hitchcock, (14,) 2 and 1; Josiah C. Thaw (8) defeated L. A. Frothingham, (scratch,) 2 and 1; Henry W. Deforest (10) defeated Paul Coburn, (5,) 3 and 2; W. Delancey Kountze (1) defeated C. F. Watson, (5,) 5 and 4; Dr. Joseph Collins (7) defeated Thomas Hitchcock, (8,) 5 and 4.
Ernest A. Thomson, George D. Widener, Oakleigh Thorne, Irwin Russell Kirkwood, Harry W. Lamontagne, J. W. Talmadge, Henry Fleitman, M. G. Houghton, John Magee, M. W. Kellogg, and Oliver Perin drew byes.

WIND SPOILS GOLF SCORES.

All Except One Over 100 in Women's Tourney at Belleair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 7.—The annual women's golf championship of the Belleair Country Club began today with an eighteen-hole qualifying round played over the No. 2 course. The wind was strong and all except Mrs. George S. Munson of Philadelphia were over the 100 mark. She played excellent golf and made the round in 94, going out in 50 and coming home in 44. Mrs. F. G. Jones of Memphis, a former Southern champion, tied at 104 for second place with Miss Marjorie Edwards of Midlothian.

Two sixteens qualified for the match play rounds which will begin tomorrow.

First Sixteen.—Mrs. G. M. Munson, Merion, 94; Mrs. F. G. Jones, Memphis, 104; Miss Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, 104; Mrs. A. Thorndyke, Sioux City, 105; Miss M. Alexander, South Shore, Chicago, 106; Mrs. T. F. Cole, Northland, 106; Miss Hazel Ford, Ekwanok, 108; Miss Susan Pond, Rochester, 109; Mrs. G. W. Reynolds, Glenridge, 110; Miss A. Morrison, Oakmont, 112; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 113; Mrs. R. C. Thorne, South Shore, Chicago, 113; Mrs. J. Shepard, Jr., Rhode Island, 113; Mrs. T. McK. Cook, Allegheny, 113; Mrs. J. C. Dilworth, Allegheny, 114; Miss H. Morrison, Oakmont, 115.

ADMIT POWER BOAT CLUBS.

Members of Yacht Racing Association Change Constitution.

At a meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay, held last night at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn, the constitution was amended to admit power boat clubs to membership. The meeting was presided over by Carlos de Zafra, and was attended by representatives of four active clubs, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the New York Canoe Club, the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club and the Bensonhurst Yacht Club. It was stipulated that any powerboat club that applied for membership must agree to hold at least one championship race during the course of the year. A. L. Judson, President of the American Powerboat Association, spoke for the power-boat clubs.

A tentative racing program for the coming season was drawn up, but not announced, as it will be submitted to the clubs for approval before it will be finally adopted.

The junior Corinthian medals won during last season were presented to the following winners last night: John K. Burch, Emilio Supper, Lyman Brown, and Robert Thompson.

Metropolitan Golf Committees.

E. Mortimer Barnes, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, has announced the appointment of the handicap and tournament committees of the association for the season of 1916. The Handicap Committee is composed of James Tyng, Chairman; A. H. Pogson, Charles W. O'Connor, Anson F. Robinson, and Gilbert C. Greenway. The members of the Tournament Committee are A. M. Reid, Chairman; Herbert L. Pratt, S. O. Miller, Ralph Peters, Jr., and E. Mortimer Barnes.

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VAUGHN QUITS AT FORDHAM.

Rumor That Football Coach Will Take Up Work at Colby.

Fordham University's football management for next Fall was faced by sudden difficulty yesterday when Harry Vaughn announced that he would not be a candidate for the coaching position this year. Vaughn would not give any reason, but it is rumored that he has received a large offer to coach Colby next September.

This leaves Fordham confronted by the necessity of getting a coach within the few weeks that remain before the college closes. Although Jerry Kenlon was unable to announce any definite plans yesterday, the Maroon manager is seriously considering returning to the former custom of having a Fordham graduate in charge of the Bronx gridiron candidates. It is probable that the choice will narrow down to Ed Walsh, the former Fordham fullback, and either Howard or Frank Gargan. Both of the Gargan brothers are experienced in coaching, Howard having been Foster Sanford's chief aid at Rutgers for the last three years, while Frank was in charge at Georgetown for one year and at Rensselaer Poly for another.

FOR POST-SEASON HOCKEY.

Amateur Champions of Canada May Play Series Here.

Cornelius Fellowes left last night for Toronto to discuss with Canadian hockey officials his plan to offer an international hockey trophy to be played for here each year between the winners of the senior O. H. A. championship of the Dominion, the holders of the Allen Cup and the champions of the American Amateur Hockey League.

"Such a series would take the place of the games heretofore played annually in the St. Nicholas Rink between the Canadian professionals," said Mr. Fellowes before leaving for Canada. "I do not think the New York public has been satisfied with the playing of the 'pros' the last few years, and I have decided not to bring them here this year."

Hockey followers are of the opinion that with an international trophy at stake the post-season amateur games which are now being planned would be productive of some great hockey, and of far more interest from a public standpoint than the annual "pro" series.

On "The Drive—"

Men who demand cool, comfortable garments and who appreciate good health, avoid dangerous underwear fads—usually wear the standard

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the comfortable underwear

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Makers, Waterford, N. Y.

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Yet, unless you "put the chains on" Quality, how can you be absolutely sure?

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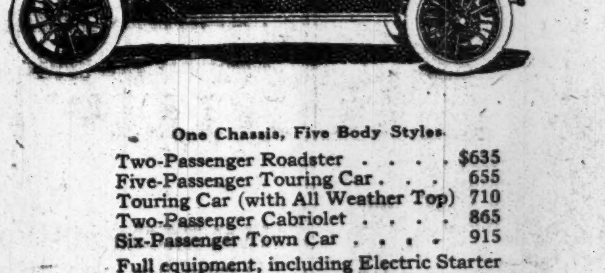

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PRINCETON SWIMMERS DEFEAT COLUMBIA---CONFERENCE ON BIG FIGHT

PRINCETON VICTORY TO BE PROTESTED

Relay Race in Tank Causes Dispute Between Columbia and Tigers.

Standing of the Teams.

SWIMMING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Yale	5	1	.833
Columbia	4	2	.667
Princeton	4	2	.667
Pennsylvania	3	4	.429
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

WATER POLO.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Princeton	6	0	1000
Pennsylvania	5	2	.714
Yale	4	2	.666
Columbia	1	5	.167
C. C. N. Y.	0	7	.000

Princeton avenged her swimming defeat last week at the hands of Columbia by winning from the Blue and White last night in the Morningside Heights gymnasium in a return meet. The final score was 27 to 26, and was not decided until the last race.

The Tigers took the first event—the 600-foot relay race—by a margin of one foot, and the work of the officials in this race caused an immediate outbreak of protests from the Columbia camp that probably will result in a formal petition for another race.

The Columbia management claimed that Selby, Princeton's first man, beat the starter's pistol by a fraction of a second, and also that Burchenal, the anchor man for the Tigers, was allowed to dive into the water before the third swimmer had touched the end of the tank. John Zimnock of the New York A. C., who directed the starts of the four Princeton relay men, insisted that the succession of swimmers was not open to criticism. However, when Vollmer, Columbia's fourth man, took to the water he was six feet behind Burchenal, and ended the race approximately one foot in the rear. The time was one-fifth of a second slower than the new record made at Princeton last week.

Columbia will enter a protest if the proper authority in the Intercollegiate League can be found. It was contended that since the officials are chosen for each meet by mutual consent of the teams, no appeal can be taken to them.

After the meet Manager J. W. Allison, Jr., of Columbia also intimated that he would protest the judging in the fancy diving contest. It was learned that Mr. Lawrence, one of the diving judges, is a Princeton man.

The Tigers took first and third places in the fancy diving event, and in the plunge for distance. In the swims Hal Vollmer, also of the New York A. C., gave Columbia first place in the 50 and 100 yard races, and won second in the 220-yard event just behind Captain J. C. Lee of the New Yorkers. In the last event, the 100-yard race, Lee and Burchenal swam a dead heat for second place.

Princeton also won the water polo game by a 25-to-4 score. The summaries:

600-Foot Relay Race.—Won by Princeton, (Selby, Lester, De Lacy, Burchenal;) Columbia, (Herbert, Walker, Captain Lee, Vollmer,) second. Time—1:44 3-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Captain Friessell of Princeton; Moeller of Columbia, second; Kazanjian of Princeton, third.

50-Yard Race.—Won by Vollmer of Columbia; Burchenal of Princeton, second; De Lacy of Princeton, third. Time—0:25 3-5.

220-Yard Race.—Won by Captain Lee of Columbia; Vollmer of Columbia, second; Lester of Princeton, third. Time—2:44 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Norris of Princeton, with 73 feet; Levie of Columbia, with 71 feet 6 inches, second; Shipman of Princeton, with 64 feet 6 inches, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Vollmer of Columbia; Captain Lee of Columbia and Burchenal of Princeton tied for second and third places. Time—0:59 3-5.

Referee—L. de B. Handley, New York A. C.

WATER POLO.

Princeton.	Position.	Columbia.
Warden	Centre	Gibson
Selby	Right forward	Noble
Nourse	Left forward	Cooper
Kahn	Right back	Mouquin
Latrobe	Left back	Levinson
Shipman	Goal	Cleveland

Princeton scoring: Touched goals—Warden (4,) Selby, Columbia scoring: Goals from personal fouls—Mouquin (2.)

WILLS DEFEATS LANGFORD.

Southern Negro Outpoints Boston Pugilist by Good Margin.

Harry Wills, the giant New Orleans colored heavyweight, outpointed Sam Langford, the Boston negro pugilist, last night in the main ten-round engagement at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Wills, with natural advantages in height, weight, and reach, easily won the honors in the majority of the early rounds, and, although Langford tried hard during the closing sessions to recover lost ground, the Southern boxer met him at all times and exchanged blow for blow willingly. In these exchanges Wills was seldom worsted.

The contest was a repetition of their previous meeting at a local boxing club, with Wills displaying a superior brand of clever boxing against the aggressive tactics of the veteran heavyweight from the Hub. Wills almost continually kept his left hand in Langford's face, in a stiff jab. Several times Langford brushed in against his opponent's tantalizing left, but was invariably met with a hard right-hand swing to the stomach as he came in close. These blows hurt Langford noticeably, and his attempts at retaliation were frustrated by the Southern negro, who always managed to lock his opponent's arms effectively.

In the ninth session the referee, Johnny Houckop, separated the boxers for some reason or other, presumably for holding or because he thought that both were loafing, but Fred Wenck, Chairman of the Boxing Commission, called the referee to task, and expressed the opinion that it was about as good a heavyweight contest as he had seen in some time.

Clarry Marshall made short work of Harry Burke in the final contest, scheduled for ten rounds. Burke was counted out in the third round after being sent to the floor of the ring seven times in two rounds.

Mike Mazie outpointed Eddie Kelly in the opening ten-round contest.

Substitute Boxer Wins by Knockout

Young Brick, a New London (Conn.) featherweight, knocked out Joe Hopkins of the east side in the seventh round of their scheduled ten-round bout, which was the feature event last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club, West Forty-fourth Street. Brick replaced Young Wagner, whose manager refused him permission to box, asserting that he had an attack of grip.

Bull Dog Club Elects Officers.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Bull Dog Club of America was held last night at the Hotel Gregorian. John Collins, who has been identified with the breed for many years, was elected President; John Trown, Vice President; Joseph A. Buchanan, Treasurer, and Harry Ruchton of Asbury Park, Secretary. Mr. Benjamin, President of the Bull Dog Club of England, who has recently arrived in this country, gave an interesting talk on the breed. The Treasurer's report showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. Hone Loses Her Pom Fritzi.

Mrs. Philip Hone, one of the exhibitors at the recent show of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden, has given up hope that her tiny Pomeranian Fritzi, which disappeared during the progress of the show, will return home of its own accord, and consequently she has inserted an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of THE NEW YORK TIMES, stating that if the Pomeranian is returned to her at 59 West Ninety-seventh Street, a reward will be paid and no questions will be asked, either of the dog or its captor. According to Mrs. Hone, Fritzi, who was the only pure orange Pom in the show, disappeared during the luncheon period on the Tuesday of the show.

Jumper Taylor Joins I.-A. A. C.

William H. Taylor, the standing high and broad jumper who formerly competed for the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, has served his year as an unattached athlete and will wear the Irish-American Athletic Club colors in all competitions from now on. He has sent in his entry for the standing jumps in the National Championships of America which are to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on March 18.

KLINGER WINS BY UPHILL BILLIARDS

Gives F. S. Appleby His First Defeat of Class A Tourney—Gardner Now in Lead.

Class A Billiards.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
E. W. Gardner	4	0	73	10
F. S. Appleby	3	1	50	9 18-43
M. D. Brown	3	1	59	13 23-29
C. Heddon	2	2	81	10 10-39
E. T. Appleby	1	3	52	6 11-43
J. Poggenburg	1	3	78	11 15-35
J. Klinger	1	3	57	10 18-28

One of the most remarkable demonstrations that has marked the Class A national amateur billiard tournament occurred last night, when Jacob Klinger of Austria defeated Francis S. Appleby by a score of 400 to 364 at the Arion Society. Heretofore there has not been a large measure of applause for the victor in any of the contests, but last night the spectators boomed their approval of the Austrian's up-hill struggle in which he supplied some of the prettiest balk-line work that has been seen in the present event.

It was the foreigner's first victory of the present tournament, his last game, and also the first defeat that Francis Appleby has suffered. The victory of Klinger broke the tie for first place and gave unquestioned right to the leading position to Edward W. Gardner of Montclair, a veteran Class A man, who has been several times holder of the national championship.

Appleby played a fine game, but he could not withstand successfully the force which the Austrian displayed. Klinger was at his best, his stroke approximating more nearly that of the professional than that of any of the other Class A men, and he had it working to perfection. In the early part of the game he lacked the delicate precision which he was striving for, and sometimes missed the easiest sort of a carrom because of trying for too thin an edge on the second object ivory. But near the close he worked perfectly, clicking off the points with almost mechanical precision, and playing balk-line of the highest order.

During the early innings, and even through the mid-game, it seemed as if Appleby would win despite the sometimes brilliant work of the Austrian. The Columbia University student played his usual careful game, never ascending to billiard heights, but always counting consistently, and he amassed a lead which it seemed that the Austrian, playing constantly for perfect position, would have difficulty in overcoming. At one time Appleby had more than a fifty-point lead, but it was not sufficient to offset the play of the foreigner in the final innings.

It was not until the last three innings that the Austrian made his real bid for victory, and the quality of billiards which he then displayed reflected what had been expected of him all through the tournament. For the last three innings he averaged better than 38, with his total points for this period of the game 116. It was too much for Appleby to match, and the Columbia University student had to acknowledge his first defeat of the tournament.

In the latter innings, when Klinger was making his uphill fight, the spectators applauded every effort. Apparently it was their hope that Klinger would win, his gameness having inspired admiration. Appleby, on the other hand, got only a small measure of applause, which was the penalty he paid for having led through the greater portion of the match. It was the race from behind to a brilliant victory that pleased. The scores:

F. S. Appleby—0 14 0 7 8 1 0 12 37 14 45 21 0 0 6 5 0 1 8 21 1 32 5 0 17 9 1 0 16 0 11 5 2 19 2 5 1 6 34. Total—364. Average—9 4-40. High runs—45, 37, and 34.

J. Klinger—13 0 1 57 1 0 0 7 4 10 4 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 57 2 33 6 8 0 0 40 0 1 1 1 19 6 0 0 0 4 48 25 43. Total—400. Average—10. High runs—57, 57, and 48.

The afternoon match between Edward W. Gardner and Charles Heddon, in one respect at least, was remarkable. Probably no match of any Class A tournament ever attained such a high degree of excellence in safety play. Gardner is master at this type of billiards, and Heddon tried to play the same sort of game, with the result that Gardner won by a score of 400 to 286, in a match that required sixty-one innings, the longest of the tournament. Averages fell to a low standard, Gardner, the winner, making 6 34-61, while that for Heddon was 4 46-60.

When the game was over Gardner remarked to Heddon, "You can't beat me at my own type of game," to which the Western contestant ironically replied, "Mr. Gardner, you have a remarkable constitution." And Heddon added that he thought Gardner could defeat half of the professionals by his safety play.

The game was one of the most important for Gardner. Undefeated thus far, he was opposed by a resourceful player who at any time might gather the balls for a long run that would prove disastrous to him. He was, therefore, taking no chances, and when he found his stroke uncertain for a delicate balkline game, Gardner at once resorted to safety play, depending on open table shots to bring his total to the winning mark.

Heddon was under no misapprehension as to Gardner's style, and determined before the game to play a different type of billiards against the veteran than is his custom. He set out to match safety play against safety play, and in a measure he succeeded as well as did Gardner. The difficulty lay in the fact that Gardner depended on shot getting when he played safety, while Heddon thought he would be able to play safety and also take advantage of any opportunities for close balkline work that might arise.

This reckoning proved faulty, for once Heddon embarked on an afternoon of safety play he found that he could not at will return to his balkline. His success in the one respect ruined his chances in the other, and during the entire match the Westerner could not get one satisfactory run. There was some consolation in the fact that he broke up Gardner's play in a measure, but both were glad when the conclusion was reached.

During the middle game there were fourteen consecutive innings in which Gardner gathered only nine points. The Montclair player, however, led his opponent during practically the entire match. The scores:

Gardner—0 0 3 15 4 0 2 4 1 1 4 20 35 2 0 4 9 33 4 0 1 7 4 5 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 20 2 4 2 0 1 8 0 2 4 17 7 1 4 1 9 0 4 17 25 32 0 25. Total—400. Average—6 34-61. High runs—53, 35, and 33.

Heddon—5 3 0 0 0 1 0 5 0 0 10 1 0 1 2 3 0 12 28 3 3 4 1 0 8 7 3 14 2 1 0 3 6 1 4 2 0 10 2 4 8 3 4 0 8 5 2 0 0 28 10 3 0 1 0 22 0 0 3 10 0 22. Total—286. Average—4 46-60. High runs—28, 28, and 23.

STATE COMMISSION TO SCAN BIG BOUT

All Concerned in Willard-Moran Fight Must Lay Cards on Table, Face Up, Today.

The State Boxing Commission is still a little bit suspicious of the sincerity of the intentions of Jess Willard and Frank Moran, so that body has ordered all hands concerned to appear this day at 12 o'clock, high noon, and show the members of the commission the color of the money which was put up for the bout. "Show us the papers," said the commission yesterday.

The Boxing Commission finds it difficult to believe that there is so much money in the world as the $70,000 which Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken have put up for the ten-round quarrel which the big fellows are to indulge in at Madison Square Garden on March 25. They must see it with their own blue eyes before they will believe it.

Rickard and McCracken, Tom Jones, Willard's manager; Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager; officials of the Show Corporation of the Garden and numerous witnesses will appear today and swear to the commission that everything connected with the big show is honest and above board.

Boer Rodel, who has been knocked out a couple of times by Jess Willard, joined his staff of sparring partners yesterday and they boxed two rounds. Rodel took the champion's punches so seriously that at one time in the second round the spectators thought that the Boer was going to tumble over and go to sleep out of force of habit. Rodel and Monahan also wrestled with Jess. Willard punched the bag, too, and went through the regular routine of exercises designed to reduce his waist measurements.

Up at Dal Hawkins's Frank Moran got so wrought up boxing with Frank Kendall and Bartley Madden yesterday that his trainer, Willie Lewis, had to stop him and ask him please not to annihilate the two members of the training camp. In the morning Moran took a long road run and when he got on the scales yesterday afternoon he weighed 202 pounds, the exact weight he expects to carry when he enters the ring against Willard.

Tom Jones, Willard's manager, is ill at his hotel with the grip, and his foot race with Frank Moran, scheduled for today, may have to be postponed. A short time ago Jones boasted that he could beat Moran in a 100-yard dash. Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, took up the gantlet and the men were to have run the race today. Jones in his younger days used to be a sprinter and says that he could do 100 yards in 10 seconds flat any time he wanted to. He says he can run the 100 close to 11 seconds now.

PROMISING BOUT TONIGHT.

Winner of Leonard-Dundee Match May Meet Welsh.

This evening at Madison Square Garden Johnny Dundee, the Italian lightweight, and Benny Leonard of Harlem will enter the ring as opponents in the feature ten-round bout. This is one of the most important lightweight bouts that have taken place in this city for many months, for both boxers are legitimate contenders in this class, and admitted leaders in the division headed by Freddie Welsh. The contest has added importance because of the possibility of a match with the English titleholder, in the event of a decisive victory for either boxer.

This will be the second meeting of the pair, their previous contest having resulted in a victory for Dundee. The Harlem boxer, however, has shown a wonderful improvement in his ring performances since their last encounter. Reports from the training quarters of the boxers indicate that they have trained faithfully for this contest and are in perfect condition.

Kenny Easy for Levinsky.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 7.—Battling Levinsky easily defeated Wild Bert Kenny with stiff straight lefts and right hand upper cuts in ten fast rounds at the Clover A. C. here tonight. Kenny's wild rushes were easily avoided by Levinsky, who kept using both hands with good effect on Kenny's head and body. Kenny fought a rough battle, but he was outclassed by the clever Battler.

King William IV.
V·O·P
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MURAD is a 25-cent cigarette in everything—*except price.* It gives you almost *double quality value* for your money. *It is the greatest achievement in cigarette making.*

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HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—NO TUNNELS

SWEDISH SHIP TRIED TO RUN BLOCKADE

Stockholm, Hurrying to This Port, Was Finally Halted by a Solid Shot.

67 DAYS FOR ROUND TRIP

Vessel Was Detained Twenty Days on the Outward Voyage by the British.

The steamship Stockholm of the Swedish-American Line arrived here from Gothenburg yesterday, after having spent sixty-seven days on her round trip between this port and Sweden. On her outward bound voyage the liner lost twenty days through detention by the British authorities, and was held in port at Gothenburg after arrival there for several weeks because of the strained relations existing between Sweden and England over the latter's treatment of the ship.

An understanding which was reached between Sweden and England while the ship was at Gothenburg saved the vessel from unusual delay on the way back, and is expected to exempt her from prolonged detention by the British in the future. Under this understanding the cargo of the Stockholm, on its next voyage to Sweden, will be consigned to the Swedish Government, to the Swedish Food Commission or to private persons who have been especially authorized by the British Government to receive shipments.

Returning from Sweden on the present voyage, Captain A. E. Hakanson tried to make up a little of the lost time by taking an extreme northerly course in the hope of slipping through the British blockade. He got through the first and second lines of British patrol boots on the first two days, and made as much speed as possible on the second night. Officers of the ship said that, if they had been favored by a little mist on the third day, they would have run the blockade successfully, but the sun rose on a clear sky and smooth sea, which gave the eye a sweep over an extended horizon.

Two British ships appeared in view and began to pursue the Stockholm, which made her best possible speed until a solid shot was fired over her. This brought the ship to a halt and then she was overhauled by the converted cruiser Columbello, which was formerly the Columbia of the Anchor Line, 145 miles northwest of the Hebrides. The Stockholm was then held at Greenock from Feb. 22 to Feb. 26 and 117 packages of parcel post taken off.

Ephraim Zinn, a hardware merchant of this city, who was on the Stockholm on both the outward and return trips, said that the sea policy of England had transformed the sentiment of Sweden, which was formerly divided, into an active and nearly unanimous sentiment in favor of Germany.

"It is generally believed in Sweden," he said, "that the United States is acting in favor of England. I am too good an American to criticise President Wilson myself, but there is a strong feeling in Sweden against him and the favorite name for him there is 'President Wilson, the Crown Prince of England.'

"When the Stockholm was taken to Liverpool and held there for seventeen days on her way over, no good explanation was made by the British authorities for this course. The passengers found themselves in a hard position between the British naval authorities and the British customs authorities. The two services held contrary opinions regarding what should be determined, and seemed to act with no sort of system. What the naval authorities would pass the customs authorities would hold and vice versa, so practically nothing got through without delay. Even the personal baggage of the passengers was held up for two weeks, so that some passengers had to go without so much as a toothbrush. The Swedish-American Line, however, treated us very well, obtaining passage for us to Sweden on another ship, when it appeared that the Stockholm was to be detained indefinitely.

"The policy of England is evidently designed to cause a stagnation in trade and is worse in its way than German militarism. Millions of dollars' worth of American goods which would be consumed only in Sweden could be sold by us except for British restrictions. I had some articles made for myself in Sweden while I was there, but could not ship them out until the British authorities had inspected them."

Dr. Alfred Rundstrom, the ship's surgeon, said that on the voyage to Sweden a prominent Swedish manufacturer was held as a prisoner by the British because he had the misfortune to have a canine tooth missing from the corner of the upper jaw. When he talked there was a slight whistle which gave some vowels the sound of an umlaut. The first interpreter who questioned him told the British authorities that he was a German. A second interpreter was called in, who asked the Swede to pronounce the syllable "hu." The missing tooth turned the best efforts of the Swedish manufacturer into "hü," so he was taken from his first-cabin suite and locked in the forecastle under the guard of a British soldier, when the testimony of the Captain and a number of documents forced the British to accept him as a Swede.

Officers said that the Stockholm could obtain at Greenock barely enough coal to make the voyage to New York and that the ship proceeded part of the way at reduced speed to conserve the supply. It was said that one Swedish ship of the North Star Line had been at Greenock since December because it was out of coal and was not permitted to buy any more at any price. Captain Hakanson of the Stockholm bore all delays on both trips stoically until he arrived outside of New York Harbor, when, because of the snow, succeeded by a fog, the pilot insisted on holding the ship for thirteen hours.

Dr. Rundstrom said that at Liverpool several naval officers who boarded the ship said that they knew very well that the food the Stockholm was carrying would be consumed in Sweden, but that it would enable Sweden to export to Germany an equivalent amount of food raised there.

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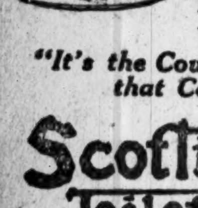

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20 Church Street New York — Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

BRANDEIS IN LENNOX CASE.

Three Witnesses Testify on the Bankruptcy Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 7. — Moses Stroock, counsel for Abe Stein, a creditor of P. Lennox & Co., today told the Senate committee considering Mr. Brandeis's nomination as Supreme Court Justice that he 'never had any doubt' that Mr. Brandeis represented James T. Lennox in the Lennox bankruptcy case in 1907. His testimony supported Mr. Lennox's assertion that he had employed Mr. Brandeis as counsel. Mr. Brandeis said he had agreed to become counsel for an assignee of the Lennox property.

Mr. Stroock told of a meeting in Mr. Brandeis's office in September, 1907, of Brandeis, Stein, Lennox, and himself. Senator Works read from the stenographic notes of the interview at which Lennox asserted he employed Brandeis.

"What do you think," asked Senator Works, "of two attorneys, each representing creditors, advising a debtor to make an assignment where other creditors are not present and he has no special counsel?"

Stroock insisted that he did not advise Lennox.

"The stenographer's notes show that you would appeal to Brandeis, and Brandeis would appeal to you," Senator Works replied. "You understand, Brandeis was representing Lennox?"

"Yes," replied Stroock.

Abe Stein testified that on Sept. 3, 1907, he employed Brandeis then and there as his attorney in the Lennox matter.

"He didn't state any conditions to me as to conflicting clients," said the witness. "I would not have employed him if he had."

Later in the day, Stein testified, Stroock had told him Brandeis said "he would not represent me, but would represent Lennox instead."

James T. Lennox testified that on Sept. 4 Brandeis, after consulting Nutter of the Brandeis firm, stated there was no reason why he should not accept Lennox's case and act as his counsel.

NAVAL AIRSHIP DESTROYED.

The A-H-10 Hits a Schooner at the Mobile Mardi Gras.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The United States naval aeroplane A-H-10, piloted by Lieutenant Edward O. McDonnell of the navy, was demolished in collision with a schooner off Mobile today. Lieutenant McDonnell was not seriously injured. The A-H-10, which belongs to the naval aeronautical station at Pensacola, Fla., had been ordered to Mobile to participate in the Mardi Gras exercises in co-operation with the battleships Arkansas and New York.

The A-H-10 was of the Burgess-Dunne seaplane type and was equipped with a gyro motor for use in dropping high explosive bombs. In such experiments at Pensacola last October the pilots of the A-H-10 successfully dropped bombs from an altitude of 3,500 feet.

SENATE CONFIRMS BAKER.

Army Officers Favor Appointee for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The nomination of Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, to be Secretary of War, was confirmed by the Senate today.

Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by Cabinet members at today's Cabinet meeting. General Hugh L. Scott, Secretary of War ad interim, told the President that the selection had been very favorably received among army officers.

POSTMASTER FOR BROOKLYN

W. C. Burton Virtually Selected by President to Keep His Position.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—W. C. Burton virtually has been selected by President Wilson for appointment as Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He is serving now as Postmaster under a designation from the bondsman who was placed in charge of the office following the resignation of the former Postmaster.

SPEAKER CLARK IS 66.

The President Writes a Letter of Congratulation to Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Wilson today wrote a warm letter of congratulation to Speaker Champ Clark of the House on the occasion of his sixty-sixth birthday.

WANTS LARGER QUARANTINE

Health Official Says Facilities Must Be Bigger After War.

Baltimore is waiting for New York to transfer the control of its quarantine station from the city to the Federal Government before it will take the same action, according to Dr. James A. Nydegger, head of the United States Public Health Service in Baltimore, who is stopping at the Hotel Martinique.

"The Government is anxious to get hold of the quarantine stations, because of the great influx of foreigners that will in all probability take place after the war is over," said Dr. Nydegger last night.

"We understand that disease is spreading in the foreign countries. Only the other day I read where there were thirty-seven places in Austria-Hungary where cholera had broken out. The great percentage of the immigration to be expected after the war will be, I think, old men, women, and children coming over here to have their friends and relatives take care of them. To meet this, the quarantine facilities would have to be enlarged to a great extent, and this should be done by the national Government rather than the city or State."

"The measure necessary to bring this transfer about," said Dr. Nydegger, "is a simple one. The Mayor has only to write to the Secretary of the Treasury and say that it is the desire of his community to make the transfer. I understand that the matter is under consideration by the city and State government of New York. The Government would state its price and would rent the quarantine station until such time as Congress made the appropriation."

CAN'T AID STARVING MEXICO.

Miss Boardman Says Leaders Won't Accept Red Cross Food.

Miss Mabel Boardman, President of the American Red Cross, declared last night at Cooper Union that conditions in Mexico were frightful, according to recent reports, and the society was powerless to give any help because the leaders there had said they did not want help.

"Poverty and distress exist in all parts of Mexico," Miss Boardman said. "At one time we fed 100,000 people a day. Now we are doing nothing. The leaders will not let us go in and help the people."

In answer to a question from one of the audience as to whether the Red Cross work did not prolong the war by sending the wounded back into the field again, Miss Boardman said that she believed the society was a force for peace.

"We are absolutely neutral in our work," she said. "Therefore I do not see how we could help one side more than another to continue the war. Very few men are sent back within a few days.

"There are many ways in which our work tends to soften the horrors of war. In the Russo-Japanese war the Russian prisoners went home with reports that they had been treated as well as the Japanese by the Japanese Red Cross and as a result friendly relations were encouraged."

Miss Boardman was asked if the society could not do a great deal for peace by favoring the stopping of munitions shipments.

"It is not the part of the Red Cross to take sides," she said. "If we did that we would be hampered in our work, because the different nations would not

FEDERAL EMPLOYES URGED TO UNIONIZE

Hugh Frayne, Federation Organizer, Addresses Their Society's Meeting.

WOULD HELP GET PENSIONS

Improvement in Wages and Hours Held Out as Inducement—Strikes Aimed at Abuses Only.

Unionization of Federal Government employes was advocated yesterday by Hugh Frayne, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered under the auspices of the Federal Civil Service Society of the State of New York in the assembly room of the Pulitzer Building. William E. Russell, President of the society, said in opening the meeting that the organization was pledged to the general improvement of the 400,000 men and women of the country in the different branches of the Government service.

Chief among the society's efforts, Mr. Russell said, was the securing of pensions for superannuated employes and, generally speaking, better pay. He said that, while no definite action was contemplated at the present time, it had been decided to hear what affiliation with the American Federation of Labor might mean to the Government's employes.

"The American Federation of Labor," said Organizer Frayne, "believes it could do a great deal for the Government employes, while their affiliation with the federation would give a moral support that would be welcome. Civil service employes of the Government are just about where they were in 1853, both as to pay and as to other beneficial legislation, whereas organized labor has made gains right along in the matter of improving working hours, conditions, and increased compensation. The reason why the Government employes have not progressed is that they have not acted in concert in asking for things, and in addition have no organ for voicing their claims for better things.

"The truth is that the services rendered by the civil service employes are underestimated by the public generally. Wages have risen all around them in harmony with the constantly increased cost of living, but they have not participated in this form of recognition. We believe that affiliation on the part of the Government employes with the Federation of Labor would bring the much desired pensions, besides a general improvement in wages and hours."

Mr. Frayne scouted the suggestion often advanced against the unionization of Federal employes that strikes would be frequent, with the consequent upset to the general public.

"The only kind of strike we should advocate," he said, "would be a strike at abuses."

He said that were the Government employes affiliated with organized labor there would be less chance of a strike than exists at the present time. He added that, with Government employes members of unions, demands would be acceded to without recourse to drastic action calculated to inconvenience the public.

It was said at the meeting that some Government employes already have formed union organizations in certain parts of the country. When asked what the attitude of the executive heads of the various Government departments was relative to the proposal that Federal employes join unions, President Russell answered that, so far as he knew, the question had not come up for specific consideration.

Placards announcing yesterday's meeting were hung in conspicuous places in the Post Office Building, Custom House and Appraiser's Stores, the announcements stating that the meeting would be held at 5:15 o'clock, after office hours.

CLOAK WORKERS DEFIANT.

Refusal to Deal with Protective Association Points to Strike.

The Council of Conciliation appointed by Mayor Mitchel in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry was formally notified yesterday by the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union and by the International Ladies' Garmen Workers' Union that the members of the labor organizations would hereafter refuse to deal with the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

This notice, which was signed by the officials of the two unions and forwarded to the Council of Conciliation, was reported last night to be the first step toward either a general strike or a series of shop strikes by the 60,000 cloak, suit, and skirt makers of the city. George Wishnak, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, explained last night that the determination of the union to have no further dealings with the manufacturers' association resulted from the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize certain rulings of the Conciliation Board. Mr. Wishnack said an announcement as to further action by the union would be made in a few days.

Isaac M. Getskay, Vice Chairman of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, said a similar notice had been served by the union on the manufacturers. Mr. Getskay denied that the members of the association were guilty of any violations, and alleged that the union officials were simply crying "Stop thief!" to cover their own wrongdoing. He said an answer to the notice would be made by the manufacturers' association in a day or two.

OFFER PRIZES TO MOTHERS.

Gramercy Association to Have Contests During Baby Week.

Fifty dollars in gold is to be given by the Gramercy Neighborhood Association to the mother who can best answer in writing ten questions relative to the care and feeding of children. The questions will be put to the mothers at a series of meetings beginning this evening, with others tomorrow and Friday, in the auditorium of Public School 64, at Avenue B and Ninth Street. The mothers will be supplied with a list of the questions, and each of them will also be read publicly and a cartoon shown suggesting the answer.

There will be many features at the meetings, music, educational moving pictures, and addresses. William Franklin Edwards, Executive Secretary of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association; Frank C. Meyers of the Child Welfare Association, and Miss Mary Arnold of the Babies' Welfare Association will make addresses on Neighborhood Improvement.

This is the Gramercy Association's contribution to Baby Week. It will hold meetings in various parts of the neighborhood each week of the month. The $50 prize will be awarded in April.

To Urge Erection of Ericsson Statue

Headed by F. Adolf Eckberg of 175 Fifth Avenue, a committee from the Scandinavian-American Alliance will go tomorrow to Washington to attend a public hearing on the Fitzgerald bill, which asks an appropriation of $100,000 to erect a statue of Captain John Ericsson, builder of the Monitor, on the Lincoln Highway in Washington. The bill introduced in the House by Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, and in the Senate by Senator O'Gorman, comes up for hearing on March 13.

STEWART SHUNS PUBLICITY.

State Charities Board Head Says It Doesn't Cure Evils.

Under cross-examination yesterday at the charities inquiry, W. R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, said publicity as a means for curing evils was the last method a State department should use, and he did not approve of it.

"We are the victims of pitiless publicity in this proceeding," he added.

Mr. Hotchkiss read excerpts from the investigation of Charles E. Hughes into the insurance companies and asked President Stewart if there were not analogous conditions which publicity had remedied.

"Do you know what the result of the investigation was?" he asked.

"Yes, Mr. Hughes was elected Governor," Mr. Stewart replied, smiling.

"You are aware," John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, said to Mr. Stewart, "that this campaign of pitiless publicity has been started for the purpose of disrupting—rather, as the Mayor has said—of compelling the State Board to do what Commissioner Kingsbury wants it to do?"

"I have been aware of that fact ever since the Doherty paper was read in Baltimore in 1915," Mr. Stewart replied, referring to a report of Deputy Commissioner of Charities Doherty.

Mr. Hotchkiss recalled that Mr. Stewart had said that the State Board had never gone to the courts to close an institution. He pointed to the case of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, where, according to a State Board report made in 1895, the boys' feet were chained together to keep them from running away and in some instances they were chained up for six or eight months. He said that the same conditions had gone on for ten years following the report.

"Wouldn't you have been justified in going to the courts to get an order wiping out that plague spot?" he asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Stewart replied.

"By the time we had gone to court the managers would have been able to show that the custom had been stopped."

"Instead you did nothing, but let conditions continue ten years, until 1906, when your Inspectors made a report that was so severe that it drove the home out of business," commented Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mayor Mitchel and Deputy Commissioner Doherty have received scurrilous anonymous letter from Brooklyn, it was learned yesterday. They contained quotations from a pamphlet.

The inquiry was adjourned to tomorrow morning.

SUE MRS. KELLY FOR $20,000

Two City Marshals Allege Libel by Eugenia's Mother and Lawyer.

John C. Gardiner, a City Marshal, who lives at 2,276 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, through his attorney, Robert H. Elder of 115 Broadway, filed a suit for $10,000 in the Supreme Court of Bronx County yesterday against Mrs. Helen M. Kelly, mother of Mrs. Al Davis, and Mrs. Kelly's counsel, John F. McIntyre. He alleged that he was libeled in a letter which McIntyre sent to Mayor Mitchel at the request of Mrs. Kelly on Nov. 24, complaining of the raid Mrs. Kelly said the Marshals had made on her apartment the day before without serving proper papers and during her absence and at the instigation of her daughter, who was a party to it.

Later, in the Supreme Court of Manhattan, Mr. McIntyre and Mrs. Kelly were made co-defendants in a like suit instituted against them by Peter J. Gaffney, also a City Marshal, who alleged that the complaint was malicious and was made with intent to have him suspended or removed from office by the Mayor.

Mr. McIntyre, when seen at his office yesterday, laughed at the idea of his being sued, because, he said, he merely complained of the conduct of city officials. He said it was significant that the same attorney should file the Marshals' suits who filed Al Davis's suit for $50,000 against Mrs. Kelly, and that he deemed it an effort on some one's part to annoy both himself and Mrs. Kelly.

TWO LOSE JEWELS IN AUTOS.

Gems Stolen from Ruxton Limousine —Others Disappear from Taxi.

Two jewel robberies, in which the owners' losses are more than $2,000, both of which took place in automobiles, are advertised in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

One robbery victim was Mrs. W. V. C. Ruxton, whose husband is a member of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., 25 Broad Street, and who lives at 115 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Ruxton, at about 9:30 o'clock in the morning last Saturday, stopped in front of the Corn Exchange Bank, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. She was in the limousine and left her jewel case on the seat when she went into the bank. In the case were a diamond knot pin, a diamond circle pin, and a large loose pearl. When Mrs. Ruxton left the car she was careful to close the door.

After transacting her business she returned to the machine, found the jewel case where she had left it, and went on to Greenwich. On her arrival she found the jewel case had been opened, and that the jewels, valued at more than $1,300, were gone. The chauffeur, who had been in the employ of the family for more than ten years, had not heard the door of the limousine opened, nor had he seen any one approach the car.

It is supposed that the thief opened the door, extracted the jewels from the case, shut the door, and disappeared with great dexterity and speed, as Mrs. Ruxton was only in the bank for a few moments. It has been found that the door of the car can be opened noiselessly, and this seems the only tenable supposition. Mr. Ruxton offers $300 reward and "no questions asked" for the return of the jewels or for information leading to their return.

The other advertisement is for a broken diamond bracelet with a platinum setting, containing forty-nine stones, and a small silver chain with a platinum clasp, which were lost in a taxi in the vicinity of Seventieth Street. Mrs. C. L. Carst of 249 West Seventieth Street offers a liberal reward for their return.

Congressman Loft to Name a Cadet.

Congressman George W. Loft announced yesterday that he has the appointment of one cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and will fill it by a competitive examination open to all young men of the Thirteenth Congressional District.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. March 11, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 11, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 11, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 9, SS San Guglielmo.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ......Mar. 9
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Niagara ......Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Talthybius ......Mar. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru ......Mar. 10
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru ......Mar. 12
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian ......Mar. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle ......Mar. 16
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ......Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ......Mar. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 2; Manila, Feb. 5; Shanghai, Feb. 11, and Yokohama, Feb. 17—which arrived per steamer Shidzuoka, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 4, and are due in New York on the [illegible]

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:19 | Sun sets..5:56 | Moon sets..11:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:33	10:57	4:35	4:45
Governors Island	11:05	11:30	5:17	5:27
Hell Gate	12:55	1:11	6:58	7:08

Arrived—Tuesday, March 7.

SS Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus, Feb. 17.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen, Feb. 28.
SS Stockholm, Greenock, Feb. 25.
SS Tenadores, Havana, March 3.
SS Sixaola, Kingston, Feb. 16.
SS Korona, St. Thomas, Feb. 27.
SS Saratoga, Havana, March 4.
SS Nueces, Galveston, March 1.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, March 1.
SS City of Augusta, Boston, March 3.
SS Ash. Maru, Baltimore, March 3.
SS Euclid, Manchester, Feb. 17.
SS Weeringen, Huelva, Feb. 17.
SS Lodaner, Buenos Aires, Feb. 5.
SS Tynemead, Swansea, Jan. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
*Ioannina	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Sicania	Naples	Feb. 8
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Prosper III	Christiania	Feb. 15
Headcliffe	Tyne	Feb. 17
Kirkoswald	Gibraltar	Feb. 18
Aladdin	Lisbon	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Wenvoe	Gibraltar	Feb. 15
Monginevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Evelyn	San Juan	Mar. 1
Earl of Elgin	Hull	Feb. 19
Kariba	Gibraltar	Feb. 16
America	Naples	Feb. 23
Czaritza	Kola Bay	Feb. 24
Anglo-Bolivian	London	Feb. 20
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 28
Pheoda	Rotterdam	Feb. 22
Lancastrian	London	Feb. 22
Ardgowan	Bordeaux	Feb. 22
Ile de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Exeter City	Bristol	Feb. 21
Munamar	Antilla	Mar. 2
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Mar. 5
El Mundo	Galveston	Mar. 2

DUE TOMORROW.

*Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Feb. 28
*Advance	Cristobal	Mar. 2
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Kasenga	London	Feb. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 6
El Siglo	Galveston	Mar. 3
Creole	New Orleans	Mar. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

*Zulia	Porto Rico	Mar. 4
Samnanger	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Luciline	Dartmouth	Feb. 28
Harrovian	Havre	Feb. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	Galveston	Mar. 4

DUE SATURDAY.

Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Pannonia	London	Feb. 27
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 20
Holbein	Liverpool	Feb. 25
Den of Airlie	London	Feb. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

San Guglielmo, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Denis, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Atlas, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	2:00 P.M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
Valeria, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Siberia, London	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

V.Constantinos, Piraeus	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., MARCH 7.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 439 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 29 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, was 10 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 885 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 524 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Munamar, Nuevitas to New York, was 277 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 806 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 181 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lydia, at La Pallice, March 1.
SS Atherstone, at Havre, March 1.
SS Camilla, at Christiania, Feb. 29.
SS Amazonia, at Genoa, Feb. 24.
SS Oceania, at Gibraltar, March 3.
SS Buenaventura, at Sabang, March 6.
SS Pennsylvania, at Bahia, March 6.
SS Dalecrest, at Shimonoseki, March 4.
SS Netherby Hall, at Shimonoseki, March 6.
SS Ferngarth, at Colombo, March 4.
SS Southwaite, at Sabang, March 6.
SS Tiverton, at Glasgow, March 6.
SS Yeendyk, at Rotterdam, March 6.
SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, March 6.

Sailed.

SS Soperga, from Genoa, Feb. 28.
SS Charlois, from Amsterdam, March 1.
SS Jacatra, from Rotterdam, March 2.
SS Gorontalo, from Batavia, Feb. 29.
SS Noordam, from Falmouth, March 6.
SS King Edward, from Havre, March 2.
SS Atlanten, from Las Palmas, March 5.
SS City of Baroda, from Shanghai, March 6.
SS Taquary, from Santos, March 6.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, March 7.
SS Touraine, from Bordeaux, March 5.

Passed.

SS Zaandyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Yagues, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Uidia, New York for Leghorn, passed Sagres.

Why in German conduct are there no such halting places as the French and English have?

Read "Delusions of German Logic," one of the series of fascinating articles on

Inner Germany
By Garet Garrett
(10 Articles—43 Pages)

In CURRENT HISTORY for March, 220 Pages—16 full-page portraits, 24 full-page cartoons. All the best literature of the war. 25 cts. a copy, $3.00 a year.

ACTION ON PUMP DEFERRED.

Engineers' Committee Reports, but Officials Are Silent.

The Council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers met yesterday at the Railroad Club, 30 Church Street, to consider the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the pumping station in Morningside Park. Vice President George Gibbs presided in the absence of President Elmer E. Corthel.

The report was signed by William J. Wilgus as Chairman, and was read by Reginald Pelham Bolton, Secretary of the committee. The committee reported four alternative methods which might be employed in unwatering Catskill water tunnel in the Morningside Park region which could take the place of the floating pump system now being installed, and none of which would require the use of an above-ground structure.

The council decided, however, to take no action yesterday, but to consider the matter at an adjourned meeting next Monday. As the Supreme Court has enjoined the Water Board from building any permanent structure without permission of the city authorities, the council felt that publication of any report of its committee should be withheld for the present.

What action the Board of Water Supply and the Corporation Counsel's office would take as a result of the injunction issued by Justice Finch could not be learned yesterday. Charles Strauss, President of the board, was out of town, and inquiries at the department were referred to the Corporation Counsel's office. Assistant Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson said he had not determined what action would be taken.

NURSES WIN SCHOLARSHIPS

21 Graduate from the Mount Sinai Hospital School.

The annual commencement of the Mt. Sinai Hospital Training School took place last night in the Nurses' Home, and twenty-one nurses were graduated. Among those who made addresses were Miss Jane Delano, Chairman of the National Red Cross Committee, and Dr. Nathan E. Brill, President of the hospital, who presented the diplomas.

The Scholle Scholarship for studious habits, especial aptitude, fitness for the work, and an earnest desire to advance in the profession of nursing went to Miss Bertha Campbell Whitney. The Guggenheim Scholarships for exceptional ability in nursing and class work went to Elsie Ann Baruch, Margaret A. Dooley, Ruth Constance A. Huggan, Lilla May Lawrence, Martha Augusta Moore, and Marion L. Overend.

The Untermyer Scholarship for the best record in kindness and proficiency in the actual duties of bedside nursing went to Marie O. Holm. The Betty Loeb Prizes for the two nurses showing the best executive ability in running a ward were won by Athalene Morgan Straight and Marjorie Alma Griffing.

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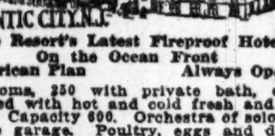

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice.—I have arrested the following vessels and property upon libels filed in the actions named below, process returnable and causes to be heard in said court at 10:30 A. M. on the below named days in the United States Court and Post Office Building, New York City, and all persons interested must then present their claims or be defaulted and said vessels and property will be condemned and ordered sold:

Process returnable Monday, March 20, 1916. Southern Pacific Company vs. Barge "Geraldine Schuyler," her tackle, &c., for cargo damage, $8,305.76.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Proctors for Libellant.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York. — ROBERT CONNOR, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. WILSON and Others, Defendants.

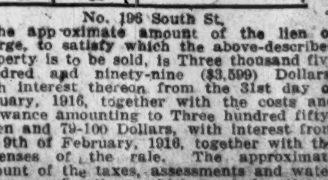
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of February, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All the undivided three-fourths interest of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of South Street, distant nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of South Street with the easterly side of Oliver Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Oliver Street, part of the distance through a party wall, fifty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with the South Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Oliver Street, fifty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of South Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of South Street, thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the Street Number One hundred and ninety-six South Street.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.
MACLAY & McBURNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 196 South Street:



No. 196 South St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($3,599) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred fifty-seven and 79-100 Dollars, with interest from the 9th of February, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $655.89 and interest.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Reaction — Influence of Washington Situation — Interesting Exchange Position.

In some quarters of the list the strength which was displayed in the market on Monday was continued yesterday, but the market as a whole was subject to profit-taking sales and renewed bearish pressure, which was facilitated by the fact that a decision was about to be reached in a matter which had held a large share of attention for some days.

There was hardly any reason for expecting that the vote in the House would be at variance with the general expectation, namely, that the House would do as the Senate had done, but there were some who were disposed to sell on the theory that any variation from what was expected would probably help the seller rather than the buyer of stocks. The feeling also prevailed that a favorable vote in the House would in effect only restore the conditions which existed prior to the outbreak of the Congressional rebellion against the Administration's foreign policy, and that this in itself was hardly likely to be a potent market factor. In other words the feeling was that a favorable outcome of the Washington situation would not materially change the market situation, whereas an adverse outcome very well might change it for the worse. The test vote in the afternoon before the market had closed left still less ground than had previously existed for any doubt regarding the main vote. The fact that the previous decline was not thereupon wiped out indicated that other influences were mainly responsible for the irregular and reactionary tone of the market.

The progress made by the Germans around Verdun might be cited as a contributing factor in the day's falling back in prices were it not for the fact that the movement in exchange did not indicate any revival of the German confidence with which the attack on Verdun began, but which was greatly reduced as the difficulty and the awful cost of the undertaking came gradually into clear relief. All of the principal exchange rates were slightly lower yesterday, but it was only in the case of marks that the movement was particularly noteworthy, inasmuch as the decline there, much greater than the decline in sterling, carried German exchange to within a very small fraction of its record low price. Heavy selling of German exchange by Berlin banks for some undisclosed reason was cited as the immediate cause of the fall in marks, but in its broader interpretation it was viewed as a reflection of the general German position.

As the struggle in Europe goes on it is not improbable that the exchange rates will become still more significant than they have been in the past. As matters stand today sterling is selling at a discount of 2.1 per cent. compared with a discount of about 7.5 per cent. last August, while marks are selling at a discount of over 23 per cent., very close to their lowest, whereas at the close of last August they were at a discount of only about 16 per cent.

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	Days— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 60.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3¼	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	..
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3¼	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

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Sixty days ....2@2¼
Ninety days ....2@2¼

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High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

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60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	2¾@3
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Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.76⅜	$4.76	$4.76⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞	—.00⅛
Paris— Demand	5.90	5.90¼	5.90	—.00⅜
Cables	5.89¼	5.89	5.89¼	—.00⅜
Berlin— Demand	73.12½	72.93¾	72.93¾	—.81¼
Cables	73.18¾	73.00	73.00	—.75

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76⅜	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.90	5.89¼
95.28	Berlin	72.93¾	73.00
20.20	Austria	12.90	12.95
26.70	Scandinavia	28.20	28.30
19.29	Spain	19.03	19.08
5.1826	Switzerland	5.24	5.23¼
40.19	Holland	42.31¼	42.50
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.71	6.70⅝
51.45	Russia	....	31.65
	China—		
....	Hongkong	46.60	46.75
....	Shanghai	63.75	63.87
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	.....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
32.44	Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $574,455,291; balance, $55,218,881; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $562,607.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $6.87¾ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, up 1-16d; New York, 50⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43⅝c.

Railroad Receiver Seeks $114,769.

B. F. Bush, as receiver of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company, has asked reimbursement for $114,769 he spent on improvements, betterments, and new equipment, and Judge Mayer authorized him and the railway company in the Federal District Court yesterday to begin suit against the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee under the refunding mortgage of July 1, 1899, and Walker Hill, a trustee of the mortgage, so as to establish his right to reimbursement out of a fund of $892,643.42 which they hold.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	554,796
Same day last year	210,270
Year to date	30,837,816
Same period last year	10,988,863
Average price and change 50 stocks	86.13 — .23
Same day last year	61.56 — .25

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	83.49 Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing— Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
18	18⅛	17,700	Alaska Gold Mines	18¼	18⅝	17½	18	—⅝
8⅝	8⅞	700	Alaska Juneau	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
30	30¼	6,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29⅞	31⅛	29⅞	30	+½
78	78½	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	78	79½	78	78	+½
65¼	68	150	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	—⅛
67⅞	68¼	2,400	Am. Beet Sugar	68¼	68½	67⅞	67⅞	—⅝
168½	180	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf. t. r.	165	165	165	165	...
59⅛	59⅜	5,700	Am. Can	59¼	59⅝	59	59¼	—⅝
67	67½	2,400	Am. Car & Fdry	68½	68½	67	67⅛	—1⅛
117¾	119½	14	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	118	118	118	118	...
158¼	159	400	Am. Coal Products	158	158	158	158	—1½
53	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	+½
29	29¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28⅞	29½	28⅞	29½	+⅞
20¼	20⅝	500	Am. Linseed	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	—½
39¼	39½	400	Am. Linseed pf.	39¼	40½	39¼	39⅜	—1¼
70	70¼	19,110	Am. Locomotive	70¼	71½	69¾	70	—⅜
101	102	110	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102	102	102	...
8½	9	100	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	+1
84	85	1,200	Am. Malt pf.	83¾	85¼	83¼	85¼	+2
99⅞	100⅛	18,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	99⅛	100⅜	98⅞	100	+⅞
111½	112½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	111⅝	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	—⅝
86½	87½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	86½	86½	86½	86½	...
50¼	51½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	51½	51½	50¼	50¼	—1⅛
110⅜	110⅝	8,000	Am. Sugar Ref.	111½	112⅝	110⅜	110⅝	—1½
127⅝	127⅞	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	127¾	127⅞	127⅝	127⅝	—⅜
199½	200	600	Am. Tobacco	197	200	197	200	+1
52⅝	53	3,600	Am. Woolen	52¼	53⅜	52½	52⅝	+¼
99	99½	1,200	Am. Woolen pf.	98¾	99½	98¾	99	+¼
81¼	81½	5,500	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	82¼	82⅞	81¼	81⅜	—⅝
86⅞	87	21,100	Anaconda Cop. Co.	86⅞	87⅝	86	86⅞	...
67½	68½	300	Associated Oil	68¼	68½	68	68	—½
102¾	103½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103	103¼	103	103	+⅛
101	101½	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	...
109¼	111	200	Atlantic Coast Line	110	110	110	110	...
104½	105	29,300	Baldwin Loco	105¼	107¾	104½	105	...
87½	87¾	2,267	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	88⅝	87½	87½	...
474	475	200	Bethlehem Steel	479	479	476½	476½	—2½
131	135	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	131	131	131	131	—1
86½	87	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+⅛
97¾	98½	7,000	Butte & Superior	99¼	99¼	97½	97⅞	—⅞
21	21½	15,400	California Petrol	27½	27½	21	21¼	—7¼
49⅝	49⅞	7,100	California Pet. pf.	55⅜	55⅜	49¼	49½	—9½
165¾	166½	100	Canadian Pacific	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜	166⅜	—⅛
53¼	53½	900	Central Leather Co.	53	53⅛	52⅞	53¼	+⅛
111	..	300	Central Leather pf.	111	111½	111	111½	+½
92½	93	500	Chandler Motor	92⅜	92⅜	92½	92½	...
61½	62	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	61½	60⅞	61½	+½
12⅜	13	400	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
35¼	36¼	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	35	35¼	35	35¼	—¼
93½	93½	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93½	93¾	93	93½	...
129½	129⅝	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅜	129½	—¼
126	127	80	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
16⅞	17	4,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	17	—⅜
22⅝	23	1,600	Chile Copper	23	23	22⅝	22⅞	...
57⅞	58	2,800	Chino Copper	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	57½	...
40	42	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	40	40	40	40	...
69	70	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	70	70	70	70	...
42	42¼	1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	42⅝	42¾	42	42	—¼
47	52	200	Col. South. 1st pf.	47½	48¼	47¼	48¼	—2⅜
132¼	133	400	Consolidated Gas	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	...
83	84	3,100	Continental Can	81	84½	80¾	83½	+2½
22⅝	22⅞	4,200	Corn Products Ref.	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	...
97⅞	98½	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	97½	98	97½	98	...
81⅛	81¼	57,100	Crucible Steel	81⅛	83⅞	80⅞	81⅛	—⅞
113	115	600	Crucible Steel pf.	115¼	115½	115	115	—4½
200	204	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	201½	201½	200	200	...
149½	150½	300	Delaware & Hud.	149½	149⅞	149¼	149⅞	+⅞
131⅝	133	100	Detroit Edison	132	132	132	132	+⅝
..	..	35	Do., odd lot	133	133	133	133	...
86⅝	89	100	Detroit United Ry.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	—⅝
47	47½	2,000	Distillers' Secur.	47½	47⅜	47	47	—½
24⅜	25	700	Dome Mines	25	25	24¾	24¾	...
63	63⅜	100	Elec. Storage Bat.	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+⅛
36½	36⅝	6,600	Erie	36⅛	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	—⅛
52	52½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52½	...
44	46	700	Erie 2d pf.	44⅝	45	44⅝	45	+1½
..	31	100	Federal M. & S.	28	28	28	28	—2⅜
50⅝	54	400	Federal M. & S. pf.	53	54	53	54	+3⅜
295	300	40	General Chemical	295	295	295	295	...
114	117	50	Gen. Chemical pf.	115	115	115	115	...
168	169¾	500	General Electric	167⅞	169	167⅞	169	+1
71	71½	1,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	71	71½	70⅝	70⅝	—1½
115½	115⅞	100	Goodrich pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+⅝
90	92¼	500	Granby Consol	92¼	92⅜	92	92¼	+1
120¼	121	600	Great Northern pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120½	120½	—½
42	42⅝	2,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	—½
49⅝	50	7,800	Greene-Cananea	45½	50⅜	45½	49⅝	+5¼
21	21¼	1,500	Guggenheim Explor.	21¼	21¼	21	21	—½
101	102	100	Illinois Central	102	102	102	102	+1
46	46⅛	11,800	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	46⅛	45¼	46⅛	+¾
17	17⅜	700	Interboro Consol	17	17⅜	17	17¼	—⅛
73	73½	200	Interboro Con. pf.	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	+¼
19	20⅛	200	Int. Agricultural	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅞
60	61	1,100	Int. Agricultural pf.	62½	62⅝	61	61	—2
16	16⅝	1,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	16¼	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	—¼
65⅞	66	7,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	66⅜	66⅞	65½	65⅞	—¾
45¼	45½	1,300	Int. Nickel	45½	45⅜	45¼	45¼	...
25¼	25⅝	700	Kansas City South	25¼	25½	25	25½	+½
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+⅝
57¼	57⅜	63,050	Kennecott Copper	55⅜	57¼	54⅝	57¼	+1⅛
128¼	128⅝	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	...
75⅝	76¼	500	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	76½	75⅞	75⅝	—1⅛
49⅞	50¼	1,300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50⅜	50	50¼	+¼
77½	78	1,000	Lehigh Valley	78	78⅜	77½	77½	—⅛
120	..	14	Liggett & Myers pf.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	...
15	18⅝	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	15	15	15	—1⅜
80	82½	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	—2⅝
121⅛	122	100	Louis. & Nash	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	—2
80⅝	83	100	Mackay Cos.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+1⅜
60⅛	60⅝	2,700	Maxwell Motors	62	62	60	60⅝	—1⅝
83½	84¼	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	84	83⅝	84	—1
45½	46⅜	400	Max. Motors 2d pf.	46½	46½	45⅜	45⅜	—1
102¼	103	23,850	Mexican Petroleum	104	104⅞	102¼	102½	—1¼
99	101¼	800	Mex. Petroleum pf.	98½	101½	98½	100½	+1½
35⅝	36	1,800	Miami Copper	35⅝	36	35½	36	+⅜
3⅝	4	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
12	12¼	1,100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	13⅛	13⅛	12	12	—1⅛
92½	..	100	Moline Plow 1st pf.	98	98	98	98	...
111½	..	50	Montana Power pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
120	121½	100	Nat. Bis. Co. s 6 f.	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	...
24⅛	25½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co.	25	25	25	25	...
67	67⅝	1,500	Nat. Lead Co.	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	+¼
16⅜	16½	700	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+¼
142	143	300	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	142⅜	142⅜	+¼
104⅜	105	2,700	N. Y. Central	104	105	103⅞	104⅜	+⅝
67	67½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67½	...
28	28¼	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	27½	28	27½	28	+½
115¼	116	300	Norfolk & Western	115⅝	115¾	115⅛	115⅛	—⅝
69	70	500	North American	69	69	68½	69	...
112½	113	300	Northern Pacific	112⅜	112⅞	112½	112½	—¼
6⅞	7	200	Ontario Mining	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
26½	26⅞	200	Pacific Mail	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	—1
56⅞	56⅝	5,500	Penn. R. R.	57	57	56⅝	56⅞	—⅛
40½	41	500	Philadelphia Co.	41	41	41	41	...
29⅝	30	900	Pittsburgh Coal	30	30	29½	29⅝	—½
101	102	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	104	104	102	102	—2¼
52½	53	500	Pressed Steel Car	53½	53½	52½	52⅞	—⅝
101	103	400	Pressed Steel C. pf.	102	102	102	102	+⅛
6¼	7	100	Quicksilver pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
38½	39¼	250	Railway Steel Sp.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	—1¼
24⅜	24⅞	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	...
82¾	83	14,500	Reading	82¼	83⅜	81⅞	82⅞	+½
45	45⅝	100	Reading 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+½
44½	47	100	Reading 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	—½
51½	52	2,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅝	52⅜	51½	51½	—⅝
111	111⅜	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	+⅝
4¼	5	100	St. Louis & San F.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
6¼	8¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	5	6¼	5	6¼	—½
6½	8½	86	do., odd lots	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
4⅜	7½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	...
35	36½	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	35	36	35	36	+1
126⅝	128	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+¼
37	37¼	2,850	Shattuck-Arizona	37	37⅝	37	37¼	+⅛
55	56	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	55	55	55	55	+⅛
96⅞	97¼	2,600	Southern Pacific	97¼	97¼	96⅞	97	...
180	182	700	So. Porto Rico Sug.	178	181	178	181	+4
110½	111¼	50	So. P. R. Sugar pf.	111	111	111	111	...
20¼	20⅝	100	Southern Railway	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
57⅝	58⅛	300	Southern Ry. pf.	58	58	58	58	+1
139	139½	11,300	Studebaker Co.	141	141¼	139	139¼	—1⅝
112	113⅞	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	...
56¼	57	8,300	Tennessee Copper	57	57½	56¼	56⅝	—½
201	202½	1,500	Texas Co.	204	204	201½	202½	—1½
60	61	100	Third Avenue	60½	60½	60½	60½	—½
60	61	50	do., odd lot	60	60	60	60	...
7⅜	7½	100	Union B. & P. Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
132	132¼	2,700	Union Pacific	132½	132½	131½	132¼	—⅛
9⅜	9½	800	United Cigar Stores	9½	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
143½	144	1,400	United Fruit Co.	144	144	143	143½	—1¼
..	..	100	Un. F. sub. cfs. 1st pd.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼	...
14	14⅞	100	United Rys. Inv.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	—¼
28⅛	29¼	100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...
17½	18	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅝
151½	152	5,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	153	153	151	151¼	—1⅛
45	47	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+1⅞
50¼	50⅜	900	U. S. Rubber	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50¼	+⅛
107⅛	107½	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107½	+⅛
82⅝	82¾	33,300	U. S. Steel	82⅞	82⅞	82¼	82⅝	—⅛
116⅛	116¼	700	U. S. Steel pf.	116⅛	116⅜	116	116¼	—⅛
85⅛	85¼	14,800	Utah Copper	85½	85⅞	84½	85¼	+½
16	17½	300	Utah Securities	17½	17½	17	17½	+⅜
43	44¼	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¼	44¼	44	44	—⅝
13⅜	13⅝	400	Wabash	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
42⅝	43	1,100	Wabash pf. A	42⅜	43	42½	43	+⅛
25⅞	26	1,400	Wabash pf. B	26	26	25⅞	26	...
124	128	300	Wells Fargo Exp.	125	125	125	125	...
26¼	26⅜	1,600	Western Maryland	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	+⅝
41⅝	42	500	West. Maryland pf.	40	41⅝	40	41⅝	—2¼
88⅞	90	1,200	Western Union Tel.	89¼	89¼	88⅞	89¼	—¼
63½	63⅝	9,420	Westingh. E. & M.	64	64½	63½	63⅝	—¼
3¼	3½	600	Wheeling & L. E.	3	3¼	3	3	—⅜
4½	5	700	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4	4½	4	4½	—⅜
225	228	1,670	Willys-Overland	225	230	225	230	+6
104½	105	650	W.-O. pf. sub. cfs. f. p.	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	+1½
120	121	200	Woolw., (F. W.) Co.	120½	120½	120½	120½	...

TWO RESUME DIVIDENDS.

Mexican Petroleum and West Penn Traction Vote Payments.

Two companies to order the renewal of dividends yesterday after periods without payments were the Mexican Petroleum Company and the West Penn Traction Company. The Mexican directorate voted to renew preferred stock dividends with a disbursement of 2 per cent. for the current quarter, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20. The last previous payment was in October, 1913.

The West Penn Traction Company resumed preferred stock dividends after an intermission of more than a year. The distribution will be 1¼ per cent. for the quarter, payable April 15 to stock owners of record April 1. An extra one-half of 1 per cent. was also voted on account of dividends in arrears.

400,000.

The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

Guggenheims Form a New Firm.

The formation of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers was announced yesterday, to include, besides Isaac, Daniel, Morris, and S. R. Guggenheim, two members of the younger generation of the family which has long been prominent in mining and smelting operations. They are Edmond A. Guggenheim and Harry F. Guggenheim, sons of Morris and Daniel Guggenheim, respectively. Another member is William C. Potter, who recently resigned as a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This M'th.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$4,296,658	$136,150,990
Ord. int. rev. receipts	5,333,975	258,109,749
Income tax	415,257	19,015,215
Miscellaneous	892,519	31,001,635
Total receipts	10,938,410	444,277,592
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disbursem'ts	1,682,137	......
Excess of ord disbursements over ord. rec'ts	......	51,294,744
Excess of total receipts over total disbursem'ts	3,093,810	......
Excess of total disbursements over tot. rec'pts	......	37,877,755
Expenditures	9,300,373	496,502,336

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Check on Business.

With the idea that until the fortunes of war around Verdun favor one side or the other more decisively, and until the complications which have arisen over the President's stand on the armed merchantmen question are cleared away the public will not put money into new ventures, a number of promotions and new financing plans have been put aside. Brokers report that the market is in a very strong position, as shown by the fact that recessions bring out good supporting orders, but investors do not seem inclined to follow up advances. They are willing to stand pat on their position, but they do not think well enough of stocks with the many uncertainties surrounding them to increase their holdings materially. In a few weeks most of the big financiers now enjoying Winter holidays will be back at their desks, and it is expected that their leadership will be felt in the market.

New Loans Pending.

When the air clears, it is quite likely that the new French loan will be announced. Conferences have been going on almost daily between bankers and representatives of the French Government, and the matter is now in such shape that an agreement could be reached in a few days if the German assault on the west front proved a failure. The Russian loan, involving from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, is also making progress, but more slowly, and it is not expected to be completed until after the French financing has been arranged. Canada has been making inquiries here looking to an offering of securities. It is believed that J. P. Morgan will bring back with him from Europe terms on which Great Britain will be prepared to increase her credits here when the funds provided through the Anglo-French loan and the sale of American securities are exhausted.

Liquidation in Oil Shares.

The sharp decline of California Petroleum Corporation shares yesterday appeared to reflect considerable selling from out-of-town sources. If the annual report, showing indifferent business in 1915, was responsible for the liquidation, holders of the stocks who are in daily touch with Wall Street had ample opportunity for selling on Monday, as the statement was published by the news tickers early that day. The fact that dealings on Monday were moderate and brought only a fractional decline in the common and of 1½ points in the preferred might be considered as evidence that small interest existed in the issues in the Street. The wide publication of the year's earnings in the newspapers yesterday morning was thought by numerous brokers to have brought in heavy selling orders by wire, and once the downward tendency showed itself the short sellers got to work. The preferred stock dropped 8½ points and the common 7¼ points net for the day under transactions nearly ten times greater in volume than the day before in the case of the common.

Military Necessity.

The war has directly affected numerous industries which would hardly be considered within the scope of operations of military significance. The 1915 statement of the London General Omnibus Company, which controls five traction systems of the city, says: "The total number of passengers carried by the five companies and the average fare per passenger cannot be given in this year's report, owing to the Metropolitan District Railway Company being under Government control and the figures of that company consequently not being available."

A Year Ago.

Two stocks which are side partners on Stock Exchange boards in brokerage offices are those of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and New York Central. The former company hauls only passengers, and the growth of the cashiers' nickel pouches is slow though steady. The quotation boards in the brokerage houses a year ago showed that B. R. T. was selling at 88⅜. The New York Central, of course, carried both passengers and freight, and that fact has a bearing on quotations. Just a year ago New York Central stock was selling at 83½, hence about 5 points below the B. R. T. quotation. Yesterday B. R. T. sold at 86⅝, about 2 points off from the price a year ago, while New York Central sold at 105, about 19 points above the price a year ago. The investor who chose the stock of the municipal carrier a year ago when the war scare had created unsettled market conditions has probably often asked himself why he did not do something else instead.

Confidence in Congress.

Some railroad men in the last few years have expressed themselves as bitterly opposed to the particular kind of railroad regulation which emanated from Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroad men and railroad bankers, generally, have in the last year expressed greater confidence in the fairness of the Washington agencies of regulation. President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio was quoted yesterday as favoring a Congressional investigation of the railroad employes' demand for an eight-hour day. He was also quoted as saying that the Interstate Commerce Commission, since it fixed the legal rates of railways, should also accept responsibility for passing on the question of an increase in pay to railroad employes. Mr. Willard is willing to abide by the decision of a Federal commission as regards the justice or injustice of a demand for higher wages. "If such cases of mismanagement of individual railroads as the New Haven, Rock Island, St. Louis & San Francisco and others, involving the interests of limited sections of the public and of comparatively small bodies of stockholders were worthy of the attention of Congress," said Mr. Willard in the reported interview, "why shouldn't a matter involving the transportation service rendered the whole public of the United States and the interests of all holders of railroad securities be considered quite as well worth the attention of the same tribunal?"

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Investors Holding Off Pending Result of Verdun Battle.

LONDON, March 7.—The Stock Market was quiet today, with a fair demand for a few specialties, such as Colonial short-term and Japanese bonds, shipping shares, Australian mines and speculative Kaffirs. Investors are holding off, pending the result of the battle of Verdun, but allied stocks were steady.

American securities hardened slightly in sympathy with New York and closed steady. Denver & Rio Grande shares were in good demand. Money and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 11½ centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales March 7	$3,559,000
Same day last year	2,593,500
Year to date	215,677,000
Same period last year	119,531,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.48 — .08
Same day last year	82.98 + .05

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.47 Mar. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

U S 3s, reg	
1,000	102¼
Anglo-French 5s	
45,000	94¼
500	94¼
500s15f	94
2,500	94¼
13,000	94¼
500	94¼
30,000	94¼
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
15,000	94¼
500	94⅜
57,000	94¼
3,000s10f	94¼
180,000	94¼
1,500s30f	94¼
10,000	94¼
15,000	94⅜
40,000	94¼
17,000s10f	94¼
58,000	94¼
5,000s30f	94¼
265,000	94⅜
24,000s30f	94⅜
30,000	94¼
City of Tokio 5s	
24,000	78¼
1,000	78⅜
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Series	
2,000	84¼
German stamp	
14,000	76⅜
N Y State 4½s, 1965	
1,000	107
N Y City 4s, 1958	
4,000	99
4s, 1959	
10,000	99
4¼s, 1960	
1,000	102
2,000	101⅞
1,000	102
4½s, 1965	
10,000	107
Alaska Gold M cv deb 6s	
2,000	102½
sub r, full pd	
11,000	101
7,000	100¼
17,000	100
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	
2,000	102⅜
Am Cotton Oil 5s	
3,000	97⅞
15,000	97⅞
70,000	97⅝
Am Dock & I 5s	
1,000	103⅜
Am Sm Secur 6s	
500	111
4,000	111½
15,000	112
Am T & T col 4s	
1,000	91⅞
36,000	92
conv 4s	
13,000	100½
conv 4½s	
50,000	106¼
23,000	106⅛
Am Thread 4s	
1,000	98¼
Armour & Co 4½s	
10,000	94½
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s	
1,000	94⅜
2,000s6f	94⅜
1,000	94⅜
2,000	94⅞
6,000	94⅝
adj 4s, stpd	
4,000	87⅜
conv 4s, 1960	
10,000	104
20,000	103⅜
10,000	103¼
1,000	103⅜
At, T & S Fe 5s	
1,000	101½
Atl C Line 1st 4s	
11,000	92
L & N col 4s	
17,000	86⅝
8,000	86½
B & O pr lien 3½s	
1,000	93
39,000	93¼
gold 4s	
2,000	91⅜
12,000	91½
1,000	91⅜
88,000	91¼
4,000	91¾
conv 4½s	
5,000	96⅝
12,000	96⅞
11,000s6f	96¾
3,000	97
P, Lake E & W Va 4s	
6,000	89
Beth Steel ext 5s	
13,000	103⅞
1st & ref 5s	
1,000	101⅞
B R T 5s, 1918	
2,000	100⅞
6,000	101
Bkl Un El 1st 5s, stamped	
2,000	102
Cal Gas & El 5s	
2,000	96¼
Cent Leather 5s	
20,000	101⅜
3,000	101⅞
2,000	101¾
C of N J gen 5s	
1,000	117⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
1,000	90⅜
5,000	90½
8,000	90⅝
C & O cv 4½s	
1,000	87¾
5,000	87½

R & A Div 1st con 4s	
1,000	85½
Chi & Alton 3½s	
4,000	44¼
C, B & Q gen 4s	
2,000	93
joint 4s	
17,000	98⅜
3,000	98⅜
27,000	98¼
5,000	98⅜
registered	
6,000	98⅜
Ill Div 3½s	
1,000	85⅝
C & E Ill gen 5s	
1,000	79
Chi Gr Westn 4s	
3,000	72
Chi, Mil & St P 4s, 1934	
6,000	92¼
10,000	92¼
gen 4½s	
1,000	103¼
conv 4½s	
2,000	101¼
15,000	101¼
30,000	101
cv 5s, Ser B	
25,000	107
2,000	107¼
C, M & P Sd 4s	
4,000	91¼
11,000	91⅝
C & N W gen 3½s	
1,000	81¼
Chicago Rwys 5s	
1,000	93½
C, R I & P gen 4s	
1,000	85⅝
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s	
5,000	65½
3,000	65⅝
1,000	65½
deb 5s	
1,000	43½
4,000	43
ctfs of dep, one stamp	
25,000	42½
Chi & West Ind con 4s	
1,000	79⅞
Chile Copper 7s	
25,000	130¼
67,000	130
C, C, C & St L, Cairo Div 4s	
10,000s10f	84⅜
Col F & I gen 5s	
5,000	98⅜
Col Industrial 5s	
1,000	75½
Col Mid 1st 4s	
8,000	9
Col & So 1st 4s	
2,000	92½
Col & So ref & ext 4½s	
1,000	85
Con Gas cv 6s	
7,000	121⅝
Cuban-Am Sug Col Tr 6s	
34,000	102⅝
Cumberland Tel 5s	
34,000	100
Del & Hud 1st & ref 4s	
5,000s30f	96⅜
Del & Hudson deb 4s, 1916	
2,000	100⅛
Den & R G con 4s	
1,000	77¾
Dis Sec Corp 5s	
5,000	71⅝
22,000	72
Erie 1st con 7s	
1,000	110⅛
Erie 1st con 4s	
5,000	85
Erie 1st gen 4s	
6,000	74⅜
3,000	74⅜
Erie conv 4s, Series A	
7,000	71⅝
Erie cv 4s, Series B	
10,000	78¾
16,000	78½
Ft W & D C 1st 6s	
2,000	105¼
Ft W & R G 1st 4s	
2,000	64
Gen Elec deb 5s	
1,000	104¼
1,000	104
Gen Elec 3½s	
6,000	82
Granby Con cv 6s, Series A	
1,000	107½
stamped	
1,000	107½
Hudson Co Gas 5s	
2,000	103⅛
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Series A	
10,000	73¾
Hud & Man adj inc 5s	
18,000	30¼
Ill Cent ref 4s	
18,000	89⅜
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Series A	
8,000	101⅜
5,000	102⅛
Ill Steel 4½s	
5,000	91½
Indiana Steel 5s	
1,000	103⅛
Insp Con Copper cv 6s, 1922	
1,000	181
6,000	181½
1,000	182
6,000	182½
Inter-Met 4½s	
10,000	73¼
Int-Ocean 1st 5s	
1,000	95½
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s	
5,000	99⅜

6,000	99½
14,000	99⅜
Int Mer Marine col tr 4½s ctfs of deposit	
3,000	96¾
59,000	97
9,000	96⅞
10,000	97
Int Paper cv 5s	
1,000	84
Iowa Cent ref 4s	
1,000	57
4,000	56
Jeff & Clearfield 1st 5s	
1,000	104⅞
K C, Ft S & M 4s	
10,000	75⅞
K & D M 1st 5s	
500	60
Ky Cent 4s	
3,000	88
Kings Co Elev 4s	
2,000	84⅜
Lack Steel 5s, 1923	
10,000	100
Lack Steel 5s, 1950	
15,000	93⅜
Lacl Gas Light of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	101⅜
Lacl Gas Light of St L ref & ext 5s	
2,000	102½
L S & M So 4s, 1928	
5,000	95¼
1931	
20,000	94⅜
L S & M So 3½s	
5,000	85⅝
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	
3,000	100⅝
Ligg & M 5s	
10,000	102¼
5,000	102
Long Isl con 5s	
1,000	105⅝
L I Ferry 4½s	
2,000	99⅝
Louis & Jeff Bdg 4s	
1,000	82½
Louis & Nash unif 4s	
2,000	95
S & N Alb 5s, 1963	
9,000	102⅜
Man con 4s, tax exempt	
20,000	92⅜
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s	
8,000	61
2,000	61⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
3,000	74
500	72
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
14,000	44
3,000s30f	44
M, K & T s f 4½s	
11,000	39
M, K & T ext 4s	
5,000	52⅛
Mo Pac 5s, 1917	
3,000	91
18,000	91⅛
Colum Tr ctfs	
4,000	91⅛
stamped	
3,000	86
Montana Pow 5s, Series A	
6,000	96⅜
500	96⅜
1,000	96⅛
N O Ry & L 4½s	
1,000	80
N Y Cent deb 6s	
5,000	114⅞
10,000	114¾
10,000	114⅝
56,000	114⅝
13,000	114½
17,000	114¼
con 4s, Ser A	
4,000	86¼
3,000	86⅜
deb 4s, 1934	
6,000	92¼
ref & imp 4½s, Series A	
8,000	95
16,000	94⅞
L S col 3½s	
1,000	76⅝
8,000	77
N Y G, E L, H & Pow col tr 5s	
5,000	105½
N Y Rwys ref 4s	
11,000	77
5,000	76¾
adj 5s	
10,000	61⅞
3,000	62
10,000	61⅜
15,000	61½
N Y Teleph 4½s	
9,000	99
12,000	99¼
Norf & Wn, Poca C & C 4s	
1,000	89⅛
Nor Pacific 4s	
1,000s6f	93¼
1,000	93⅛
Nor Pacific 3s	
8,000	66⅝
10,000	66⅜
6,000	66¼
29,000	66⅛
33,000	66
10,000	66¼
Ontario Pow Co 1st s f 5s	
2,000	95¼
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s	
1,000	102⅜
Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
15,000	93¼
Oreg-W R R & N 1st & ref 4s	
4,000	85⅝
1,000	86¼

Pac Tel & Tel 5s	
1,000	100⅝
5,000	100⅝
Penn 4s, 1948	
4,000	99
Penn R R gen 4½s, temp ctfs	
10,000	102
con 4½s	
2,000	105⅝
67,000	105½
Peop Gas & C of Chi ref 5s	
6,000	101⅜
Pere Mar gtd 4s	
17,000	15
Phila Co conv 5s, 1922	
2,000s30f	93
P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Ser I	
1,000	102
Pub Serv C s f 5s	
2,000	90½
Ry Steel Spr, Latrobe Pl 1st 5s	
2,000	100⅜
Reading gen 4s	
28,000	95
2,000	94⅞
Rep Ir & Steel s f 5s, 1940	
1,000	99½
Rio Gr W 1st 4s	
6,000	75½
St L, Ir M & So, Riv & Gulf 4s	
3,000	73
St L & S F R R ref 4s	
1,000	68¼
cfs of dep, stp	
5,000	61⅛
45,000	61
St L Southwestn 1st Term 5s	
2,000	66½
St P & Kan City Sh Line 1st 4½s	
1,000	85
St P, M & M 4½s	
1,000	103½
Seabrd Air Line gold 4s, stpd	
1,000	82¼
adj 5s	
2,000	82¼
1,000	65⅞
2,000	65¼
So Pacific conv 4s	
2,000	87⅜
7,000	87⅜
5,000	87⅜
conv 5s	
1,000	104⅜
4,000	104½
500	104½
14,000	104½
500	105
1st ref 4s	
2,000	90½
27,000	90⅜
5,000	90¾
San Fr Term 4s	
10,000	85½
So Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	102⅝
gen 4s	
12,000	72¼
Stand Mill 1st 5s	
3,000	98
Tenn Coal, I & R Birm div 6s	
1,000	101⅞
Tenn Cop conv 6s, sub rcts, f pd	
2,000	119½
Texas Co conv 6s	
40,000	105¼
Third Av adj 5s	
2,000	84
9,000	83⅜
ref 4s	
1,500	81⅞
2,000	82
Ulster & Del 5s	
5,000	101⅛
Un Pacific 1st 4s	
11,000	97½
3,000	97⅝
conv 4s	
5,000s5f	93⅝
25,000	93⅝
1st & ref 4s	
20,000	91
10,000	91¼
25,000	90⅞
5,000	91
65,000	90½
Un R Rs of S F 4s	
4,000	48
U S R & Imp 5s	
2,000	72½
U S Rubber 6s	
20,000	102⅜
U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s	
18,000	104⅜
21,000	104⅞
registered	
500	104½
Utah & Nor 1st 4s	
1,000	95
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	
2,000	98½
conv deb 6s	
47,000	102
Virgn Ry 1st 5s	
500	98½
Wab P Ter 1st 4s Cent Tr ctfs	
15,000	1¼
3,000	1½
1,000	1⅜
6,000	2
Colum Tr ctfs	
1,000	2
W U Tel col tr 5s	
2,000	101⅜
Westingh E & M conv 5s	
5,000	127¼
9,000	128
5,000	127½
5 p c notes	
2,000	101¼
W & L E 1st con 4s	
10,000	69¼
4,000	69

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅝
3s, c, 1918	102¼	102¾
4s, r, 1925	111	..
4s, c, 1925	111¼	112¼
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102⅜	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	103	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	147
Alb & Susq	..	280
Am Ag Ch pf.	97⅞	98½
Am B Sug pf.	94	96
Am B S & Fdy.	100¼	106¼
Am Can pf.	111	111½
Am Coal	20	..
Am Coal Pr pf.	115⅝	116½
Am Cot Oil pf.	99⅜	102
Am Exp.	124	128
Am H & L.	9⅛	9⅜
Am Sm pf A	92⅜	93
Am Snuff.	140	149
Do pf.	105	108½
Am Sug R pf.	116	118
Am T & C.	65	70
Am T pf.	106	108
Am W Paper pf.	10	12
Assets R.	5¼	7½
A M 1st pf.	52	62
Bald Loco pf.	108½	109½
B & O pf.	76¼	76½
Batop Min.	2	2¼
Booth Fish	..	40
Do pf.	..	75
B Un Gas.	129½	131½
Brown Sh.	50	54
Do pf.	96	98½
Bruns'k T.	10	11
B, R & P.	94	100
Do pf.	113⅞	117
Butt'k Co.	29	31¼
Bush Ter.	112⅜	115⅜
Burns Br.	81	84
Do pf.	105	110
Canada So.	58½	60
Case (J I) pf.	84	87½
C R R of N J.	270	310
C & S A T.	135	140
Chi & Alt.	..	9
Do pf.	11	30
C & N W pf.	170	180
C, St P, M & Om.	115	123
Do pf.	130	140
C, C, C & St L pf.	70½	74
Cleve & P.	79⅜	..
Do spec'l	48½	..
Cluett-Peab pf.	108	111
Col & So.	26	27
Do 2d pf.	40	48
Com T R.	46½	47½
Consol Gas, Balt.	107¼	114
Con Can pf.	106	108
Con Ins.	58	60
Crex Carp.	41	49
Cub-A Sug pf.	104	107
Deere & Co pf.	94½	96
D, L & W.	200	219
D & R G.	8	10
Do pf.	13	17
Day P & L	30	50
Det & M.	80	..
Dia Match.	100	105
Dul, S S & A.	4½	6
Do pf.	6	10¼
Erie & P.	..	70
Gen Mot.	460	470
Do pf.	112¼	118⅜
Hack W'ter	25	35
Helme (GW) Co.	170	195
Do pf.	119	..
Homestake.	180	182
I H, N J.	110	111
Do pf.	114	119
Int H Corp	68	70
Do pf.	100	108½
Int Nickel pf.	109	112
Int Paper.	9⅝	10¼
Do pf.	44	45
Iowa Cent.	..	5
Do pf.	..	10
K C, F S & Mem pf.	61	65

	Bid.	Asked.
Kayser (J) & Co.	80	85
Do 1st pf.	110	..
K & D M.	2	4
Do pf.	..	35
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	110¼	..
Lacle Gas.	104	106
L E & W.	11	14
Do pf.	32	40
Lig't & M.	250	257
Long Isl'd.	20½	22
L-W Bis 2d pf.	50	56⅜
Lorill'd Co.	195¾	197
Do pf.	118	..
M'kay Cos pf.	67¼	68
Man Beach	1	3
Man Elev.	129	131
Man Shirt.	53	60
Do pf.	108	110
May D S.	50⅜	58
Do pf.	101	106
Mich Cent.	..	130
M & St L.	4⅞	5
Do pf.	13	17
M, St P & S S M.	118	122⅞
Do pf.	127	140
Do l l.	74½	85
Mo Pacific	4½	4⅞
Do ctfs.	4½	4⅞
Mon Power	74	75
Mor & Es.	81½	89
M & B pf.	65	75
N C & St L.	129	140
Nat Bis pf.	122	126¼
Nat C & S.	71	74
Do pf.	108	110⅛
Nat En pf.	96	98
Nat Ld pf.	113	115
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	25
Do 2d pf.	6¾	7½
N Y, C & St L.	34	39
Do 1st pf	73	86
Do 2d pf.	54	60
N Y Dock.	10	14¾
Do pf.	18	35
N Y, L & W.	114½	123
Norfolk So	20	26½
Norf & W pf.	85	86¼
N W Tel.	52½	..
Pabst B pf.	80½	83
Pac Coast.	45	70
Do 1st pf	70	100
Do 2d pf.	55	80
Pac T & T	35	40
Do pf.	95	99
Peo Gas, C.	103¼	104
Peoria & E	10	13
Pettib-Mul.	48	55
Do 1st pf	90	95
Pitts, C, C & St L.	70	73
Do pf.	88	90
Pitts, Ft W & C.	157½	..
Pitts S pf.	93½	96
Pub S N J.	116	117⅞
P'lman Co.	162	163
Quicksilver	4⅜	5
Ry Stl Spg pf.	95	98
Rock Isl'd.	½	¾
Do pf.	⅝	⅞
St L S W.	..	17
Do pf.	..	43
Seab A L.	15	16¼
Sears-Roe.	175	178
Do pf.	126⅜	..
S-S S & I pf.	94	99
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs.	65	75
Stand Mill.	82	87½
Do pf.	84	87
Texas Pac.	7	7¼
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob Pr pf.	105	108
Tol, St L & W.	4	7
Do ctfs.	8	16
Do pf.	8	12
Do ctfs.	8	11
Twin City R T.	95⅜	96
Do pf.	128¼	..
Under Typ.	80	90
Do pf.	110	114
Un B & P pf.	28	30
Un Pac pf.	82	82½
Un C Sts pf	11⅞	12
Un C Mfrs.	59	60
Do pf.	105	110
Un Dry G.	29¼	..
Do pf.	60⅛	70
U S C I P pf.	47	49¼
U S Exp.	45	49
U S I Alco pf.	103	106
U S R & R	1⅝	1⅞
Do pf.	1⅝	2⅛
Va-Car Ch pf.	109	111
Va Iron, C & C.	52	55
Va Ry & P	..	50
W E & M 1st pf.	75	79
Weym-Br.	205	..
Do pf.	114	..
W & L E 1st pf.	12	15
Wis Cent.	35	36
W'lw'h (F W) pf.	125	..

NEW BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Threatened Break Between State and National Institutions Averted.

The threatened break between banks operating under the laws of New York State and the national banks has been avoided by the formation of a new association of New York State bankers. This organization does not constitute a separate section of the New York State Bankers' Association, but is similar in form to the Trust Company Association, the Savings Bank Association, and the Private Bankers' Association, all composed of members of the New York State Bankers' Association, but acting alone in matters affecting their particular groups. Only discount banks under the State law are included in the new organization.

It was originally planned by the committee named by State Superintendent of Banks Richards to form a new section which should include trust companies, savings banks, and private bankers with the discount banks. The new association was formed primarily to look after the interests of the State banks of discount in legislative matters. It is not expected to take an active part in other affairs.

Elliott C. McDougal of Buffalo, who formerly headed the New York State Bankers' Association, has been made President of the new association. John H. Gregory of Rochester is Vice President and Paul E. Bonner of New York Secretary Treasurer. The organization will have no headquarters, no paid officers, or conventions, and will not interfere with the activities of the State Bankers' Association.

Tax Free in New York.
Free from Federal Income Tax.
Acceptable for Postal Savings Deposits.

New York State
Canal 4s
January, 1961

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
149 Broadway, New York
Chicago — Philadelphia — Buffalo
Boston — Baltimore — London

The Basic Principles of Investment

are outlined in a series of questions, just prepared by us, which every investor should ask before purchasing bonds.

We invite requests for a complimentary copy of Circular No. 25 which contains these questions and our answers to them.

Hemphill, White & Chamberlain
Members New York Stock Exchange
37 Wall Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 1530

Province of
Alberta
(Canada)
4½s
Due February 1, 1924
Price to yield 5.35%

Particulars of this and many other issues of
Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4% to 6%
on request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo — Chicago

1857

Before Investing

You should see that your judgment regarding a security is backed up by facts. Perhaps, however, you cannot obtain the available information.

This is where our Department of Service can help you. We believe we have exceptional facilities for supplying current statistics.

Write for investment suggestions.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

1857

Our
Market Observations

We issue a *weekly review* under the caption of
Market Observations
in which we endeavor to cover the financial situation from an impartial and conservative point of view.
Market Observations
Mailed Free Upon Request.

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
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Established 1865
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Baltimore — New York

We execute orders through our London correspondents in

Argentine
and
English Home Rails
and all other stocks listed on the London Stock Exchange.

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effected on Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European bourses. Executions reported at actual prices or at New York equivalents, if preferred.

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25 West 33rd Street
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QUOTATION SHEET ON REQUEST.

American Cyanamid
Brazilian Traction
Canadian Car & Foundry
Canadian Fdy's & Forgings
Canadian Genl. Electric
Dominion Coal Pfd.
Dominion Iron & Steel
Ford Motor of Canada
National Steel Car
Russell Motor Car
Steel Co. of Canada
Tucket's Tobacco

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Willys Overland
7% Cumulative
Convertible Preferred Stock
This company's production record, marked by the passing of the 100,000 mark last week for its 1916 cars, has directed particular attention to this stock, yielding over 6½%.
An inquiry will bring a letter giving details.
HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Members Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.
ONE WALL ST. UNION BANK BLDG.
New York. Pittsburgh.
Phone Rector 8166
Private Wire to Pittsburgh.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
$200,000
City of Baltimore,
MARYLAND,
4% Sewer Bonds Due Aug. 1961
To Pay Nearly 4%
We Invite Inquiries
GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY
Equipment Trust 5s
1916-1921
At Prices to Net
3.25% to 4.40%
Dept. A.
EVANS, STILLMAN & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS
Houston Ship Channel Navigation District
4½ Bonds
Maturing 1921 to 1951.
Price, any maturity yielding 4.40%
WEIL, ROTH & Co.
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35 Pine Street,
New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

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B. H. & F. W. PELZER
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14 STRONG BONDS
Backed by 4 Features of Strength.
BUSINESS FIELD—PROPERTY
MANAGEMENT—EARNINGS
Ask for Utility Review "T."
P. W. BROOKS & Co
Incorporated,
115 Broadway, New York

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago

CONGESTION BLAME IS PLACED ON ALLIES

New Yorker Asserts British and French Dictate the Exports from Here.

ASKS A SWEEPING EMBARGO

Interstate Commerce Commission Hears Shippers' Complaints and Defense of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Great Britain and France were described today as virtual dictators as to what kind of commodities shall be exported through the port of New York, in a statement to the Interstate Commerce Commission by C. J. Austin of the New York Produce Exchange. He was the day's first witness at the informal conference between shippers and carriers on congested freight at Eastern seaports.

"It is well known," said Mr. Austin, "that the British Government dictates what we shall ship and what we shall not ship. A ship which loads without permission of the British Government is immediately requisitioned. The same condition applies now to French lines. It is a situation you cannot control, and there is no argument about it," Mr. Austin said. He believed the present congested condition would be corrected best by a sweeping embargo on traffic to New York, but opposed "any additional burden in the form of elevator charges or storage charges."

About 500,000 barrels of flour are now on hand at New York, and about 60 per cent. of it is for export, Mr. Austin said. Flour for New York was strung along from Minneapolis to New York in trainloads and carloads and in other ways, he asserted.

J. C. Lincoln, traffic manager of the Merchants' Association of New York, advocated an embargo committee of traffic and operating men from the principal trunk line railroads which should be supervised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Virtually all the speakers in the two-days' session declared that the situation must be handled promptly, and any action that may be taken is expected in the near future. Shippers and freight receivers in the main blamed the carriers for the congestion, particularly at New York. Suggestions were made for an increase in the number of lighters used in New York Harbor, an increase in railroad equipment, and for embargoes which would affect individual shippers at their plants.

Before the close of the conference, W. G. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and Howard Elliott of the New Haven made statements defending the carriers. Mr. Besler declared thousands of shipments had been handled quickly and promptly by the railroads through New York.

Charles Kimmich of Charleston, S. C., told the commission Charleston was able to take care of much export business, and that New York would be relieved if the carriers would make sufficiently low rail rates there from the West to divert traffic.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Muncipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr.	...5	Oct. 15,'29	94⅛	94⅜	6.15
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt.	Disc.	Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	4.70
Argen. Govt.	.6	Dec. 15,'17	101¾	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	.6	May 15,'20	101⅞	102⅛	5.43
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100½	4.70
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101⅛	4.15
French Rep.	.5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	.6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅜	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101⅛	5.73
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.65
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101⅛	4.50
Swiss Govt.	..5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Swiss Govt.	..5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power.	.6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101⅜	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
AnacondaCop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	3.40
‡Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	.6	July 1,'19	97	98½	..
‡Balt. & O.	..4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.47
Can. North.	.5	Sept., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103⅛	5.40
C.P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	..
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Chi.& W.Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	4.90
Chi. Elev	...5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Power.	..6	May 1,'17	99¾	100⅛	..
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	95	98	..
Erie R. R.	..5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101⅜	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101⅛	4.45
Gd.Tk.ofCan.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100½	4.73
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	...5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅝	102⅛	3.90
*Lack. Steel.	.6	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101½	1.00
Louis.G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry	...6	June, 1919	101	101¾	4.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	..
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101½	..
Mo. Pacific.	.6	June, 1916	90	94	..
Mont.Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Morgan & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101¼	101½	4.75
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	100	6.00
NY..N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Penn. Co	...4½	June, 15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J	5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un.Met.Cart.	5	Feb., 1919	99¼	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.87
Sulzberg'r&S.	6	June, 1916	100½	100½	4.00
U. S. Smelt.	..6	Feb., 1926	104½	104⅝	5.30
U. S.Pub.Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	.6	May, 1917	101⅛	101¾	1.50
Unit. Fruit.	..5	May, 1918	101	101⅝	4.30
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
W.Sta.G.& E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..
Westingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.77
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101	5.10
W.Va.Tr.&El.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100⅝	101	..
Win.Rptg.A.	..5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05

*To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.
†To be called May, 1916, at 101.
‡To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line...	1916,'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Canadian Pac.....	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Ill.....	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.00
Chi. & Northw..	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P...	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Ch., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.38	4.15
C., C., C. & S. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson...	1922	4½	4.25	4.05
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley...	1916-'23	4 5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.10
Louis. & Nash....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific......	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Norf. & West.....	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frt...	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & S. F.....	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air L..	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.25
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
Southern Ry......	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	49.00	....	46.25	....
Lead	6.70	....	6.60	....
Spelter	19.25	....	20.25	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	43.50	44.50
Quicksilver	$260.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	100	10	0	101	0	0
Copper, futures	99	0	0	99	10	0
Tin, spot	186	0	0	187	0	0
Tin, futures	186	5	0	187	0	0
Spelter	102	0	0	110	0	0
Lead	31	17	6	31	15	0

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was largely confined to the specialties, particularly in copper and war groups. Crucible Steel sold at 84¼, but later reacted sharply. The copper shares were also very strong for a time, but the whole market closed with an easier tendency.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
690	Alaska Gold...	18⅛	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
700	Allis-Chalmers.	30	31¼	30	30¼
190	Am. Beet Sug..	68	68⅝	67⅞	68⅝
2,100	Am. Can	59¼	59⅜	59	59⅜
150	Am. Car & Fdy	68	68	67⅞	68
140	Am. Ice Sec...	29½	29¼	29⅛	29¼
2,820	Am. Loco.	70½	71¼	69⅝	70
90	Am. Malt.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
8,960	Am. Smelting..	99	100⅛	98⅝	99⅞
40	Am. Woolen....	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
210	Am. Zinc	81⅝	82¼	81⅛	81⅞
5,560	Anaconda Cop.	86⅝	87⅜	86⅛	86⅞
3,890	Bald. Loco.....	105	107⅛	104	105¼
20	Balt. & Ohio....	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
50	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
10	Brooklyn R. T.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
70	Butte & Sup....	98⅛	98⅛	97⅝	98
1,960	Cal. Petroleum	27¼	27⅜	21⅛	21⅛
10	Canadian Pac..	166	166	166	166
20	Cent. Leather..	53	53	53	53
160	Ches. & Ohio..	61¼	61¼	61	61⅛
50	C., M. & St. P.	93¼	93¼	93	93¼
280	C., R. I. & P..	17¼	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛
80	Chino Copper..	57⅛	57⅞	57½	57⅞
140	Col. Fuel & I..	42½	42⅞	42¼	42½
20	Consol. Gas....	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝
270	Corn Products..	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛
13,960	Crucible Steel..	81⅞	84¼	80⅜	81¼
420	Dist. Sec.	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
1,200	Erie	36⅛	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝
60	Goodrich Co....	70⅞	71	70⅞	71
30	Gt. Nor. Ore....	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
1,020	Insp. Copper....	45⅛	46⅛	45	46⅛
60	Int. Mer. Mar.	16	16⅛	16	16⅛
400	Int. M. M. pf..	65⅜	66⅝	65⅜	66
60	Int. Nickel ..	45⅛	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
2,890	Ken. Copper..	55	57⅛	55	57⅛
50	Max. Motor ..	62½	62½	60⅛	60⅛
20	Max. M. 2d pf	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
3,250	Mexican Pet..	104⅛	104⅞	102½	102⅝
220	Miami Cop.	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅛
80	N. Y. Central.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
30	N.Y..N.H.&H..	68	68	67⅞	67⅞
10	Pacific Mail..	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
30	Pennsylvania..	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
30	Pr. St. Car...	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
20	Ry. Steel Spr.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
60	Ray Copper ..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3,130	Reading	81⅞	83⅜	81⅞	83
90	Rep. I. & S..	51⅜	52	51⅜	52
60	Southern Pac..	97	97	96⅞	96⅞
20	Southern Ry..	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
370	Studebaker ..	140⅜	141	138⅝	139⅛
240	Tenn. Copper..	56⅞	57⅜	56⅜	56⅜
180	Union Pac. ..	131½	132⅜	131½	132⅜
160	U. S. Rubber.	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅞
5,190	U. S. Steel...	82⅞	82⅞	82⅜	82⅛
280	Utah Copper..	85	85½	84⅜	85½
40	Va.-Car. Chem	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
860	Westing Elec..	64	64⅝	63⅝	64
62,700					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Isabella	.23	.23	.23	.23
300	Jumbo Ext ..	.99	.99	.99	.99
1,000	McNamara ..	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
700	Midway	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
500	Portland	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
4,100	Rescue Eula..	.27	.27	.23	.24½
300	Sierra Nevada	.37	.37	.37	.37
400	Tonopah Ext..	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
650	Union Con. ..	.50	.51	.50	.51
8,450					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads.....	76.88	76.39	76.65	+ .01
25 industrials...	96.66	95.26	95.62	— .47
50 stocks.......	86.77	85.82	86.13	— .23

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 6.......	86.53	85.22	86.36	+1.26
March 4.......	85.45	85.00	85.10	— .24
March 3.......	85.40	84.50	85.34	+ .98
March 2.......	84.95	84.19	84.36	+ .02
March 1.......	84.81	83.49	84.34	— .68
Feb. 29.......	85.87	84.64	85.02	+ .23

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March—	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916.........	86.77	7	83.49	1	86.13
1915.........	65.83	31	59.86	1	64.95
1914.........	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913.........	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912.........	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916..91.87	Jan. 3		83.49	Mar. 1	86.13
1915...94.13	Oct. 22		58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914...73.30	Jan. 31		57.41	July 30	60.20
1913...79.10	Jan. 2		63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912...85.82	Sep. 30		75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911...84.41	June 26		69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

Chi., Ind. & Louis....	$165,019	+ $43,178
Denver & Salt Lake...	41,700	+ 23,665
Ga. Southern & Fla....	55,620	+ 11,627
Texas & Pacific......	420,608	+ 58,170
Tol., Peo. & Western..	33,615	+ 5,196

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the fourth week of February:

Twenty-three roads.$11,481,592+$3,056,087

RUTLAND RAILROAD for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$277,859	$242,623	$262,418
Net aft. taxes.	47,400	28,943	24,088

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN for January—

Gross	981,597	913,490	1,170,741
Net aft. taxes.	208,920	104,715	223,238
Sur. aft. chgs.	58,333	*54,177	58,792
7 mos. gross...	7,262,376	6,547,106	8,117,585
Net aft. taxes.	2,224,968	979,522	1,918,117
Sur. aft. chgs.	948,883	*180,633	756,746

*Deficit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CIGAR CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings..	1,850,406	1,508,842	1,817,797
Balance	1,850,406	1,508,842	1,817,797
Pfd. divs......	600,000	600,000	600,000
Balance	1,250,406	908,842	1,217,797
Com. divs....	600,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	650,406	308,842	617,797
Prev. surplus..	9,003,465	8,476,903	7,686,594
Profit from oth. sources..	......	......	172,511
P. & L. sur...	9,653,870	8,785,745	8,476,903

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Prof. for year	5,160,295	2,788,602	*677,685
Pf. div........	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
Surplus	2,360,295	*11,398	*3,477,685
Depreciation...	1,079,690	......	502,106
Surplus	1,280,685	*11,398	*3,979,791
Prev. surp....	8,024,436	8,035,834	12,015,624
P. and L. sur.	9,305,121	8,024,436	8,035,834

*Deficit.

HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Divs. on stock owned, &c...	277,362	204,748	344,478
*Op. exp......	341,516	299,728	279,434
Deficit	64,154	94,980	†65,044
Bond interest.	375,000	375,000	375,000
Deficit	439,154	469,980	309,955

*Operating expenses include interest on bills payable.
†Surplus.

HAVANA TOBACCO COMPANY (combined income account of the subsidiary companies) for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net prof. aft. exp., dep., & interest	682,160	540,739	731,526
Prop. to Hav. Tob. Co.....	515,564	385,945	563,151

SULZBERGER & SONS CO. for the year ended Dec. 25, which compares with the previous report for the fifteen months ended Dec. 26—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
*Net income..	2,463,732	1,511,528	952,204
Pfd. divs......	683,849	692,330	†8,481
Surplus	1,779,883	819,198	960,685
Prev. surplus.	5,050,330	4,231,132	819,198
Total surplus.	6,830,213	5,050,330	1,779,883

*After interest charges, &c.
†Decrease.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net sales......	92,861,016	83,678,812	9,182,204
Mfg. costs, gen. exp., taxes, &c.	79,243,882	71,590,343	7,653,539
Op. profit......	13,617,134	12,088,468	1,528,666
Other income...	193,784	......	193,784
Total income..	13,810,918	12,088,468	1,722,450
Total deduct'ns	2,662,722	2,311,595	351,127
Net income....	11,148,186	9,776,873	1,371,323
Interest	2,790,615	1,908,649	881,966
Net profits....	8,357,581	7,868,223	489,358
Divs.,U. S. Rub	5,335,538	6,945,388	*1,609,850
Divs. to min. hold's sub.cos	139,995	200,884	*60,889
Surplus	2,882,048	721,950	2,160,098
Prev. surplus..	20,005,322	19,129,504	875,818
Capital gain in conversion of 2d pf. into 1st pf. stock.....	25,000	16,100	8,900
Adjust, applica. to prior year.	49,951	137,767	*87,816
Profit and loss surplus	22,962,321	20,005,322	2,956,999

YUKON GOLD COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total income..	2,121,031	2,213,126	*92,095
Royalties paid.	542,241	489,169	53,072
Amortization ..	248,037	534,073	*286,036
Interest chgs., exp., &c	245,803	61,577	184,226
Total deduct'ns	1,036,081	1,084,819	*48,738
Surplus	1,084,950	1,128,307	*43,357

*Decrease.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf..	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young.........	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M..	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F....	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob..	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds......	460	475	460	475
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122

ROCK ISLAND DECISION SOON

Judge Carpenter May Render One on Interest Fight Today.

Bankers interested in the dispute now pending over the payment of $500,000 interest on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway debentures, due March 16, are watching the developments in the Federal District Court of Chicago. Judge Carpenter of that court has indicated that he will render his decision today.

It is believed in local Rock Island circles that if the interest is not ordered paid on the debentures there will also be a default of the April 1 interest on the first and refunding bonds. On the other hand, it is contended that if the debenture interest is allowed provision must also be made for the April interest on the refunding bonds, amounting to about $2,000,000, even if more receivers' certificates will have to be issued.

The Peabody Committee represents about $23,000,000 of the outstanding refunding bonds. The charge made by one of the Amster Stockholders' Committee's attorneys in the Chicago proceedings that the Peabody Committee represented only the holdings of certain insurance companies and trust companies was denied yesterday. It was said that a very great number of the 8,000 individual investors had deposited their bonds with the committee. The bonds, it was added, had been presented in big number since N. L. Amster, Chairman of the Amster Committee, had attacked the Peabody Committee's motives.

It is not probable that a reorganization plan will make its appearance before April 1.

Sulzberger & Sons Earns $2,463,732

The Sulzberger & Sons Company reports for 1915 net income amounting to $2,463,732, the largest in its history and an increase of $952,204 over the preceding year. After paying preferred stock dibidends a surplus of $1,779,883 remained, against $819,198 at the end of 1914. The annual report yesterday said the concern was handling more than 1,000 different meat products and accompanying by-products. On the gross production, said the report, there was less than 3 cents profit to the dollar's worth of goods turned out.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

George A. Jones has been appointed manager of the 125th Street branch of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, to succeed Henry E. Thomas, recently elected an Assistant Treasurer of the company.

Burgess, Lang & Co. are offering to investors $500,000 State of Maine 4 per cent. highway bonds, maturing serially from 1917 to 1936.

The third annual drawing of $191,000 preferred stock, Series A, of the American Smelters Securities Company for retirement has been completed by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The stock drawn will be redeemed at par on July 1.

A. A. Housman & Co. have prepared a circular on the National Enameling and Stamping Company.

LAST SUGAR SUIT SETTLED.

Government Gets $67,173 for Undervaluations from Federal Co.

Settlement was reached yesterday between the United States Government and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, and with consent of Judge Mayer the suit was discontinued and the Government withdrew its allegation that fraud had been committed. It had sued for duties amounting to $119,080, and the sugar company has agreed to pay $67,173.22.

This ended the undervaluation suits which were begun on Nov. 20, 1912, and covered the importations of sugar from 1902 to 1909. The Government recovered duties from the American, Arbuckle's, and the National Sugar Companies some years ago.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining....	660	670	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line..	101	103	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg.....	735	750	735	750
Colonial Oil.........	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil.......	280	285	280	285
Crescent Pipe Line....	44	47	44	47
Cumberland P. L.....	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line....	220	225	220	225
Galena Signal Oil....	150	153	150	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	133	137	133	137
Illinois Pipe Line....	182	184	182	184
Indiana Pipe Line....	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd...	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit....	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transit........	195	200	195	200
Northern Pipe Line..	102	105	102	105
Ohio Oil...........	233	235	233	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Pierce Oil..........	15	15½	15	15½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24.	83	85	82	84
Prairie O. & G.....	422	425	422	527
Prairie Pipe Line....	222	225	222	225
Solar Refining.......	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line..	210	215	207	210
South. Penn. Oil.....	360	365	360	363
Southwest. Penn.....	112	117	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal....	252	255	252	254
Stand. Oil of Ind....	520	525	518	522
Stand. Oil of Kan....	440	450	435	445
Stand. Oil of Ky.....	357	362	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb....	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J....	512	515	510	512
Stand. Oil of N. Y...	209	212	210	213
Stand. Oil of Ohio...	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch........	135	140	135	140
Union Tank..........	82	84	81	84
Vacuum Oil..........	221	225	223	225
Washington Oil......	45	50	45	50

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sep., 1916......	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
6s —Sep., 1917......	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s—June, 1965......	106⅞	107¼	107	107¼
4½s—Mar., 1963......	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4½s—Nov., 1957......	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	107
4½s—May, 1957......	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	107
4½s—Nov., 1917......	101	..	101	..
4½s—May, 1917......	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—Mar., 1964......	102	102¼	102	102¼
4¼s—Mar., 1962......	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—Sep., 1960......	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60....	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4s —May, 1959......	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s —Nov., 1958......	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s —May, 1957......	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s —Nov., 1956......	98	98½	98	98½
4s —Nov., 1955......	98	98½	98	98½
4s —Nov., 1936......	97⅛	..	97⅛	..
4s —1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s—Nov., 1955......	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954......	88⅛	89	88⅛	88⅞
3½s—May, 1954......	88½	89	88½	89

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Arund. S. & G.	39¼	39½	39¼	39½
40	Balt. Tube.....	107	107	107	107
120	Baltimore	91½	92½	91½	92½
20	Balt. Trust ...	156½	156½	156½	156½
10	Tin Plate	95	95	95	95
2	Chalm. Oil pf..	4	4	4	4
1,190	Cosden	23¼	23½	23¼	23½
1,450	Cosden O. & G.	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
1,965	Cos. O. & G. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
130	Davidson Chem	62½	62½	62½	62½
8	Fidelity & D..	135½	136	135½	136
1	Germania Bk..	120	120	120	120
150	Houston Oil ..	19	19½	19	19½
1	Md. Casualty..	95	95	95	95
83	Mt. Vernon M.	13½	14	13½	13½
155	Mt. V. M. pf..	53¼	53¼	53	53
21	M. & M. Bank.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
125	Penn. W. & P.	73¼	73¼	73	73
473	Sapulpa	14⅛	14⅛	14	14
12	Sapulpa pf....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
404	Sapulpa rights.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11	Sapulpa Prod..	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
103	Sapulpa P. pf.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
50	Un. Rys. & E..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
170	Way. O. & G..	8½	8½	8½	8½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Chi. Ry. 5s....	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
100	City of Bal. 5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	Con. C. Ref. 5s	92	92	92	92
7,000	Con. Gas 4½s..	93⅛	93⅛	93	93
1,000	Cosden 6s.....	127	127	127	127
4,000	Elk. Corp. 6s..	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	Hous. O.div.cf.	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1,000	Md. Steel 5s...	100	100	100	100
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s....	98	98	98	98
1,000	M. & M. Tr.6s.	102	102	102	102
3,000	Norf.&P.Tr.5s..	83	83	83	83
4,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	91⅝	92	91⅝	92
1,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
3,000	Un. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
1,000	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
145	Adventure ...	2	2	2	2
111	Ahmeek	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾
8,250	Alaska Gold..	18¼	18⅜	17⅞	18
80	Allouez	71½	72¼	71½	72
4,995	Am. Zinc	82¼	82½	80⅜	81⅜
110	Ariz. Com'l..	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
50	Butte & Bal..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
228	Butte & Sup.	99	99¼	97½	97¾
455	Cal. & Ariz..	72	72½	72	72
22	Cal. & Hecla.	552	556	552	555
20	Chino	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝
545	Copper Range	64	64⅛	63⅝	64
100	Daly-West ..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
225	East Butte ..	13½	13¾	13⅛	13⅝
55	Franklin	9½	9½	9½	9½
164	Granby	92	92½	91	91
490	Greene-Can...	44⅛	50	44⅛	49
65	Inspiration ..	45⅛	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛
1	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
352	Isle Royale..	28	28	27	28
25	Kerr Lake ...	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
160	Keweenaw ...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
250	Lake	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
175	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
20	Mass Con. ...	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
15	Mayflower ...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Miami	35¾	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
115	Mohawk	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
20	New Arcadian	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
70	Nipissing ...	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
770	North Butte..	29½	29⅝	29	29½
160	North Lake..	1½	1½	1½	1½
911	Old Dominion	71½	72	71½	72
95	Osceola	95½	95⅞	95	95⅞
405	Pond Creek..	11½	12	11½	11⅞
61	Quincy	92½	92½	92½	92½
85	Ray	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
120	Santa Fe ...	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
185	Shannon ...	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
200	South Lake ..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
340	South Utah..	30c	30c	25c	25c
100	St. Mary's ...	70¼	70¼	70	70¼
50	Sup. & Bos...	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
120	Superior ...	18½	18½	18½	18½
130	Tamarack ...	53½	53½	53	53
830	Trinity	8⅝	10	8⅝	9
100	Un. Copper L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
6,495	U. S. Smelter	64¼	64⅝	63⅝	64
274	U. S. Sm. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50	50⅝
95	Utah Apex....	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
460	Utah Con. ..	14½	14½	14¼	14½
20	Utah Copper.	84⅝	85¼	84⅝	85¼
2,950	Utah Metals..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
25	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
55	Wolverine ...	65⅝	65⅝	65½	65⅝

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Bos. & Alb..	195½	195½	195½	195½
330	Boston Elev..	80⅛	80⅝	80	80½
34	Bos. & Me....	45½	45½	45	45
15	Bos. & M. pf.	69½	70	69½	70
7	Con. & Mont.	99½	99½	99½	99½
7	Conn. River..	159	159	159	159
11	Fitchburg pf.	78	78½	77½	78½
25	Mass. El. pf..	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
72	New Haven..	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
1	Vt. & Mass..	125	125	125	125
128	W. End. St...	66	66	65½	65⅝
2	W. E. St. pf.	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
78	Am. Ag. C. pf..	98	98	97	98
15	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
100	Am. Pn. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
175	Am. Sugar...	112	112¼	110¾	110¾
22	Am. Sug. pf...	117	117	117	117
143	Am. T. & T..	128¼	128¼	127⅞	127⅞
2,630	Am.Wool.ctfs.	53	53½	52⅝	53½
168	Am. W. pf....	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
38	A., G. & W.I.	29	29	28½	28½
66	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	47½	47½	46½	46½
50	E. Bos. Land.	10	10	10	10
47	Edison	249½	250	249	249½
75	Ga. Ry. & El.	125¾	126	125⅝	126
25	G. R. & E.pf.	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88½
5	Gen. Electric.	168	168	168	168
7	Mass. Gas....	85	85	85	85
102	N. E. Tel.....	135⅛	136⅛	135⅛	136⅛
81	Pullman	162	162½	161½	162½
10	Reece Button.	15½	15½	15½	15½
80	Swift & Co...	133¾	133¾	133	133
126	Torrington ...	45¾	47½	45	46
5	Torrington pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
223	United Fruit..	144	144½	143	143
245	Un. Sh. Mach.	55	55	54½	54⅝
322	U. Sh. M. pf.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
70	U. S. Steel...	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
2	U. S. St. pf..	116	116	116	116
1,310	Ventura Oil...	10	10	9⅝	9⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. T. & T.4s	91⅛	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,500	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s...	106⅛	106⅛	106	106
13,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
4,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4,000	Swift & Co. 5s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Un. Fr. 4½s.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4,000	W. T. & T. 4s	99⅛	100	99⅛	100

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Radiator..	398	398	398	398
75	Am. Shipbuil..	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
110	Fisheries pf....	73	73	73	73
25	Pneu. Tool.....	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
110	Edison	143	143	143	143
75	Lindsay Light.	99	99	99	99
10	Nat. Carbon...	172½	172½	172½	172½
50	Nat. Carb. pf.	122	122	122	122
41	People's Gas..	104	104	103⅝	103⅝
20	Public Service.	114	114	114	114
5	Pub. Serv. pf...	103½	103½	103½	103½
30	Quaker O. pf..	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
80	Sears-Roebuck.	176½	176½	176½	176½
100	Sears-Roeb. pf.	127	127	127	127
80	Stew.-Warner..	85¼	85½	85	85
158	Swift	133⅛	133⅛	132⅝	132⅝
3	Un. Carbide....	170	170	170	170
25	Distillers	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
25	Maxwell Motors	61	61	61	61

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	70	70	70	70
1,000	Com. Edison 5s.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2,000	No.Sh.El.Ry.5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10,000	Pub. Serv. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
3,000	Peo. G. ref.5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000	So. Side L. 4s.	90½	90½	90½	90½
5,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amer. Rys. pf...	100	100	100	100
10	Baldwin Loc. pf.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
10	Cambria Iron....	45½	45½	45	45
200	Elec. Storage....	63⅛	63⅛	63	63
5	Gen. Asphalt pf.	71	71	71	71
118	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25⅞	26	25⅞	26
50	Keystone Tel. pf.	69	69	69	69
25	Lake Sup. Corp..	11	11	11	11
50	Lehigh Nav......	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
246	Lehigh Valley....	78	78⅛	77⅞	78
200	Lehigh Val. Tr..	21	21	21	21
15	Leh. Val. Tr. pf..	43	43	43	43
428	Penn. R. R......	57	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞
20	Penn. Salt Mfg..	101	101	101	101
527	Penn. Steel pf....	98½	98½	98½	98½
90	Phila. Co.......	41	41	41	41
10	Phil. Co. cum. pf.	44	44	44	44
340	Phil. Electric....	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
130	Phil. R. T. t. c..	19⅛	19⅛	19	19
47	Phila. Traction..	79⅛	79⅛	79	79
240	Reading	82	83	82	83
10	Reading 2d pf...	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
170	Union Traction...	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
19	United Gas Imp..	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
300	Warwick I. & S..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
33	W. J. & S. S.....	50½	50½	50½	50½
100	W'm'land Coal...	67½	67½	67½	67½
100	W. Cramp & Sons	75	77	75	77

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,100	Am. G. & E. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½
60,000	Baldwin Loco. 1st 5s........	105⅛	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
6,000	City 3s, 1916..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	City 4s, 1941...	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	City 4s, 1945...	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3,000	Elec. & Peop. Traction 4s..	82½	82½	81¾	81¾
6,000	Equita. Illum. Gas 5s.......	106	106	106	106
1,000	Harw. Elec. 6s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Inters. Ry. 4s.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
200	Inters. Ry. 4s.	59	59	59	59
4,000	Leh. Nav. 1. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000	Leh. Nav. con. 4½s.......	103	103	103	103
9,000	Leh. V. gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Market St. Elev. 4s...........	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
7,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s.....	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1,000	Peop. Pass. 4s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
7,000	Phil. Co. con. 5s...........	93½	94	93½	94
6,000	Phil. Elec. 4s.	83⅝	83⅝	83	83
8,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	104½	104½	103	104
1,000	Reading gen.4s	95	95	95	95
6,000	Stand. Gas 6s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	72½	72½	72½	72½
10,000	West. N. Y. & Penn. 4s.....	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Am. W. G. M.	48⅞	48⅞	48	48¼
445	A.W.G. M. pf.	114	114	114	114
25	Am. W. Gl. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½
15	Can. Riv. Gas.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
20	Cons. Ice pf...	35	35	35	35
200	Columbia Gas.	14½	14½	14½	14½
200	Ind. Brewing..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21	Lone Star Gas	92½	92½	92½	92½
40	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	51	51	51	51
235	Nat. Firepfg..	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½
10	Ohio Fuel	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
73	Osage & Okla.	98	98	98	98
100	Pitts. Bwg. pf.	18¼	18¼	18	18
25	Pitts. Pl. Gl..	116	116	116	116
2,119	Pure Oil	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21½
120	Pitts. Coal ...	30	30	30	30
300	San Toy	17	17	17	17
60	Un. Sw. & S..	113½	114	113½	114
10	Un. Nat. Gas.	145	145	145	145
25	West. Air B...	137½	137½	137½	137½
10	West. Elec. ..	64	64	64	64

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ind. Brew. 6s.	50	50	50	50
1,000	Pitts Bwg. 6s.	64	64	64	64

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	1	1½	Houghton..	2	2½
Bay S G..	.17	.20	Iron Blos..	1⅝	1¾
Bing Min.	10⅞	11⅛	La Rose..	.90	.94
Bohemia...	2	2⅛	Majestic ..	.60	.62
Begole	.50	1.00	McK-D.....	.42	.45
Butte & L.	.67	.70	Mex Met..	.46	.48
Bost Ely..	.40	.45	M of Am.	2⅜	2⅝
Bost Cor..	.60	.75	New Balt.	3	3½
B & N Y..	2⅝	3	N Cornelia	11⅝	11¾
Bost & M.	.49	.50	Nev Doug.	1⅛	1¼
Calaveras..	3	3¼	Old D r...	.50	.75
Chief Con.	1⅜	1⅞	Ohio Cop..	.19	.22
Cons Ariz.	1⅝	1⅞	Oneco	1	1½
Cons Cop..	1⅞	2⅛	Onondagn..	1½	1⅝
Cortez ...	.60	.75	S W M..	1½	2¼
Cr Res've.	.40	.50	Stew't M..	.25	.27
Cal Corbin	4	4½	Truro	.07	.08
Cuban C..	8¼	8⅝	U Pr Sh..	1½	1⅝
Davis-D ..	1⅜	1½	U V Ext..	16⅛	16¼
E & B B.	1⅜	1½	Tonop B...	4¼	4⅜
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Lower on Less Active Trading on the Curb —Bonds Are Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 416,826 shares of stock and $290,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 100,025; oil, 44,751, and mining, 272,050. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	‡Aeolian-W. ...	28	29⅝	28	29⅝
7,200	‡Aet. Exp., w.i.	23¼	23⅝	22½	22½
380	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
250	Amer.-Br. Mfg.	22	23	22	23
100	‡Am. Dr. Synd.	12½	12½	12½	12½
910	Am. Int. Corp., 20% paid....	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
500	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S...	28	28½	28	28½
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	46	46	46	46
115	Atlantic Steel..	57	57	55	55
5,300	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅞
600	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
375	Carwen Steel..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
300	‡Chev. M. Car.	142	142	142	142
1,000	Cor. of R. & H.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10,800	‡Cuba C. Sug..	55⅝	55⅝	54½	54½
35	Curtiss Aerop., v. t. ctfs....	52	52	49	49
500	Driggs-Seab....	139	141	139	141
500	‡Electric Gun..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Emerson Phon.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Guanta. Sugar.	73	75	73	75
100	‡Int. Mot. pf..	35	35	35	35
200	Jewel Tea pf.	106	106	106	106
900	Kath. Br'ze pf.	22	23	22	22½
800	Kely-Sp. Tire.	68	68	68	68
15	Kelly Sp. Tire new, 1st pf..	96	96	96	96
4,500	‡Lynn Phono..	2½	3¼	2½	3
700	Man. Transit..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Marconi of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,200	‡Maxim Mun..	7	7⅛	6⅞	7
11,900	‡Midvale Steel.	63¼	64⅝	63	63½
80,000	‡Mid. Steel rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Nevins Elec..	¾	⅞	¾	¾
450	Peerless Truck & Motor....	28½	*29	28	28
350	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co...	122¼	123	120	123
810	Red. Elec., Inc.	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6½
20	‡Saxon Mot. C.	67½	67½	67½	67½
400	Sterling Gum..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Steel Radiation	41	41	41	41
100	‡St. Jo. Lead..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
600	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs.......	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
7,900	‡Tob. Products	45	45½	43½	43½
3,500	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	‡Univ.Mot. w.i.	7¼	7¼	7	7¼
400	‡U. S. L. & H..	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
300	‡Virginian Ry.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
90	White Motors..	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2,500	World Film Cor. v. t. ctfs....	1½	1½	1¼	1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
51	Ohio Oil	235	232	232	−2
56	Prairie Oil & G.	426	422	422	−3
10	Prairie Pipe L.	223	223	223	+8
45	St. Oil of Cal.	255	253	255	+2
49	St. Oil of Ind..	525	520	524	+24
15	St. Oil of N. J.	513	509	513	+3
35	St. Oil of N. Y.	213	210	210	−1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	‡Am.O. & Gas.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛
1,200	‡Barnett O.&G.	3	3½	3	3
2,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).......	23⅝	23⅛	23	23
3,990	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i......	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞
2,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i. pfd.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
1,700	Empire Pet....	6⅝	7	6⅞	7
4,700	‡Federal Oil....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	‡Houston Oil..	19	19½	18½	19½
500	‡Int. Petrol....	12¼	12¼	12	12
4,500	‡Lincoln O.&G.	2½	3⅛	2½	3
7,000	‡Midwest Oil.	72	72	69	69
1,500	‡Midw. O. pf.	100	[illegible]	97	98
300	Midwest Ref...	60	61	60	61
300	‡Midwest Ref...	61	62	60	62
4,000	‡Musk. Ref.....	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
2,500	‡Sap'lpa O.&R.	14	14	13⅝	14
100	‡Ventura C. O.	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡Victoria Oil..	1¼	*1⅜	1⅜	1¼
5,000	WaylandO.&G.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,700	††Atlanta	18	18	17½	18
1,000	†Beaver Con..	36	36	36	36
2,300	Bing. Mining..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1,000	††Booth	32	32	32	32
2,000	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.......	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	‡Calave's Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,500	‡Caledonia	97	98	97	98
2,500	‡Can. Copper.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,300	C. de P. Cop..	38	38½	38	38½
550	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
500	Con. Nev. Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7,800	††Emma Cop..	66	66	63	66
6,000	††F. R. M. Co.	19	19	19	19
7,500	First Natl. C.	5¼	6¼	5¼	6
250	‡Goldfield Con.	90	91	90	91
1,000	††Gold. Merger	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,800	Howe Sound....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6,000	††Internat. M.	13	13	13	13
2,800	††Iron Blos....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	††Jim Butler..	89	89	88	88
2,700	Jumbo Exten..	100	100	96	96
1,600	††Kewanas	17	17	17	17
1,500	Magma Copper	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
8,200	†Majes. Mines.	1⅛	1	1	[illegible]
6,000	††Marsh Min..	38	38½	36	38
300	‡McKin.-Dar..	45	45	45	45
100	Mines of Am...	2½	2½	2½	2½
550	‡Mojave T'ng.	5¼	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
80,000	††Mother Lode	29	30½	28½	29
400	New U. Bing...	4½	*4⅝	4½	*4⅝
800	Nip. Mines Co.	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
1,500	†North Star....	15	15	14½	14½
1,200	†N. Butte Dev.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	††Oatm'n Gold, (a prospect)	66	66	66	66
100	††Oatm'n Cres., (a prospect)	42½	42½	42½	42½
1,000	††Oatman Ex., (a prospect)	16	16	16	16
1,000	††Peters'n Lake.	25	25	25	25
6,000	††Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
800	††Rochester M..	55	55	55	55
1,200	††Round Mt....	60	61	60	61
800	††Ruby Silver.	53	53	53	53
11,900	†Scratch Grav. Gold Mine...	1¼	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
2,000	†Seven Troughs Coalition ...	40	42	40	40
3,700	††Silver Pick..	5½	6½	5½	6½
6,500	††Silver Tip, (a prospect) ...	21	21	20	21
750	Stand. Sil.-L..	1¼	*1⅜	1¼	1½
1,000	†San Toy....	16	16	16	16
4,100	Stewart........	⅞	⅞	¾	¾
6,000	††Success Min.	92	94	92	93
2,500	†Sup. Min. Co., (a prospect)	84	84	84	84
1,000	††Temiskaming	54	54	54	54
2,570	Tono. Exten..	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	‡Tono. Midway	15	15	15	15
23,500	††Ton. R. Bula	24½	25¼	22½	25¼
575	United Eastern	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
5,000	††U.S. Con. M.	12½	13	12½	12½
19,290	††U. Verde Ext.	15	16	14⅞	16
1,200	†W. E. Cons..	74	74	73	73
415	‡W. Oaks Min.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
800	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	‡B.&O. n. 5s.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
2,000	‡C.,M.&S.P.4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
50,000	‡Chi.U.S.4½s.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
125,000	‡Erie c.4s,w.i.	87⅝	88⅛	87⅝	88⅛
8,000	‡Erie rights..	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
85,000	‡Midv. Steel cv. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Monday 1,000 Emma Copper sold at 60.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Tube Co.......	108	111	108	111
Balt. Tube Co. pf..	90	92	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b..	14	15	14	15
Crocker Wheeler....	108	105	102	105
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Hartman Corp.	72	73	72	73
H. & B. Car Co.....	44	45	44	45
Hopkins & A. Arms..	...	65	...	65
Inter. Mar. Marine..	14⅝	15½	14⅝	15½
Jewel Tea	63	67	62	67
S. S. Kresge, w. i...	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Lake Torpedo Boat...	9½	10	9½	10
Marlin Arms, v. t. c.	83	85	83	85
N. Y. Transportation.	14½	16	14½	16
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg. Co......	18½	19½	18½	19½
Standard Motors	8	8½	8	8½
Stand. Shipbuilding..	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Triangle F., v. t. ctfs.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
U. S. L. & H. pf.....	4½	4⅝	4½	5
Wab.-Pitts. T., w. i..	17½	19	17½	19
Wab.-P. T. pf., w. i.	47	52	47	52
OTHER OIL STOCKS.				
Pierce Oil.........	15	15½	15	15½
Savoy Oil.........	9½	10½	9½	10½
MINING STOCK.				
Bannack Gold	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives....	23	24½	23	24½
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass	254	260	253	257
Atlas Powder	242	250	242	250
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox...	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)........	850	860	845	855
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	83	75	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	165	195	165	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf....	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms.........	840	860	840	860
Du Pont Powder, new.	842	852	840	850
Du Pont Powder pf...	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder....	388	398	385	396
Hercules Powder pf..	117	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	163	168	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms........	495	...	495	...
Scovill Mfg. Co......	470	485	470	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms	3,400	3,500	3,400	3,500

$420,742,391 MONEY ORDERS

Morgan Tells Chamber of Commerce of Post Office's Growth.

The Chamber of Commerce has called attention yesterday to the importance of the New York Post Office in financial international transactions. Last year the Post Office bought $31,046,051 of foreign exchange, as compared with $55,367,605 in the preceding year. Last year the New York office did a business in money orders, transfers, and the like amounting to $420,742,391, an increase of 22.4 per cent. over 1914.

Moreover, according to the report of Postmaster Morgan to the Chamber of Commerce, in 1915 certified money orders for foreign countries were issued to the amount of $39,978,733, while the money orders certified by foreign countries to this office were $5,992,636. Nearly 20,000,000 money orders were issued for both foreign and domestic account, and they amounted to $155,160,498, the average for the 16,779,568 domestic orders being $6.06 each. International money orders paid numbered 431,240, and were for the sum of $7,456,494, as against 521,789 orders in 1914 of the value of $9,196,086. In 1915 international money orders averaged $17.29, and in 1915 $17.62.

The New York Post Office last year contributed to the net national revenue $19,211,849.02, the receipts being $30,127,062.01 and the expenditures $10,915,212.99. This meant an increase of net revenue for the year of 2.18 per cent. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the receipts of the New York Post Office were more than 10 per cent. of the total receipts of the United States Post Office Department.

WOOLEN PROFITS $5,160,295.

The American Co. Reports Big Business Since Last October.

President William M. Wood, in the statement of the American Woolen Company for 1915, said business in the first nine months of the year reflected a pessimistic attitude on the part of buyers. October brought a distinct change. He said:

An acute demand then set in for heavyweight goods of all descriptions and, for the first time in several years, goods for immediate delivery commanded a premium. A buyers' market became a sellers' market. Staple worsteds were again eagerly sought, and soon the large mills of the company enjoyed a full volume of orders. The final quarter of the year was one of great activity. It may be added that domestic orders received since Jan. 1, 1916, have been the heaviest in the company's history.

The statement added that a valuable export business developed last year, particularly with Canada and South America, because these countries could not procure their accustomed supplies from Europe. The expansion of this trade put the company into possession of important knowledge of fabrics required abroad and also as to the best methods of conducting business.

The company's profits in 1915 amounted to $5,160,295, against $2,788,602 the year before. The surplus of $2,360,295, after preferred dividends had been paid, was equivalent to 11.8 per cent. on the common stock, compared with a deficit of $11,898 in 1914. The sum of $1,079,680 was set aside for depreciation, which made up for the lack of a similar reserve the previous year, besides accounting for the 1915 depreciation to an amount equal to the average for several years past. The profit and loss surplus when the fiscal period ended was $9,305,121, a gain of $1,280,685 for the year.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	77
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	132	136
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	374	378
American Light & Traction pf	112	115
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf	86	87½
American Public Utilities	46	49
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
American Water Works & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	98	100
Cities Service	118	120
Cities Service pf	75	77
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	100	..
Empire District Electric	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	59	62
Northern States Power	46¼	46⅞
Northern States Power pf	91	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63	63½
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	91½	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	23	..
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	69	72
Southern California Edison	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf	103	105½
Southwest. Power & Light pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	9½	10¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	44½	45½
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	18	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	44	52
United Light & Rys.	51	54
United Light & Rys. pf	75	77
Western Power	15	17
Western Power pf	56	57½

*Par value $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Jacket Con.	.11
Andes	.06	Mexican	.18
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.32	Savage	.04
Challenge Con.	.05	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.32
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.46
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02

TONOPAH.		D'field B. B.	.02
Halifax	.59	D'field Daisy	.02
McNamara	.08	Florence	.44
Midway	.15	G'field Consol	.91
Mizpah Exten	.18	G'field Kewanas	.15
Montana	.24	G'field Merger	.12
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten	.92
Rescue Eula	.24	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten	4.55	Silver Pick	.07
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.07
West End	.70	**OTHER DISTRICTS.**	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.16	Nevada Packard	.81
Booth	.32	Rochester Mines	.55
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.60
Comb. Fraction	.07		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	10¾	Isabella	25½	25¾
Elkton	82½	83	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	81	83	McKinney	45¾	47
Findlay	4¾	5¼	Portland	185	186
Golden C.	203½	205	Vindicator	240	245
Gold Dol.	2	4	Rav. B. H.	..	2½
Gold Sov.	4½	5			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders. **German American Filter Company of New York.**

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the German American Filter Company of New York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22d day of March, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before said meeting. J. W. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.
Dated New York, March 6th, 1916.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of ANTON WEIDL, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 118 East 16th Street, New York, on the 20th day of March, 1916, at 4 P. M., for the election of the Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
OTTO MAYER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Stockholders Meeting of The A. J. Ormond Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 292 Avenue B, New York City, on Saturday, March 18th, 1916, at 2 P. M. JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF U. S. S. ONEIDA.—Sealed bids will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 16, 1916, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. ONEIDA, now lying at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C. The appraised value is $2,500, and the sale will be for cash to the bidder offering the highest price. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel, and the terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy. 3-13-16.

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Belding Bros. & Co.
Gt. Western Sugar
Standard Screw
Amer. Cyanamid

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Manati Sugar
New Niquero Sugar
Oahu Sugar
Santa Cecelia Sugar

Bought—Sold—Quoted

ERNEST SMITH
Specialist in Sugar Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

PREPAREDNESS

Preparedness is just as necessary for investors as for nations. If you have investment capital at stake, you should always be prepared for unforeseen events and accidents. This can be done by becoming one of our clients.

The entire business of this organization is the complete protection of the investor.

Let us send you the full facts regarding our business. We know you will appreciate the great value of our work.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
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We Specialize in
St. Louis, Rocky Mt. & Pac.
COMMON
Listed on the New York Curb
Special Circular on request
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Are Stocks a Sale?

Babson clients have been given definite advice on whether or not to sell their securities.

Such information will save hundreds of dollars some time when accurate advice is badly needed.

Address Dept. Y 26 of the
Babson Statistical Organization
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Class in the U. S. A.

Gulf States Steel
Dow Chemical Pfd.
Roch., Syr. & East. 5s
Syracuse Lake Shore & N. 5s

MORGAN & FINLAY
STOCKS & BONDS.
115 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rec. 9272.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola
Victor Talking Machine
Inquiries Invited
J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED
Cuban Republic 4½s
External Loan 1949
E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
11 Broadway, New York.

Bank Service

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of the City of New York, established in 1810, offers to clients a service that is based on facilities and experience gained through its contribution to more than 100 years of American banking history.

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before March 31 earn from April 1.

Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916—4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore formed by PAUL F. GERHARD, CHARLES Z. GERHARD, and FRANCIS J. ZIMMERMANN has been dissolved by mutual consent, and for valuable considerations the business of the said copartnership will be hereafter carried on by the corporation of PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., INCORPORATED.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names and seals at New York, N. Y., this 1st day of January, 1916.
PAUL F. GERHARD, [L. S.]
CHARLES Z. GERHARD, [L. S.]
F. J. ZIMMERMANN. [L. S.]

A Large Deposit of Bauxite Recently Discovered

More than one million tons. Analysis shows from 57 to 69 per cent. aluminum. Railroad facilities are handy. Sample Engineer's report and other information furnished on request. Will sell outright, mineral rights, or on royalty basis.

Address
U. R. HATFIELD,
918 Ga. Casualty Bldg.,
Macon, Ga.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, GEORGIA TERMINAL COMPANY, ALABAMA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit (called below Certificate Holders), issued by Columbia Trust Company, as Depositary of the undersigned Committee, under Deposit Agreement dated May 7, 1914:

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above-mentioned Certificates of Deposit that on presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, duly endorsed for transfer at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, Depositary, No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be entitled to receive Fifteen Year Five Per Cent. Income Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company, dated November 1, 1915, (or Scrip Certificates representing fractional amounts thereof) equivalent at par to the face amount of such Certificates of Deposit, together with interest thereon at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6%) per annum from July 1, 1914, to November 1, 1915. The Committee does not deem it wise to attempt further to liquidate the securities or property held by it and pursuant to paragraphs Fourth and Sixth of said Deposit Agreement hereby gives notice of such determination and the allotment of the securities now held by it. All the obligations and expenses of the Committee have been provided for. A statement of the accounts of the Committee has been filed at the office of the Depositary, and will there be open for the inspection of Certificate Holders for the period of sixty days from the date hereof.

Dated, New York, March 1st, 1916.
GEORGE C. CLARK, JR., CHAIRMAN;
HOWARD BAYNE,
STEPHEN N. BOND,
HAROLD BENJAMIN CLARK,
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
EDWIN G. MERRILL,
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY,
Committee.
G. E. WARREN, Secretary, 60 Broadway, New York City.
SHEARMAN & STERLING, SPOONER & COTTON, Counsel.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
LAS ANIMAS SUGAR COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% 25-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of that certain first mortgage or indenture of trust dated the First day of October, 1907, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Prowers County, in the State of Colorado at Page 266 in Book 58 of the records in said office and recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Bent County, in the State of Colorado at Page 329 in Book 56 of the records in said office, given by Las Animas Sugar Company, a New Jersey corporation, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, a New York corporation, as trustee, conveying to said trustee the premises and property therein described in trust to secure the payment of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the amount, par value, of $1,000,000, bearing even date with said mortgage, and authorized to be issued by said Las Animas Sugar Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said Las Animas Sugar Company on April 1, 1916, will redeem, pay and cancel all of the outstanding bonds issued by it and secured by said mortgage, by paying therefor 105 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and all accrued interest thereon.

Said bonds shall be presented to said Trustee for redemption, payment and cancellation, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, 140 Broadway, New York City, in the State of New York, on April 1, 1916, from and after which date interest on all of said bonds not so presented shall cease.

Dated this 18th day of February, A. D. 1916.
LAS ANIMAS SUGAR COMPANY,
By H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing the Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds of

Central Electric Railway Company
(OF KANSAS CITY, MO.)
DUE MAY 1, 1914.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914, for the deposit of the above mentioned bonds has, pursuant to the terms of Article Fourth of said Agreement, extended the period of two years in said Article Fourth specified, for a further period of three months from March 10, 1916, and that such further period of three months from March 10, 1916, has been fixed as the period within which such depositors of said Bonds will be entitled either to receive new securities or cash pursuant to a sale or a plan for reorganization or readjustment, or to the return of the deposited Bonds or the proceeds thereof.

Dated February 25, 1916.
JOHN B. DENNIS,
JAMES J. STORROW,
JEROME J. HANAUER,
W. K. WHIGHAM.

Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Ia.
First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds.
Notice of Redemption on 27th day of March, 1916.

Pursuant to the second paragraph of the Deed of Trust dated August 11, 1891, made by the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company with the undersigned as Trustee to secure $300,000 six per cent. First Mortgage Refunding and Improvement Bonds of the said Des Moines Suburban Railway Company, the Iowa Loan & Trust Company as Trustee thereunder hereby give notice that funds have been deposited with the Trustee, and that on the 27th day of March, 1916, the Des Moines Suburban Railway Company of Des Moines, Iowa, will redeem all the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000.00.

Said First Mortgage Refunding & Improvement Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Deed of Trust securing the same at par, together with accrued interest due on said bonds on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof duly transferred to bearer at the office of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, or at the office of the Iowa Loan & Trust Company, Des Moines, Iowa, on or after March 27th, 1916. Interest on said bonds will cease on March 27th, 1916.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 26th, 1916.
Iowa Loan & Trust Company
By G. B. HIPPEE, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THIRTY-YEAR FIRST LIEN SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY DUE MARCH 1, 1942.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to Columbia Trust Company as Trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of Twenty-eight thousand six hundred ninety-seven dollars and eighteen cents ($28,697.18) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 28th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, March 6th, 1916.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals, in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 5, 1916, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of THE COLORADO FUEL CO., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1916, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 29, 1916.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

400,000.
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times exceeds four hundred thousand copies.—Advt.

We recommend and offer a limited amount of the
Preferred & Common Stock
of the
Midwest Oil Company
Par Value $1.00 Per Share

Below we summarize briefly important features taken from an exhaustive analysis made by us of the Company's business and earnings:

Earnings Rapidly Increasing

Net income of the Midwest Oil Company for the year ended December 31, 1915, was $184,914. This was after liquidating $162,859 Accounts and Bills Payable and $203,367 of Sinking Fund Notes. If the Company had not had these payments to make its net earnings would have been $551,140, or 27.55% on the total issue of Preferred Stock.

Dividends

The Preferred Stock is 8% cumulative, and, in addition, is entitled to 20% of the net profits after the payment of the 8%. Based on the figures given above, earnings would have been sufficient to pay 8% on the $2,000,000 Preferred Stock plus 20% of the balance of earnings and still leave $212,912, or 7.82%, on the total $4,000,000 Common Stock outstanding. In 1914 the Company earned $449,553 and paid Preferred Stock dividends and 2% dividend on the Common Stock.

Actual Book Value

Total assets of the Midwest Oil Company December 31, 1915, were $6,568,470 and total liabilities only $116,635, leaving a worth above liabilities of $6,451,835. Allowing a book value of $1.00 per share for Preferred Stock totaling $2,000,000, there remains of assets $4,451,835 as offsetting the $4,000,000 Common Stock, showing an actual book value for the Common Stock of $1.11 per share.

The Outlook
Large Profits to Stock Holders Seem Assured

Crude Oil prices have advanced rapidly during the last six months. This was clearly reflected in the Midwest Oil Company's earnings for the last three months of 1915, which were nearly three-quarters of the earnings for the entire year. Earnings for February are unofficially stated at about $100,000. If that rate should continue throughout 1916 the earnings would be more than double the figures given above for 1915 had the extraordinary payments not been charged against them.

We offer a limited amount of the Preferred and Common Stock at the market.

Prices and complete detailed circular and copy of Annual Report on application

Douglas Fenwick & Company
Standard Oil Stocks
34 Wall Street, New York City Telephone John 4220

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st May, 1916, of $336,000 Argentine Gold Pesos, say, $326,928 U. S. Gold Dollars, of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds with coupon due 1st September, 1916, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 4th April, 1916, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 7th March, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 5% SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE POCAHONTAS COLLIERIES COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, DUE MAY 1ST, 1937:

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty Thousand Forty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents ($20,049.67) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 5th, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 6th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated, New York, March 6th, 1916.

Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Mortgage made by the above-named Company to the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned offers to purchase for the Sinking Fund the 6 per cent. bonds of the said Company, due May 1, 1927, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to May 1st, 1916, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $19,776.78.

Offers will be received at its office, 177 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until the close of business on April 1, 1916.

Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee
E. P. Maynard, President
Brooklyn, New York

THE NAPLES NATIONAL BANK OF NAPLES, located at Naples, Texas, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims for payment.
J. O. BUTLER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The first instalment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the thirty per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on April 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on March 15, 1916, the second instalments of the dividends will be payable on July 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on June 15, 1916; the third on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on September 15, 1916; and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
Dated March 1, 1916.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
American Public Utilities Company
Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Board of Directors of the American Public Utilities Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1916. Transfer Books will not close.

KELSEY, BREWER & CO.
Operators
March 6th, 1916.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 15.
March 7, 1916.

The Board of Directors has today declared the fifteenth quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of Central States Electric Corporation, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 10th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
E. W. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, at a meeting held today, declared from surplus a dividend of 1¼% on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 11th, 1916.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
New York, March 7, 1916.

Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Company.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
New York, March 6, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 6 of $1.50 per share on the outstanding stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1916. The stock transfer books will be closed from March 20th to April 1, 1916.
JULIAN B. BEATY, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1916.
Dated, February 28th, 1916.
SHELDON M. MARTIN, Secretary.

To the Holders of
THE CENTRAL BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY
(Missouri Pacific Railway System)
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due February 1, 1919

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due February 1, 1916, on the above-mentioned bonds, and more than a majority of the same having been deposited, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated October 15, 1915, notice is hereby given that after the 15th day of March, 1916, no additional bonds may be deposited under the aforesaid agreement, except under such terms as the Protective Committee may prescribe.

Dated, New York, March 3, 1916.

EMERSON W. JUDD, Secretary, 37 Wall Street, New York.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel, 40 Wall St., New York.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, 22 William St., New York.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Chairman, President, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
L. EDMUND ZACHER, Treasurer, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.,
ROBERT STRUTHERS, JR., Wood, Struthers & Co., New York,
Committee.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

NOTICE!

The Richland County Dispensary Commission respectfully seeks bids on the various brands of whiskeys and wines left on hand in Richland County Dispensary Jan. 1st, 1916. A complete list of brands and amounts will be furnished upon inquiry.

These goods must be disposed of in a limited time.

Address all communications to

Richland County Dispensary Commission,
Columbia, S. C.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, March 7th, 1916.

A dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) per share for the month of March, 1916, were this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1916.
DAVE S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.

The usual monthly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared payable April 1st to the Common Shareholders of record at the close of busines day, March 21st. Stock transfer books will be closed from March 22 to April 1st, both days inclusive.
JAMES R. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1916. Transfer books will remain open. Checks mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.

A quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 18th, 1916.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, March 7, 1916.

INTEROCEAN OIL COMPANY.
90 West St., New York.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a six months' dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. (3½%) on the first preferred stock, payable April 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record March 26th, 1916.
GEO. W. S. WHITNEY, Secretary.
New York, March 6th, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & COMPANY.
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company will be held on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 1,007 Market Street, in the City of Wilmington, in the County of New Castle, State of Delaware, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The meeting will be held in Room 959 du Pont Building.
ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.
Wilmington, Delaware.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
ALEXIS I. du PONT, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Wm. Jessop & Sons, Inc., will be held at the Company's principal office, 91 John St., in the City of New York, on March 9, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before said meeting.
(Signed) JAMES A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SHULTS BREAD COMPANY will be held at the General Office of the Company, 26 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 22, 1916, at 11 A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
H. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 5, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To authorize, approve and consent to the purchase by this Company of the properties of the Beaverton & Willsburg Railroad Company, the capital stock of which is now owned by this Company.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 6, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 3, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GOLDENBERG BROTHERS & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Goldenberg Brothers & Company will be held at the principal office of the company, at 109 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 15th day of March, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York City, N.Y., February 24, 1916.
WILLIAM F. SEILER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the MASON-SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 622 West 57th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 15th day of March, 1916, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from two P. M. to three P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Stockholders Meeting of The Kingsboro Plumbing Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, 292 Avenue B, New York City, on Saturday, March 18th, 1916, at 2:30 P. M.
JOHN A. LONG, Secretary.

AMERICA NOAH'S ARK TO WARRING NATIONS

Ambassador Morgenthau Says They Believe Our Joining in Would Prolong Conflict.

PEACE TO COME FROM U. S.

Messages from President Wilson and Nathan Straus Read at Free Synagogue Dinner.

Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, in an address at the ninth anniversary dinner of the Free Synagogue at the Hotel Astor last night, said none of the nations now engaged in the European war wanted this country dragged into the conflict, and that all would do everything in their power to prevent such a calamity.

The opinion was everywhere held among the warring nations, he said, that with the United States in the war, there would be no nation which could work successfully to bring about peace, and, if this country became involved, it would have the effect of prolonging the conflict.

The situation would then be faced, he said, where the war would perhaps go on until one side was annihilated, or all of the nations exhausted. The greatest thing this country could do, he said, was to follow up what we had been doing as individuals, and render service to the rest of humanity. Such a service would be rendered, he added, if America could make known abroad that there was one spot in the world where the cause of humanity was uppermost in the minds of the people, and the desire to serve others always present. "A Noah's Ark in the flood," was one term he used.

Mr. Morgenthau's address made a profound impression on his auditors, who had devoted the evening to paying him honor. He had been deeply touched by the many laudatory references to the service he had rendered his country, and, in speaking, he cast aside all reserve.

"I have wanted to come to America and tell the people some of the experiences I have had," he said. "I do not want gratitude, I do not need it, for I am in debt deeply to this country for the opportunity which has been afforded to me to do it a service. If I may use the term, I feel that I have won a big prize in the lottery."

A Woodrow Wilson Incident.

In opening his address Mr. Morgenthau said he felt like an artist who had completed a picture, and stood by while others discussed its merits. He wanted to tell just what had enabled him to paint the picture.

He told of coming in contact with Rabbi Stephen S. Wise about nine years ago, when he heard an address by Dr. Wise. He had been induced to become the head of the Free Synagogue, and in its work he had found much of his inspiration.

Five years ago, when President Wilson was Governor Wilson of New Jersey, he said, he met Mr. Wilson at a dinner of the synagogue. He asked the Governor if he were going to be a candidate for the Presidency the following year.

"Governor Wilson turned to me and said: 'I know a great deal more about the United States than I do about the State of New Jersey,'" continued Mr. Morgenthau. "I thought it one of the most adroit answers I had heard. I immediately said to him: 'Governor Wilson, I want to offer to you my moral and financial support.'

"No step I have ever taken has given me as much reason for satisfaction. I had always felt a desire to serve my country. I went to Turkey reluctantly, because I did not think there was such an opportunity, but when I got there I brought to bear all of my great desire to serve and to repay the debt that I owed the country. And the more I seemed to do the easier it was to me.

"I found that so long as you render service, no matter where and how, all men speak the same tongue and hearts beat the same."

President's Telegram.

The minute a nation entered a war one of the first thoughts, said Mr. Morgenthau, was that of peace and how it would be brought about. There could be no doubt, he said, that all the nations in the war looked to America as the only nation which could act effectively for peace.

"I think there is one lesson to be drawn from this meeting tonight," he said. "If any disinterested citizen can bring about such a flow of gratitude as has come to me tonight it should tend to make us all strive to do something to serve."

The dinner was attended by about 700 representative men and women of the city and there were ministers and others of many faiths present. Abram I. Elkus presided.

President Wilson sent this telegram, addressed to Rabbi Wise of the Free Synagogue:

The White House, Washington,
March 2, 1916.

My Dear Rabbi Wise: It is with the greatest interest that I learn of the purpose of the Free Synagogue to tender Ambassador Morgenthau a dinner on the evening of March 7. May I not say, through you, how genuine a pleasure I should take in being present if it were possible for me to come, and ask you to convey an expression of my warm admiration and esteem for the man who has rendered the country such unusual and distinguished services in a post of extraordinary difficulty?
Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

This telegram was received from Nathan Straus, who is at Long Beach, Cal.:

Chairman Ambassador Morgenthau Dinner,
Hotel Astor, New York:
Regret that absence prevents my joining in the universal recognition by your friends and fellow-citizens of your unique services to your Government and to humanity at large. You have thrown lustre on pure Americanism in standing up for justice and right as against oppression and might.
NATHAN STRAUS.

The speakers included Cleveland H. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, George Foster Peabody, Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement House; Dr. Talcott Williams, the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; Julian W. Mack, William J. Schieffelin, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Toast to President.

Mr. Elkus proposed a toast to the President of the United States, and his references to Mr. Wilson as a man of "high sense of patriotic duty," who had shown his "sincere devotion to the country we all love," was cheered enthusiastically. He spoke of Mr. Morgenthau as the man who had carried to Turkey the banner of the free synagogue.

Mr. Dodge said it was a good thing that the Christianity of political churches and man-made creeds had failed. Mr. Morgenthau, he said, had done work which would stand as a monument to modern Judaism and had saved thousands of lives which would have been sacrificed but for his bravery and service at the time of the Armenian massacres.

Mr. Peabody and Miss Wald, in their compliments of the Ambassador, touched upon the peace propaganda and deplored peace which would depend on the force of arms. Miss Wald said we liked to think of Mr. Morgenthau as "our peace Ambassador."

William J. Schieffelin said peace and righteousness could only be enforced in this day by the nation which has the power behind it. When the word was heard in Turkey, he said, that Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, the "change in the attitude of the Turks was wonderful." The time had not come, he said, when guns could be abandoned entirely.

He said Mr. Morgenthau had probably kept the United States out of war by occupying the American College for Girls when there was danger of it being attacked. He felt that the power of the United States had something to do with the respect which the Turks paid to the American flag when it was swung over the college.

Many compliments were paid also to Mrs. Morgenthau for the work she did in Turkey.

ST. GALL EMBROIDERIES.

A Chance Now of Settling the Controversy About Them.

Differences of long standing between the Treasury Department and manufacturers and importers of Swiss embroideries may be settled finally, it was said yesterday, as the result of the return to this country on leave of absence of Charles Spach, Special United States Commissioner stationed at St. Gall to supervise embroidery shipments sent here. Mr. Spach arrived Sunday aboard the Rotterdam, and will hold conferences with the Treasury officials at Washington, customs officials here and importers.

There has been considerable friction between the Treasury officials and the manufacturing and importing interests for a term of years over questions of manufacturing costs, market values, commissions, allowances, and other details consequent to laying down the goods in the United States. The situation finally reached a climax in the latter part of 1913, when Karl Kaufman, who for fifteen years had acted as American Commissioner at St. Gall, charged with the preparation and publishing of the so-called stitch-rate schedule, which forms the basis for the computation of duties by the customs officials here, resigned in a huff.

Mr. Kaufman's reason for quitting suddenly was said at the time to be due to displeasure at the action of Secretary McAdoo in sending over a commission to investigate conditions in the Swiss embroidery centre. This commission was composed of Special Agents Wheatley and Esterbrook, while Special Agent Achenbach, stationed at Berlin, joined the other investigators at St. Gall. The inquiry was extended later to Plauen, where German laces are produced. At both centres of the embroidery industry, the special agents encountered much opposition from manufacturers, who, while willing to open their books relating to goods sold exclusively in the European markets, declined to reveal trade secrets having to do with the placing of goods in the United States.

When the agents returned a voluminous report was made to Mr. McAdoo, in which, among other things, the abolition of the stitch-count was advocated. The Treasury's head failed to act on this recommendation and on other features of the report. The situation accordingly drifted along until the outbreak of the European war. Of late, however, indications have multiplied, it was stated yesterday in an authoritative quarter, warranting the belief that the Swiss manufacturers and their representatives in this city were inclined to meet the Government half way at least.

This being so, Commissioner Spach was ordered to return and report regarding the present status of the controversy. He was understood to have hurried to Washington to discuss the situation with Assistant Secretary Peters before the latter left for Buenos Aires to attend the meeting of the Joint High Commission of the Pan-American Financial Conference. Within a few days Mr. Spach is expected to confer with John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, and other customs officials here looking to an amicable adjustment of at least some of the points in dispute.

ASKS SHARE OF FUSE ORDER

War Contract Figures in Suit of Thomas J. Ryan.

Thomas J. Ryan, a resident of this city, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court to try to recover the commission he asserts is due him on an order for 2,500,000 shrapnel fuses, which he obtained from Colonel Mackie, the representative of European Governments in the purchase of military munitions.

In the suit Ryan asserts that he made an agreement with William I. Ohmer, who is, he alleges, the principal stockholder in the Recording and Computing Machines Company, by which he was to receive 40 per cent. on all fuse orders he obtained within sixty days. He negotiated with the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Ltd., an arrangement for the manufacture of 2,500,000 shrapnel fuses by the Recording and Computing Machines Company with the result that Ohmer signed the contract for the manufacture of these articles by the Recording and Computing Machines Company on March 15, last year. Under this Ryan says the Canadian company advanced to the Recording and Computing Machines Company sufficient money for the acquisition of new plants and their equipment for the shrapnel fuse manufacture.

Ohmer has, however, Ryan alleges now, repudiated the contract with him, and has declined to pay him the commission, so he now asks the court to enjoin Ohmer from parting with his stock in the Recording and Computing Machines Company, and to order him to render an accounting.

TAXIDERMY SPECIMENS.

New Duties Are Placed on Mounted Birds and Animals.

A recent importation here of taxidermists' work in the shape of mounted birds and a mounted bear had the effect of bringing up the question of the general classification under the tariff of articles of this kind. Collector Malone, after an investigation, wrote to the Treasury Department saying that it had been the practice of his office to assess duty on such articles at the rate of 15 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles under the tariff.

The Collector then stated he had reached the conclusion that a change ought to be made, and the mounted birds returned at 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 347, and mounted animals in chief value of fur at the same rate under Paragraph 348. Assistant Secretary Malburn, in reply, said the department concurred in the view expressed by the Collector, and in future cases customs officials were directed to assess the rate named on the mounted birds as "feathers on the skin, advanced or manufactured, not suitable for use as millinery ornaments," while the mounted animals were directed to be taxed as "articles manufactured from fur not specially provided for."

Mr. Malburn said, however, that the prohibition of Paragraph 347 of the Tariff act against the importation of the feathers, quills, heads, wing, tails, skins or parts of skins, of wild birds not for scientific or educational purposes should be observed.

REBELS LOSE IN CHINA.

Government Forces Take Strongholds by Assault—Win 9-Hour Fight.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The capture of two rebel strongholds by Chinese Government troops in the last four days, with heavy losses on the part of the rebels, was reported to the Chinese Legation today in official dispatches from Peking. The legation made this announcement:

"The troops under General Lung Chen-Kuang, Garrison Commissioner of Kwangsi, have retaken Po Yai, the most important strategic point on the border of Yunnan. Po Yai fell after General Lung's troops had captured the Yuei Hsi forts, and by climbing up a dangerous precipice from behind the mountain, taken the rebels by surprise. In the fight that ensued several thousand rebels were killed. With the fall of Po Yai General Lung's force will be able to advance rapidly toward the capital of Yunnan.

"Suichow, another important place, in the southwest of Szechuan, has likewise fallen into the hands of the Government troops under Commander Feng, after having been occupied by the rebels a few days. On March 2 the Government troops occupied both banks of the Ming River, a parent branch of the Yang-tse River, after a fierce struggle. The next morning they took the entire Prefecture of Sui, having occupied all the strategic points along the mountains. More than a thousand rebels were killed, several hundred made prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition captured.

"The Government troops in Honan have had a similar success in the suppression of disturbance. On March 3 they attacked 2,000 rebels in Mayang, Honan. The skirmish began at 8 o'clock in the morning and lasted nine hours. The rebels were defeated and hotly pursued. More than 400 of their number were killed."

Belfast Sailors Go on Strike.

BELFAST, March 7.—Steamship service between this port and Fleetwood and Haysham in England was suspended last night owing to a strike by the crews of the vessels for increased wages. This situation aggravates the already congested condition of Belfast port.

ALLIES PLAN CONTROL OF POST-WAR TRADE

Will Confer Soon in Paris, Asquith Tells Delegation Representing British Commerce.

NO PROMISES UNTIL THEN

Preferential Tariffs Against Germany Urged by Business Interests—Ministry of Commerce Improbable.

LONDON, March 7.—Premier Asquith received tonight a deputation representing the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and the Empire, whose object was to urge the desirability of Government action for the defense of trade and employment after the war.

Sir Algernon Firth, the chief spokesman, presented the resolution adopted at the Guildhall on Jan. 31, asking for safeguards against the acquisition by Germany of undue influence in the empire's trade after the war. Referring to the suggested preferential treatment of the dominions and allied countries, Sir Algernon said the adoption of a tariff was necessarily implied.

Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, he added, recently had told the American people that this war was being pursued by Germany to prevent the British Empire from adopting a policy of preferential tariffs. It should be a bitter pill for Germany, Sir Algernon said, if the war had a totally opposite effect. The announcement of a strong commercial policy against Germany would impress the German people and help to win the war. He also urged the appointment of a Minister of Commerce.

In reply, the Prime Minister said that a conference had been arranged at Paris and probably would be held in the course of a fortnight, at which all the allied States would be represented. The question of the economic and commercial policy to be pursued after the war would be fully discussed, and in view of that it would be inexpedient for him to make any pronouncement as to the policy the Government would recommend.

"You will agree with me," said Mr. Asquith, "that it is most desirable that we should hear and consider what the great dominions have to say, and be prepared at the conference to act, not merely as the spokesmen of the United Kingdom, but of the empire as a whole. I hope we shall be able to arrive, in concert with them, at conclusions which will be satisfactory both to them and to ourselves."

Premier Asquith further said that a multitude of questions affecting the empire's commerce, which would necessarily arise upon the termination of the war, had been for some time past investigated with the aid of the business interests.

"As we had a 'War Book,' which was prepared during years and years in anticipation of war, to enable us, when war did come, to enter upon it in a state of preparedness in many different directions," continued the Premier, "so we hope to have something corresponding to that in the shape of a 'Peace Book,' which will enable the commercial and various other interests of the Empire to meet the new state of things, not in an improvised, haphazard fashion, which has been so often the rule in the past, but with adequate consideration and examination beforehand."

While not committing the Government definitely on the matter, Mr. Asquith made it clear that he was not in favor of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, believing that the present Board of Trade offered the best machinery for dealing with the problems.

START FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Commission's Departure Seen by President and Colonel House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—When the members of the United States section of the International Pan-American Commission, led by Secretary McAdoo, went aboard the President's yacht, the Mayflower, at the Washington Navy Yard late this afternoon to start for South America, President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and Colonel E. M. House were there to say good-bye. The Mayflower will reach Hampton Roads early Wednesday morning and transfer its guests to the armored cruiser Tennessee, which will sail for Buenos Aires, where the International High Commission is to meet in the first week of April.

In the party on the Mayflower were Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer of New York, John H. Fahey of Boston, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, President of the Southern Commercial Congress; Archibald Kains, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco; Paul M. Warburg, member of the Federal Reserve Board; J. B. B. Parker, and C. E. McGuire, Assistant Secretaries General of the commission.

CARRANZA OUTLAWS DAVILA.

Oaxaca Governor's Troops Now Reported to be in Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, March 7.—General José Maria Davila, Governor of Oaxaca and commander of the rebel forces, who ordered the burning of the City of Oaxaca when attacked by the Constitutionalists under General Castro, has been declared an outlaw by General Carranza.

Reports from Oaxaca state that there is no organized resistance to the Carranza troops, as the rebels have disbanded and have fled to the mountains in small groups. No trace of Felix Diaz's phantom army has been found in the State, and with the taking of the capital the hopes of a new Diaz revolution have received a knockout, Constitutionalists declare.

Alberto Pani, head of the National Railways, stated today that forty-two new passenger coaches recently purchased in the United States would be placed in service at once. Meanwhile the railway men predict that with the arrival of the rainy season, which is close at hand, the entire system is in danger of a tieup, as the rotten ties, which have had more than five years' service, will not stand heavy traffic in wet ground.

EXPIRES IN RESTAURANT.

Mystery in Death of Woman Champion Billiardist in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Three women entered the Mandarin Inn, a fashionable restaurant on Wabash Avenue, at the dinner hour tonight, and ordered a meal. Half an hour later two of them hurriedly went out, leaving the other at the table dead. The woman who died was Mrs. Nellie Shaw of 115 East Forty-ninth Street, wife of Lew Shaw, a well-known billiardist, and known herself as the woman champion billiardist. Who her two companions were has not been learned.

A physician who was called said that Mrs. Shaw had been dead for several minutes, and that the cause of death may have been either poison or heart disease. Police who were called to the restaurant took samples of the oysters, ice water, and coffee, which had been partly consumed by the woman. Detectives are searching for Mrs. Shaw's companions.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CHINCHILLA.—We are opened for a quantity of white worumbo chinchilla. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d St.

CONTRACTORS on ladies' lingerie waists; guarantee 150 dozen weekly. Kaufman Bros., 132 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Cotton and linen; jobber looking at samples, 7th floor, 122 West 26th.

PIECE GOODS bought in any quantity and of any description. T 127 Times.

SILKS.—Will buy flowered silk foulard, principally green; last season's designs. Farragut 2757.

SUITINGS.—Open for large quantities ladies' woolen suitings for Fall wear; quantities below 50 pieces not considered. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 16 West 22d.

TRUNK salesman's sample wardrobe trunk for dresses. Simon Costume Dress Co., 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Jobs all kinds for spot cash; quantity no object. Z 342 Times Annex.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WOOLENS.—Open all kinds; quantity no object; will pay cash. Gramercy 4663.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHECKS.—Black and white; high shade corduroy and silk poplins. Farragut 256.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

COATS.—Velour Checks, White Chinchillas, and Golfines, immediate delivery, $3.75 up. Harry Greenberg Co., 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Children's, misses' white; immediate delivery. B. & J. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Black, white; all sizes. "Snaps," 47 West 34th. Greeley 3606.

EMBROIDERIES, (Swiss,) at reasonable prices for manufacturers of ladies' underwear and children's dresses. Goldwater Bros., 22 West 27th.

IMPORTED SILKS.—Bengalines, crepes, moires; immediate delivery; bargains to close a consignment. Silverberg Import Company, 239 4th Av.

SHOES fit for exporting, (in bulk.) 2,008 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SNAP FASTENERS, black and white. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

TAFFETA DRESSES, clever style in all shades for immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—Wanted good, experienced buyer, gloves, notions, jewelry, neckwear, and toilet articles, Richmond, Va. Call for Weisberger, Imperial Hotel.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday ...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The War Game Again.

War business for the woolen mills, which for some time past has been without development, is now very much in evidence again. Three or four months ago the contracts that are offered now would have been quickly taken up even if there was little profit for the mills as a result of the transaction. Business was required then for occupational purposes. This phase has entirely passed out, and the mills are now swamped with domestic orders. Some of them will not be able to take on anything additional for another six months or more. The inquiries of most interest are now coming from Canada, with every indication that other countries are expected to become active very shortly.

Silk Fabrics for Fall.

With the showing of late Spring models by the dressmakers, the silk manufacturers have been given an opportunity to form some idea of the fabrics that will be popular during the coming Fall. From present indications it is generally believed that there will not be anything in the nature of a startling change in the fabrics for the next season. Very nearly the same goods that are now so popular are also expected to be called for in the future. These are taffetas, failles, gros grains, and satins. The last-named fabric is showing an increased pulling power, and the trade is of the opinion that it will hold quite a distinguished position in the demand for Fall. Manufacturers are in no hurry to name prices, owing to the unsettled conditions.

Embargoes Slow Up Coal Trade.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite industry continues to be hampered by a short car supply and the existence of embargoes that make it impossible to ship freely to sections that are clamoring for coal. Instead of geting better as the Winter season draws to a close, the railroad situation tends to become worse. The number of collieries that were unable to work full time on account of car shortage is said to have been greater last week than at any time since December, while the various rail channels leading into New England, Long Island and Eastern New York were either embargoed or so badly congested that a normal movement was out of the question. Bituminous prices are being firmly held at the levels which have prevailed for the last two or three weeks.

Has There Been Speculation?

The cancellations which were expected to follow the frenzied buying of the clothiers in the piece goods market has not yet put in an appearance to any appreciable extent. Some of the selling agents are beginning to doubt whether they had the right idea when they predicted that such cancellations would be received. On the other hand, some sellers believe that it is not yet time to know just how far the clothiers will go in revising their orders. It is held in many quarters that, when the season becomes a little more advanced, it will be found that considerable duplicating of orders has been practiced by the clothing manufacturers. The great desire on the part of the clothiers has been to get deliveries. Mill agents say that, in order to insure themselves against a slip up on the part of the mills, the clothiers placed the same orders with several concerns, hoping to get at least a part of their requirements from each one.

Cutters Are After Linens.

The cutting-up trades seem to be the star performers in the linen market at the moment, though immediate business has been placed by all kinds of buyers in the last several days. Colored dress linens which are now about as scarce, and consequently about as high, as any one connected with the buying and selling of them wants to see them, have been much in demand of late. The cutters want them, the jobbers want them, and the retailers, especially the Southerners, want them. Blue, pink, oyster white, and tan are favored shades, but it is said that assortments are now so badly broken they are hard to get. Linens of the handkerchief variety are being taken by the cutting trade, too, chiefly for waists, and the same colors are favored in these goods as in the heavier colored fabrics. Crashes, damasks, toweling, &c., are also actively sought. Practically all of these goods are said to be moving at prices below the cost of replacement.

Coarse Rubber Wanted Now.

While business on no grade in the local crude rubber market has been what one would call big in the last week or so, there has been a buying movement in the past few days on the part of the manufacturing interests that has brought coarse Brazilian rubber to the front somewhat. Up-river coarse, under the strengthening effect of this trading, was yesterday quoted at 59@60 cents, while up-river fine, spot, was held at 77 cents. The plantation rubbers have not been any too active, but pale crêpe prices are more or less firmly held on the basis of 93 cents for spot and nearby delivery and 92 cents for forward. Smoked sheets are now quoted at 92 cents for spot and nearby, while the forward positions are priced at 90@91 cents. Dealers would welcome a little more activity, as trading of late has been confined to quite some extent to transactions between themselves. Not much is heard of selling pressure, however.

Insuring Fast Dyes.

A clothing concern that has already placed its orders for serges to be used during the Spring, 1917, season, already has a portion of the goods so ordered in its stockroom. The representative of the firm, when asked if he did not think that buying so far ahead was a gamble, said: "There may be some development in the dye situation that will enable the clothiers to get their piece goods cheaper than they have, but we are going to take no such chances. The opportunity presented itself to purchase at least a part of what we will need for next Spring, and we have taken advantage of it. If it turns out that the domestic dye manufacturers are able to relieve conditions in the color market, and that as a consequence there is a decline in the high prices that prevail at present, we will simply have to write off a small loss. We do not think, however, that any such change is to be expected. The increasing cost of wool will take up any slack that may be caused by cheaper dyes.

Dress Cottons Moving Well.

Reports from local wholesalers indicate that there has been no apparent diminution of the demand for cotton dress fabrics here of late, either wash or white goods, in spite of the fact that the season is getting along toward the point where these goods are put on display by the general run of retailers. Some of the bigger stores have already offered their new lines, and the way they have taken with the consumers is shown in the efforts that are being made to reorder. Quite a little of the repeat business now coming to the jobbers is said to be that which ordinarily goes direct to the mills. The reasons are that in several instances the jobbers can make better deliveries than the mills and that some of the latter do not want to commit themselves any further at the present time, in view of the difficulties attending the finishing process. In spite of previous predictions of a smashing big white season, it is apparent that sales of wash goods to date have exceeded those of white goods. Both, however, have sold in great quantities.

Goods Are Hard to Get Out.

The embargoes that have been placed by several railroads on freight shipments and the glutted condition of others are making it very difficult for manufacturers and jobbers in this market to get goods out to their customers on time. This, naturally, is not making business any too easy, though it is said that the average retailer is more wary about cancelling orders this season when things go wrong than is ordinarily the case. An instance is told of where one Southern buyer of women's knitted garments took three dozen silk sweaters home with her as personal baggage rather than trust them to the mercies of the railroads, even as express. In another case a buyer delivered several pieces of wash goods to an express company himself, the store wanting the goods for a certain purpose so badly that he would not even trust the seller to ship them out. In a third case it was said that recently a number of large rugs had been sent by express to a Southern city, where they were wanted for a special home furnishings sale.

Staple Gray Goods Quieter.

Staple cloths in the local gray goods market were again quiet yesterday and, in the printcloth end at least, there were signs of an undercurrent of weakness. A fair amount of business was put through on these goods, together with sheetings and other staples during the day, but few, if any, of the individual sales were at all sizeable. The bag constructions of sheetings seem to be in the strongest position, 40-inch 2.50s, for instance, commanding 9⅝ cents for prompt delivery and 9¼ cents for futures. For 2.85-yard goods in the same width, 8¼ cents is asked for nearby positions. It is said that there are almost as many prices for 40-inch, 3.50 osnaburgs as there are mills making the goods, depending on deliveries. An average, however, would probably show them priced at 6¾ cents for spot shipment. Fine, semi-fine, and fancy goods continued to move well at very firm prices. Closing quotations on printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4 11/16c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5 1/16c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4 11/16c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

DOWLING ASSAILS BUDGET.

Tells Young Men's Democratic League About Salary Cutting.

About 250 members of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York attended the annual dinner last night in the Hofbrau Haus, 1,214 Broadway, and heard President of the Board of Aldermen Francis L. Dowling assail some of the present city administration's policies.

Of the city's budget of $211,000,000, he declared that the budget while Mayor McClellan was in office amounted to only $166,000,000, and that was at a time when people were decrying Tammany Hall. When McClellan was Mayor, he said, there was a great cry about filling offices. Now, with efficiency engineers, salaries were being saved, he said, the salaries of poor laborers who could ill afford to lose their positions.

Others at the dinner were Sheriff Alfred Smith, John F. Galvin, Alfred J. Tally, and District Attorney Swann.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

MOSES & LITT, jobbers in cloaks and suits, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, have made an assignment to Montague D. Cohen. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by B. Howard Wicksel, $500; Ruth Weaver, $5, and Jacob Frankel, $9. Liabilities are reported to be $20,000, and assets over $5,000.

ROBERT RATHKOPF, trading as the Reliance Hat Company and also as the Reliance Hat Remodeling Company, women's hats, 24 Bond Street, has made an assignment to Aaron L. Palmer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Max Cohn, $150; Morris Bienstock, $100, and O. K. L. Deswatines, $275.

SHAFF BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Shaff Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 111 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Morris Schwartz, $198; Charles Cohn, $120; L. Tager & Son, $157, and William Lorie, $31. They made an assignment on Monday. Liabilities are reported to be $20,000, and assets $8,000.

HARRY M. SMITH of Poughkeepsie has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,168, on a judgment on Nov. 24, 1911, for an accounting, as surviving partner in the firm of C. S. Locke & Smith, and assets $2 cash on hand.

ABRAHAM B. MORRISON, agent, of 203 Stanton Street, formerly saloon keeper, 77 Pike Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,903, and no assets.

GEORGE ACKARY, surviving partner of Tadroso & Ackary, general merchandise, 79 Washington Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $70,439, of which $17,804 are secured by real estate mortgages, and assets $63,531.

FRICTION TRANSFER PATTERN COMPANY, of 113 University Place, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $38,803 and assets consisting of stock, machinery, and fixtures sold by the receiver, amount realized not stated; patents, $2,500, and cash in bank, $192. Among the creditors are S. A. Miller, $8,966; Leopold Balkin, $5,526, and Max Bruckner, $2,725.

BUSY LADY BAKING COMPANY, INC., of 161 Perry Street and 3,620 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,072 and assets of unknown value in hands of the assignee.

FRANK VON GARREL & CO., cafe and restaurant, 2 and 4 Lafayette Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $44,070, nominal assets of $15,072, and actual assets of $3,469.

SAUL LEVY, dealer in furniture and interior decorations, 256 West Eighty-first Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $8,043, nominal assets of $4,824, and actual assets of $4,448.

ASSOCIATED FILM SALES CORPORATION, 110 West Fortieth Street, has made an assignment to Evan Shelby. The deed was signed by Arthur Bard, Vice President.

ELIAS STARR, jobber in women's hats, at 679 Broadway, has made an assignment to Samuel H. Lummis.

MINNIE WEINBERG, doing business as the Broadway Flower and Feather Company, 14 West Fourth Street, has made an assignment to William C. Rittenberg.

Judge Mayer has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Louis Del Bene, meat and groceries, at Yonkers, against whom a petition was filed on Sept. 29, 1914.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Ackerson, Rae H. and Fred—E. L. Felt...$118.94
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—A. Peters...1,833.88
American Pastry & Mfg. Co., trading as Knickerbocker Biscuit Co.—N. Ralsky...5,008.99
Albano, Robert—W. H. Fischer et al...203.01
Assets Collecting Co.—P. Kleeberg et al., costs...101.87
Same—Same, costs...101.78
Same—Same, costs...101.78
Abramowitz, Isidor—T. Baff...371.47
Aldman, Harry—H. Frank, possession of property or...3,152.75
Bauer, Katherine—J. A. Weser...101.42
Baron, Samuel, and Max Rosner—W. Rubanow...113.42
Bigelow, Edwin H.—H. W. McCandless...322.42
Bohn, Julius—George Liss & Co...221.25
Barber, Frank, and Edward J. Scully—J. Mulligan...11,721.83
Buchanan, Annie R.—E. L. Felt...286.91
Counihan, William J.—1,482 Broadway Corp...215.40
Cannariato, Salvatore—B. Rizzo...581.44
Cowan & Tony, Inc.—H. B. Kerlin...359.91
Collins, Frederick—Holtzman & Co...188.97
Dolan, Lawrence J.—Lawson-Wilson Co...210.89
Dorf, Irving, and Louis Hauben—Pisch Electric Sign Co., Inc...149.11
Darling, Chester A.—W. W. Lewis...185.41
Dimmerling, Susie—Efficiency Construction Co...220.66
Ducas, Benjamin P., and Jay C. Guggenheimer, costs...154.65
Edmiston, Peter A., and James F. Geoghegan and Edmiston & Geoghegan, Inc.—J. I. Stoltz...109.46
Equitable Audit Co. of N. Y., Inc.—M. & M. Rothschild, Inc...104.01
Friedlander, Edward—N. Mansfield...496.41
Freedman, Hyman—N. Lubelsky et al...109.12
Fields, Sol—D. P. Atchison, costs...296.92
Frankfurter, Ida—Union Trust Co. of San Francisco et al...284.91
Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Md.—J. G. McCrory Co...2,456.94
Feigenbaum, Louis—H. Baff...165.85
Fleitmann, Lida M., adm.—Northern Bank of N. Y., costs...110.75
Fairclough, Martha T.—Southern Pacific Co., costs...118.38
Same—Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. Co., costs...117.64
Same—Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. et al., costs...118.21
Same—Pullman Co., costs...117.52
Gordon, Austin J.—J. W. Stoltz...131.69
Grupsmith, Rose—H. Baff...360.63
Hildreth Granite Co.—P. Sugerman et al., costs...178.17
Hynes, James T., Jr.—George Ringler & Co...762.08
Same—Same...865.99
Hynes, Margaret—Same...157.79
Holden, John—J. J. Long...144.83
Holtzman, Charles—Bonwit Teller & Co...127.88
Houston St. Poultry Co., Inc.—L. J. Schwab...950.31
Heyman, Clarence H.—O'Neill-Adams Co...302.91
Hoetzer, Frederick B.—D. Freda...546.99
Hull, Frederick, or Joseph F.—M. Wilkes...350.90
Same—L. Hochman...236.40
Imboden, Leonard—27 and 29 Pine St. Co...4,061.50
Kornbluch, Norman—M. Brachfeld...103.41
Kilpper, Henry—E. C. Striffler...132.33
Kern, Lewis—David C. Link & Co...758.82
Kessler, Henry L. and Bertha—C. Ernst...1,474.35
Lass, Chas. F., and Alice M. Dwikin—M. Scolaro...142.44
Levy, Birdie and Rena—Weisenburger & Moch, Inc...680.08
Lewis, Richard—H. & H. Reiners, Inc...107.92
Levy, Leo B.—Bonwit, Teller & Co...108.72
Levy, Henschel E.—M. L. Hymes...105.41
Landau, Leo—A. Geiershaff, costs...110.12
Layman, H. Douglas, Sr., or Hiram D. Layman, Sr.—N. Y. Telephone Co...102.71
Liebler, Theodore A., and George C. Tyler—L. Shubert, costs...162.43
Lloyd, John E.—S. Karsch...212.41
Mink, Valentine—S. Gutfreund et al...376.89
Mason-Seaman Transfer Co.—Electric Storage Battery Co., costs...116.25
McNaughton, Tom—M. Jakob...2,342.23
McDonald, James A.—J. W. Stoltz...303.30
Maisel, Morris—W. Schaffer...154.07
Moyse, Leon, and Robert H. Holmes—Robert Emmett Burke...1,964.13
Mitchell, Patrick J.—M. Malbin...976.12
Mesibov, David—W. D. Donnelly...136.58
Martin, John L.—C. M. Clarke...40,259.27
McGarry, E. B.—A. H. Oesterheld...247.43
Murphy, Richard H.—Lenox Sand & Gravel Co...236.88
N. Y. Railways Co.—L. Rappaport...500.00
Nowak, Frank E.—Advance Novelty Candy Mfg. Co...220.80
Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—C. Futoransky...2,690.10
Phelan, William L.—A. J. Levine...258.59
Same—Same...268.86
Park & Tilford—Realty Adv. & Supply Co., costs...113.50
Putrick, Ethel, and Samuel Ullman—B. C. Samuel et al...707.33
Pollock, Samuel and Gabriel—J. Goldberg...114.52
Pettreti, Ernest—Ess & Ess Photo Co., Inc...174.10
Pressey, Henry A.—Union Bank of Canada...107.42
Palmer, John—Frank J. Lennon Co...172.95
Pearson, Edwin L.—Coe-Mortimer Co...537.09
Rosenthal, Samuel—S. Rinelli...344.41
Rowley, Lloyd V.—E. V. Harman...123.16
Rowse, Charles A.—W. F. A. Stage...345.03
Roberts, Antonio, & Benedetto Lamarco—David Stevenson Brewing Co...2,157.33
Rogoff, Alfred, and Joseph Bankier—S. Spielman...558.74
Smith, Wm. T., and Hudson Navigation Co.—E. Kuschel...842.00
Same—H. Kuschel...838.40
Sadowsky, Ruben—M. Ratner...596.88
S. R. I. Community, Rensselaer Ten Broeck, Frank C. Earle, Herbert F. Orr, John H. Scofield, Harry H. Benedict, Edwin H. Swift, Clyde Milne, Henry L. Joyce, and Transportation Realty Co.—F. E. Mueller, costs...217.45
Suningshine, Lucy—E. V. Harman...109.50
Silverman, Louusi—H. Appekman...140.15
Stuart, Carl W.—J. Klaw...578.20
Sigerson, Frank—M. J. Hallett...432.05
Somer, Morris—M. Weinberger...112.23
Schwarz, Catherine and Rudolph—M. M. Weiller...161.90
Toomey, Thomas—Wm. C. Reynolds, Inc...507.44
Ucko, Edward, and Max Rosenfeld—Haas Bros...168.76
Van Tassell, Ambrose—D. J. Klein...247.40
Van, Gus, and Joe Schenck—C. F. Bornhaupt...484.91
Verly, Lawrence—I. Hohenstein, costs...100.67
Eald, Jacob M.—Goldman & Kohn...116.49
Weinstein, Max—Brandt Bros. Building Co., Inc...1,739.40
Weinstock, Marcus—N. Fliegel...646.10
Wolf, Sam—Kirkman & Son...341.27
Wilson, Thomas—F. W. Swarts...3,370.32
Young, Alfred L.—M. T. Kelly...586.67

In Bronx County.

Cantor, Sarah—S. Jacobs et al...$92.35
Dean, Clara S.—H. W. H. Powel...12.12
Hass, George—S. Levy et al...29.83
Landow, Joseph, Louis Martz, and United Metal Covered Door & Sash Co.—23d Ward Bank of N. Y. City...271.83
McLaughlin, William F.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co...29.08
McGarry, Edward B.—A. H. Oesterheld...247.43
Price, Mary J.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc...439.72
Rendall, John—A. Tozzini et al...543.19
Simon, Bernard—O. L. Schwenke Land & Investment Co...38.96

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co.—S. Salomon et al., Feb. 19, 1916...$2,150.38
Beck, R. Donald—Camp Square Deal, Inc., Feb. 7, 1916...260.41
Caffarelli, Dominick, and John W. Mengal—T. Branigan, July 8, 1909...430.41
Colonial Development Corp.—F. H. Edwards, Feb. 21, 1916...147.00
Foley, James—Bronx National Bank, Feb. 25, 1915...1,537.66
Granitz, Max, and Solomon Wolf—A. Sandberg, Oct. 23, 1914...361.21
L. I. R. R. Co.—S. Rosenfeld, March 4, 1916...117.31
Same—Same, Nov. 2, 1912...217.50
Wagner, Richard G.—C. A. Peck, Feb. 21, 1916...8,407.43
Same—A. B. Connable, March 3, 1916...1,760.24
Battery Engineering & Construction Co.—W. H. Stonaker, Feb. 18, 1916, (vacated)...2,631.84
Friedman, Charles, and Samuel Rabinowitz—Granniger Bros., Nov. 1, 1915, (vacated)...169.46
Golden, Harry—Malvin Lichter, Feb. 16, 1916, (vacated)...112.79
Le Vien, Mary McG.—M. H. Sugerman et al., Feb. 14, 1916...571.91
Mueller, Edward—Camp Square Deal, Inc., Feb. 7, 1916...259.41
Miles, John—C. J. Whalen, July 11, 1914...1,003.00
Pennoyer, Chas. H.—American Net & Twine Co., March 1, 1915...300.35
Rauch, Samuel—People, &c., Oct. 8, 1913...300.00

In Bronx County.

Mitchell-McDermott Realty Co., Inc.—J. Kingston, Feb. 4, 1915...$1,102.23

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. Harris, silks; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Brothers; L. S. Waldman, ladies' garments; 41 Union Sq.
ANTIGO, Wis.—A. Goldberg Dept. Store; E. Goldberg, ready-to-wear, clothing; McAlpin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davis-Paxon-Stokes Co.; J. V. Wellborn, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
AURORA, Ill.—Ora Specialty Co.; Mr. Gottlieb, coats, suits, dresses; 251 West 42d.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, children's Fall coats; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Schofield, laces, neckwear, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer; W. Katzenstein, millinery; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss Partow, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weil, fabrics; 1,270 B'way.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear, corsets, handkerchiefs, &c.; Longacre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Gutman, Joel & Co.; M. Ford, housefurnishing goods, bric-a-brac, china, glassware; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, Mrs. M. Steel, cloaks, suits; Miss H. Goeb, neckwear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Civish-Goetz Co., clothing; Navarre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Hutzler Bros. Co.; A. A. Hall, china, glassware, lamps; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Strauss Brothers; J. Strauss, dry goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stuart, Keith & Co.; G. D. Keith, mfrs. overalls, drawers, work shirts; 256 Church.
BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Lohmeyer & Richardson; R. Richardson, men's furnishing goods; St. Louis.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; Miss A. Hendricks, cloaks, suits; 320 5th Av.; Collingwood.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. W. Fowler, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Parisian Co.; L. Black, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.; York.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; S. Hirsch, mdse. mgr. bargain basement, jobs women's, misses', children's waists, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; E. B. Terhune, women's shoes; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Miller, clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; F. C. Kimball, costumes; W. F. Varnum, youth's clothing, furn. goods; F. A. Fuller, furs; Mrs. C. E. Henry, silks waists; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; Miss M. Barnes, ribbons; Miss E. Halton, representing; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—G. G. Bean, dry goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 East 26th.
BOSTON—Tremont Stores; Miss Fanning, waists; 353 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Gilligan, Miss Hoye, Miss Carroll, cotton underwear, waists; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. W. Kelly, yarns; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansen, toilet articles; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Miss Coakley, women's muslin underwear; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Michaels, leather goods; Miss Louis, millinery, trimmed hats; Mrs. Phillips, dresses, costumes; Mr. Sheffield, women's suits, basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys', furnishing goods; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. A. Cobb & Co.; S. H. Cutting, mfrs. silk waists, skirts, &c.; Gregorian.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 West 31st.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; A. P. Simonds, notions, laces, gloves; Park Avenue.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. C. Heckle, furniture; J. V. Swanz, draperies; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Bessers; E. F. Klemer, notions, novelties; St. Denis.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; J. B. Ertle, silks, velvets; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. von Hagen, glassware; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Halle Bros.; Miss V. Butler, muslin underwear, (basement;) Miss E. Cowell, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Tubular Neckwear Co.; H. H. Decker, men's neckwear; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Schonberg Bros.; J. Schonberg, mfrs. children's, boys' clothing; Netherland.
CHICAGO—S. Friedman, furn. goods; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Kumfort Garment Co.; J. Bloom, children's wash suits; 200 5th Av.; Grand.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Brown's Department Store; B. Brown, general merchandise; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Thompson, infants' wear; Mr. Ahrens, middy blouses, children's dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; M. Weisenberg, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Brothers; J. K. McMahan, dress goods, silks; E. D. Garrison, housefurnishing goods, silverware; Mr. Miller, hosiery; 19 East 24th.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, waists; 23 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Berman & Mazure; B. Berman, clothing; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; H. J. Debryn, hosiery, gloves, men's neckwear; 51 Leonard.
DUBUQUE, Ind.—Miss K. Sullivan, millinery; Marlborough.
EASTON, Penn.—William Laubach & Son; A. R. Willauer, china, housefurnishing goods, toys; Prince George.
EASTON, Penn.—Bon Ton Co.; J. K. Wren, coats, suits, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.
EMPORIA, Kan.—J. P. Ramseyer & Co.; J. P. Ramseyer, fancy goods, garments, millinery; Continental.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. Austin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Guthman's; A. Guthman, coats; Room 1717, 303 5th Av.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—J. Rockowitz, men's, women's, children's clothing, women's furnishing goods; Albert.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Mrs. A. Medland, ready-to-wear millinery; Gregorian.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Denholm & McKay Co.; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss I. C. Schaeffer, muslin underwear, corsets; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, dresses, skirts, waists; 12 West 31st.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Monroe Clothes Shop; T. Light, clothing; Marseilles.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Hubert, Ceely & Co.; N. Hubert, carpets; Wallick.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. C. Sage, dry goods; 75 Spring.
HAZLETON, Penn.—Diesroth's Sons; J. S. Mackie, cloaks, suits, furs, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings, notions, ribbons, toilet goods &c.; 315 5th Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; Miss A. Collins, ready-to-wear; Navarre.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—R. A. Steiger & Co.; W. J. Griffin, dry goods, &c.; R. Steiger, 315 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Beckett Value Co.; E. L. Davis, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. F. Rummel, furnishing goods; 23 E. 26th.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—J. S. Hall's Sons; W. S. Hall, clothing; Breslin.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Daniel Briscoe Co.; F. F. Dosser, silks, velvets, ribbons, laces, notions, cloaks, waists, women's, infants' wear; 256 Church.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Groff & Wolf Co.; B. B. Wolf, clothing; Hermitage.
LA SALLE, Ill.—Golden Eagle; G. Neustadt, clothing, furn. goods; Gregorian.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; N. A. Kathof, piece goods; 18 West 35th; Prince George.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Watts Brothers Co.; W. S. Caskie, ribbons, laces; 258 Church.
LYNN, Mass.—Burrows & Sanborn; W. L. Burrows, domestics, linings, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens; Longacre.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaeffer, general merchandise; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss A. E. Long, laces, neckwear; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—M. W. Savage Factories; A. M. Statler, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear, furs; 43 Leonard; Prince George.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; C. A. Carlson, cloaks; 18 West 35th.
MONTREAL, Canada—W. H. Miller, china, glassware; Herald Square.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Johnson-Karmon Co.; A. L. Karmon, dry goods; Wallick.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. A. Dauphinias, dress goods, silks, laces, linings; 315 5th Av.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; D. M. Lamitie, cloaks, suits, waists, house dresses, muslin underwear; 315 5th Av.; Wallick.
NEW BERN, N. C.—D. F. Jarvis, notions; Grand.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shulman & Evans; Mr. Shulman, Mr. Evans, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Rappaport & Tuckar; Mr. Rappaport, Mr. Tucker, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—H. Wallick, woolens; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; W. J. Moreland, housefurn. goods, trunks; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, ribbons, jewelry, leather goods; Miss A. Kennedy, ready-to-wear; C. F. Mulvey, upholstery, pictures; A. Sandbach, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves 220 5th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rattew & Clay; Miss A. De Laney, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.
NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; C. Gilbert, millinery; Broztell.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Michelman Bros.; S. Michelman, clothing, furn. goods; York.
OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Baker, Hanna & Blake Co.; H. M. Hobart, ready-to-wear; 395 Broadway; Albert.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burges, Nash & Co.; Miss White, brassieres, (basement;) 1,133 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss F. Zook, waists; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss S. Walters, white goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, Miss Geventer, children's coats; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. Marks, toilet articles; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; E. Bohn, leather goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Lehman, men's, boys' sweaters; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Princess Mfg Co.; B. Pearlman, children's, infants' wear; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, skirts; I. Seder, general merchandise; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; Miss McGreevy, suits; Mr. Finkelhor, suits; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; H. W. Crabb, women's, children's shoes; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; C. Chapin, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, general merchandise; Miss Meyers, skirts; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; Mr. Finkelhor, suits; Miss McGreevy, suits; 364 5th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks; 315 5th Av.
PLYMOUTH, Penn.—W. Lubinski, clothing, furn. goods, shoes; Broadway Central.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; J. P. Buckley, dress goods; 1,123 B'way.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer Co.; D. B. Burgess, waists, kimonos; Broztell.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Miss M. A. Sheridan, muslin underwear 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Bedell's; J. J. Cockran, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods, toys; 2 Walker.
READING, Penn.—The Crawford Co.; E. Isaacs, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Wells, waists, skirts; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
READING, Penn.—M. L. Seide, furn. goods; Breslin.
READING—G. K. Whitner & Co.; W. Keck, furn. goods; Broztell.
READING, Penn.—Wide Awake Shirt Co.; S. R. Lurio, work shirts; Herald Square.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Mrs. Wentzell, millinery, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hogan Bros.; G. S. Hogan, clothing; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—M. Nusbaum & Co.; M. Nusbaum, silks, cotton goods; Broadway Central.
ROCKLAND, Me.—W. A. Hewett Co.; W. D. Talbott, cloaks, suits, waists, hosiery, gloves; 315 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. M. Daley, dress goods, domestics, linens; A. F. Ellis, china, glassware; 2 Walker.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; W. Burkett, silks; 470 4th Av.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; Miss I. Myrick, hdkfs., gloves, ribbons; Breslin.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss J. E. Upson, dresses; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Eagle Store Co.; H. Epstein, furn. goods; Wallick.
ST. LOUIS—Montrose Cloak & Suit Co.; J. H. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; F. G. Winter, silks, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 31 Union Square.
SUFFOLK, Va.—I. P. January & Bro.; H. January, clothing, hats, shoes; Wallick.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.; Park.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lasalle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, representing; 1,170 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; E. Munro, housefurnishing goods, china, glass; 23 E. 26th.
TROY, N. Y.—Geo. P. Ide & Co.; A. H. Ide, collars; 156 5th Av.
UTICA, N. Y.—Mitchell & Thomas; J. G. Thomas, W. W. Mitchell, clothing; Park Avenue.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Son Co.; Miss N. Fowler, jewelry, leather goods; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; H. E. Huntsberry, men's clothing; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. H. Sloman, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods; F. E. Woodward, books; Miss D. Collins, ladies' neckwear, ruchings; Mrs. F. Evans, muslin underwear, corsets; Miss E. McGill, laces, ribbons, veilings; E. C. Gatchell, men's furnishing goods; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Greve, Bissett & Holland; Miss K. Watson, infants' wear, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; Park Av. G. Bissett, dress goods, silks; Herald Sq.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A. Bushnell & Co.; W. George, notions, furn. goods; C. W. Haas, dry goods; Imperial.
WHEELING, West Va.—Abercrombie Brothers; C. H. Abercrombie, Miss B. Gillilan, millinery; Broadway Central.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; G. E. Newkirk, merchandise manager; Miss Hogan, representing; 2 Walker.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; C. A. Chambers, dress goods; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—P. Weist's Sons; D. E. Waltersdorf, carpets, rugs, oilcloth; 105 Grand.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; H. M. Green, jewelry, leather goods, hosiery, gloves, underwear; York.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY, FILED by William Sperling on March 4th, 1916, reciting business as that of real estate broker is corrected to that of Mineral Water, Beer Bottling Business.

THE COTTON MARKET DECLINES 20 POINTS

Selling by Recent Buyers Follows an Early Advance and Causes a Break.

NET LOSS 60 CENTS A BALE

Tendency to Back Away from Purchases Around 12-Cent Level Until More is Known of New Crop.

After making a further gain of 6 to 8 points soon after the opening, the cotton market turned easier on selling by recent buyers, and declined about 20 points from the high level of the morning. The trade is showing a tendency to back away from purchases around the 12 cent level until more is known of the new crop. There is nothing exceptional about this, in view of the belief that the South will plant a full acreage and a favorable season may result in another large yield. The reactionary tendency persisted throughout most of the session and prices closed at a net loss of about a dozen points.

The report of the British Board of Trade on exports of yarns and cloth from Great Britain during February shows exports of 16,000,000 pounds of yarns, against 16,118,000 pounds last year. The total for January and February is 29,634,000 pounds, against 29,957,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth amount to 417,000,000 yards, against 309,000,000 yards for February last year, while for the two months' period the exports amount to 841,000,000 yards, against 639,000,000 last year.

Sentiment on the market represents a more even division of opinion, and the bear element appears to have been sufficiently impressed by the ease with which the market has rallied 60 points from the low level of last week to go very slow in the increase of short commitments for the present.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 17 points advance, Houston 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points decline, 11.65 for middling. Sales, 1,000 bales.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.62	11.47	11.44@11.46	11.59@11.60
May	11.77	11.64	11.64@11.65	11.79@11.80
July	11.97	11.84	11.85@11.86	11.98@11.99
Oct.	12.15	11.98	11.98@12.00	12.13@12.14
Dec.	12.33	12.15	12.15@12.16	12.30@12.31
Jan.	12.40	12.24	12.23@12.24	12.38@12.39

Total port receipts, 32,989 bales; last week, 37,524 bales; last year, 39,842 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	4,605	4,424	13,562
Galveston	10,822	14,279	16,079
Mobile	126	263	347
Charleston	337	57	681
Savannah	3,140	1,894	4,657
Wilmington	84	173	681
Norfolk	1,879	2,101	1,065

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	321	264	1,017
Memphis	878	13,256	1,847
St. Louis	....	1,340	3,989
Houston	3,732	3,632	5,926

Exports, 24,287 bales; total thus far this season, 3,619,577 bales; total last season, 5,719,495 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
498	Galveston	11.90	311,879	498,732
....	New Orleans	Holiday	378,253	379,764
....	Mobile	Holiday	20,284	60,642
869	Savannah	11¾	184,630	240,360
500	Charleston	11½	73,884	105,477
....	Wilmington	11½	43,915	59,555
523	Norfolk	11.50	117,276	80,155
949	Augusta	11.56	153,452	140,497
2,750	Memphis	11.63	211,644	219,741
39	St. Louis	11⅝	......	37,066
3,594	Houston	11.80	147,810	176,632

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate demand in spot cotton, with middling 4 points decline at 7.78. Sales, 7,000; receipts, 97,000; American, 81,000. The market closed steady.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—Thirty-two corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capital stocks of $1,593,300. They included:

H. Jaeckel & Sons, Inc., furriers, $350,000; W. R. and H. F. Jaeckel, 18 West 32d St.

The Community Mausoleum Co., Inc., constructing mausoleums, $200,000; J. C. Kortz, F. L. Randall, A. B. Squire, Orange, N. J.

Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction Co., Sayre, Penn., formed by consolidation of Waverly, Sayre & Athens Traction and Sayre Railway Companies, $200,000; G. E. Green, H. T., and G. T. Rogers, Binghamton.

German Rock Asphalt Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, machinery, heating devices, smoke regulators, construction, $150,000; F. V. E. Bardol, S. J. Dark, W. M. Knich, 890 West Av., Buffalo.

The Henry Rebscher Co., Inc., Rochester, perfumes, flavoring extracts, kitchen, laundry, household supplies, foods, notions, jewelry, $100,000; W. B. Dingman, C. F. and H. Rebscher, 6 Edgewood Park, Rochester.

Mason Motor Car Co., Inc., autos, vehicles, engines, motors, machinery, boats, $30,000; A. W. Logan, J. Ward, N. N. Mason, Waldo Av., Bayside.

Delawanda Consolidated Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, $375,000; F. Hulser, F. L. Cubley, F. L. Dewey, Potsdam.

Max Spiegel's Enterprises, Inc., theatre proprietors, managers, $50,000; T. F. MacMahon, E. and M. Spiegel, Strand Theatre Building.

New Rochelle Hygeia Ice Co., Inc., New Rochelle, ice, distilled mineral waters, coal, motor vehicles, amusements, $10,000; W. N. and R. N. Bavier, A. B. Mills, 201 Centre Av., New Rochelle.

Cresco Investing Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, managerial, $20,000; J. Buckbee, W. Magill, A. E. Williamson, 14 Maine St., Dorchester, Mass.

Alpine Effervescing Co., Inc., effervescent magnesia, syrups, cordials, soft drinks, $5,000; G. J. Gindici, L. Volpi, J. Grasso, 180 Prince Street.

C. W. Prichard Co., Inc., exchanging machinery, tools, equipment, realty, $10,000; M. Israel, M. Cutlering, A. Prichard, 115 Bleecker St., Newark, N. J.

Western Fur Mfg. Co., Inc., fur, woolens, plushes, cloth, $15,000; S. Levin, M. J. Zin, L. Glassman, 507 Howard ave., Brooklyn.

Sterling Color Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, colors, paints, chemicals, oils, dyestuffs, merchandise, $10,000; W. M. Ronan, A. L. Benkert, W. C. King, Bound Brook, N. J.

Color and Colorless Engraving Corporation, printers, stationers, engravers, publishers, $10,000; E. M. Riley, F. L. Kopff, R. D. Ireland, 1 Liberty st.

Congress Waist and Dress Co., Inc., waists, dresses, $10,000; H. & B. Shulsky, M. Taub, 72 East 109th st.

William G. Milner Mfg. Corporation, Queens, sporting, athletic goods, campers' supplies, ammunition, $9,000; M. L. Bush, F. and W. G. Milner, 15 Lurting st., Queens borough.

The Investigating Corporation, stocks, bonds, equip and finance expeditions, agricultural products, phosphates, precious stones, hotels, restaurants, capital no par value; begin business with $500; J. F. Curtin, S. B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, 34 Nassau st.

National Druggists' Supply Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, sundries, specialties, $5,000; J. H. Schwarz, J. Frank, C. Londoner, 258 Broadway.

Walter S. Appleton, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, heating, plumbing, specialties, capital no par value, begin business with $500; W. L. Durack, Jr., H. G. Liptrott, W. S. Appleton, 599 Lexington Av.

Magneto Winding Co., Inc., Millbrook, armatures, coils, electric motors, magnetos, dynamos, autos, $6,000; D. Kassel, S. Sydney Krim, G. S. P. Kleeberg, 110 West 76th St., Manhattan.

International Press News Service, Inc., publishing, news service, publicity, advertising, $5,000; W. J. Nugent, J. G. Gessford, E. D. Nugent, 366 5th Av.

Walters Rubber Co. of New York, Inc., Brooklyn, autos, tires, accessories, hardware, $5,000; A. R. and J. H. Jube, H. S. Walters, 182 Miller Av., Freeport.

Authorization.—Gavin-Armour Steel Corpn., Wilmington, Del., machines, generators, mechanical, chemical, electrical or other. $500,000. Representative, Robert B. Steele, 50 Church St., Manhattan.

Capital increase.—Baker & Bennett Co., New York, $10,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions.—Jacob Segal & Co., Manhattan; Wantagh Shores Realty Co., Manhattan; Wantagh Realty Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 7.—Charter filed here: Mexico Oil and Exploration Company, to acquire oil lands and to develop the same, and to carry on a general mining business, $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, all local Wilmington (Del.) parties.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

A Number of Decisions Made Under the Leather Provisions.

Several decisions of interest to the leather trade were made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. One of these cases stood in the name of Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, and had to do with the classification of merchandise described on the invoice as "unfinished horse butts." They were returned by the Appraiser as "dressed leather" and duty taken at 15 per cent., whereas the importers claimed entry at 5 per cent. or at 7½ per cent. The uncontradicted testimony at the trial was that the merchandise was horse hides tanned and buffed. The Custom House authorities were reversed, the board holding in a decision by Judge McClelland that entry accrued at 7½ per cent.

Another St. Louis protest was by the Missouri Belting Company, which imported leather returned by the Government officials as "leather not specially provided for," this calling for duty at 15 per cent. The testimony of the importers' witnesses showed that the goods consisted of whole hides of either steers or cows, trimmed to sizes of about four by five feet, and chrome tanned. After importation to adapt them to use they were subjected to various finishing processes such as greasing, stretching and currying. As the testimony supported the contention, the board ordered the merchandise admitted at 5 per cent. under the provision for "rough leather." A similar claim by C. H. Wyman & Co., was sustained.

The Cohen Company, Norfolk, imported women's leather gloves in mixed lots. Duty was taken by the Collector at the rate of $2 per dozen pairs as women's leather gloves under 14 inches in length, while the importing concern claimed that the customs tax should be only $1 per dozen pairs as schmaschen gloves. A witness for the importers recognized some of the gloves as being of lamb origin and others as schmaschen. It appeared to be impossible to separate the gloves in order to determine which kind predominated. Judge McClelland said that, while it might be that certain percentage of the gloves was of the schmaschen variety, it was impossible for the Collector to make a separate classification. The assessment on the basis of $2 per dozen pairs was accordingly affirmed.

Dingelstadt & Co. were sustained in the contention that sapphire points for cutting tools were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as "articles and wares composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for." The Collector was reversed in returning the points at 45 per cent. as "manufactures of semi-precious stones."

The board took favorable action on protests by Morris Goldberg's Sons claiming that steel slides or buckles intended to ornament women's slippers were dutiable at 20 per cent. as plain manufactures of metal. Collector Malone was reversed in taking 50 per cent. duty as articles silver or gold plated.

Fensterer & Ruhe were upheld in the claim that glass door knobs were properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at the rate of 45 per cent. as manufactures of glass. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. duty as decorated glassware articles.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Wed., followed by fair; colder in the interior; Thurs. fair; fresh s. w. to n. w. winds.

S. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. fair; moderate to fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Wed.; colder in n. and w.; Thurs. fair; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Fla.—Rain Wed., except fair in extreme s.; Thurs. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds, except n. w. to n. over n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed.; colder in the interior; Thurs. fair; moderate n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and colder Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ohio—Snow Wed.; colder in e., with strong n. w. winds; Thurs. fair.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., with fresh to strong n. w. winds; Thurs. fair.

Lower Mich.—Snow Wed.; colder in s. e.; fresh to strong n. w. winds; Thurs. fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed., except snow near Lake Superior; Thurs. fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and continued cold Wed. Thurs. fair and warmer.

Wis.—Fair and continued cold Wed. Thurs. probably fair and warmer.

Minn.—Fair Wed., warmer in w. and s. Thurs. probably unsettled, warmer in e.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs; warmer Thurs. and in w. Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably fair; colder in w.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed. and in e. Thurs.

Kan.—Fair and warmer Wed. and Thurs.

BRITISH EXPORTS GROWING.

Gain of $50,790,000 Shown by February Figures—Imports Increase.

LONDON, March 7.—The Board of Trade figures for February show that imports increased $10,735,000 and exports increased $50,790,000.

Although imports of food and raw material generally show an increase, wool decreased $7,500,000 and nondutiable food and drink $5,000,000. The increase in exports was mostly in manufactured articles, of which cotton textiles showed an increase of $12,500,000, wool $6,250,000, and metal manufactures $12,500,000.

PRESS RESTRICTION PLANS.

Merchants' Committee on Factory Segregation is Hopeful.

Several members of the civic committee of merchants which is seeking to eliminate manufacturing from the area between Thirty-third and Fifty-seventh Streets, bounded by Third and Seventh Avenues, met yesterday at the Hotel Belmont to discuss ways and means of carrying on the campaign.

J. H. Burton of Burton Brothers, Chairman of the committee, announced that the response to the appeal, "Shall we save New York?" printed in last Sunday's newspapers, had been remarkable, and that he had no doubt but what the plans of the committee to rid the restricted area of factories by Feb. 1, 1917, would be carried out successfully.

It was suggested that the Commission on Heights of Buildings and Zones be urged to act in restricting the district at the earliest possible moment.

"With a shopping zone definitely determined," said Mr. Burton, "and fully protected by permanent restrictions, it cannot help but encourage building operations in the restricted area. The movement under way will lend stability to the section and make it possible to invite the erection of structures that will be in harmony with the tone of Fifth Avenue, which is undeniably the greatest thoroughfare in the world.

"Judging from the responses to our appeal the public is unanimously in favor of a restricted retail zone, and indications are that no opposition will develop in any quarter."

MORTGAGE MEN TO MEET.

Realty Lenders to Discuss City Zones and Building Heights.

Representatives of financial institutions that lend on real estate will meet today at 3:30 in the board room of the Equitable Life to discuss the future growth of the city. The meeting has been called by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests and the plans for restricting building heights and zoning the city will be discussed.

It has already been proposed by certain lending institutions not to make loans for loft buildings in the Fifth Avenue retail district and to discourage the renewal of mortgages on such buildings. The conference will consider the effect of the plans of the Zoning Commission on the mortgage market, and what financial institutions can do to supplement the work.

The meeting will be presided over by Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the council, and the plans will be explained by Edward M. Bassett, Chairman; George B. Ford, Consultant, and Robert H. Whitten, Secretary of the commission. The following will also speak:

Charles D. Norton, Vice President of the First National Bank; Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company; Louis V. Bright, President of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company; Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers Mortgage Company; John J. Pulleyn, Controller of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Henry A. Schenck, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; Harry A. Kahler, President of the New York Title Insurance Company; Otto M. Eidlitz, Burt L. Fenner of McKim, Mead & White; William J. Wilgus, engineer, and J. Howes Burton, Chairman of the committee which is conducting a campaign to restrict the Fifth Avenue section for residential and retail purposes.

$25,000 Suit Over Flower Pot.

Marie Hetrick Van Duser, a resident of Indiana, through her counsel, Perry M. Armstrong of 27 Cedar Street, began yesterday in the Federal District Court a suit for $25,000 damages on account of the injuries she received when a flower pot fell on her head. The flower pot was standing on Sept. 6 last on the sill of a window at 33 East Thirty-third Street, and she is suing both the 33 East Thirty-third Street Realty Company, Incorporated, the owner of the building, and the J. Wise Company, Incorporated, the lessee of the premises. She says the flower pot had stood for a long time on the window sill in an insecure position, and that its fall on her head has injured her permanently.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market developed a reactionary tendency yesterday, and prices lost about all of Monday's gain, closing at a net decline of 1⅞@2⅜c. Monday's operations were thought to have weakened the technical position, and when selling orders appeared there was an absence of a demand. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.32½; No. 2 hard, $1.27½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.36½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.47, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.21¼	1.24	1.64½
July	..	..	1.14½	1.17	1.30½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.15	1.13	1.13⅛	1.15⅞	1.55
July	1.11¾	1.10⅝	1.10⅞	1.12⅜	1.22½

CORN.

The market for corn was easier under increased liquidation, prompted by the decline in wheat, and owing to more favorable weather in the West, where receipts were liberal. The cash and export demand was poor, and the embargoes against the movement of corn to the seaboard again interfered with business. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½@84c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	75⅝	75⅛	75¼	76	73⅛
July	75¾	75⅜	75½	76⅛	75⅞

OATS.

The oats market was heavy, and at the close showed net losses of ⅜ to ⅝c. The cash demand was slow and the foreign inquiry was very limited. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 49c; No. 3 white, 48 to 48½c; No. 4 white, 47½ to 48c; fancy clipped white, 49½ to 51c; ordinary clipped white, 48 to 49c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43¾	43¼	43⅜	44	57⅝
July	41⅞	41⅛	41⅜	42⅛	53⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher early on further buying, prompted by continued strength in the hog position and an advance of 5 to 10c at the yards. Some new high records for the season were made, pork showing special strength. On the advance there was increased selling, which was credited to packers and more or less profit taking, which resulted in a quick reaction, and prices declined to below the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 17,000; estimated for Wednesday, 34,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 11,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.92	10.80	10.80	10.87	10.52
July	11.10	11.00	11.02	11.10	10.77
Ribs—					
May	12.00	11.87	11.90	11.92	10.10
July	12.12	12.00	12.00	12.05	10.37
Pork—					
May	22.30	22.10	22.30	22.40	17.65
July	22.30	22.00	22.00	22.30	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a slight advance early in the day, but buyers were inclined to be cautious about following the advances further, and toward the close there was a reaction which left the market 7 to 17 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.30@10.50	10.34
March	10.35	10.27	10.25@10.28	10.35
April	..	..	10.28@10.35	10.41
May	10.43	10.35	10.33@10.34	10.40
June	..	..	10.20@10.35	10.40
July	10.30	10.20	10.19@10.20	10.29
August	10.31	10.23	10.22@10.24	10.31
September	10.21	10.10	10.10@10.11	10.18
October	9.11	9.08	9.10@9.11	9.27

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet yesterday owing to the holiday in Brazil and in New Orleans, and in absence of aggressive trading price changes were narrow, closing at 2 points net decline to 2 points advance. Total sales were 18,000 bags, of which the greater part was in the form of switches from the near to the distant positions. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	7.72@7.75	7.72
April	..	..	7.79@7.81	7.79
May	..	..	7.86@7.88	7.86
June	..	..	7.90@7.91	7.90
July	7.94	7.94	7.93@7.94	7.92
August	..	..	7.97@7.99	7.96
September	8.02	8.02	8.01@8.02	8.00
October	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.03
November	..	..	8.08@8.10	8.06
December	8.11	8.10	8.12@8.14	8.11
January	..	..	8.16@8.17	8.17
February	..	..	8.19@8.21	8.21

SUGAR.

Futures opened firm, unchanged to an advance of 5 points, with sales on the call 1,350 tons. The advance in refined sugar gave strength to the situation, and private cables reporting continued drought in Cuba led many to believe that the price tendency was upward. The market closed firm, 4 to 5 points net higher, with sales for the day 7,900 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.36	4.36	4.34@4.36	4.29
April	4.39	4.35	4.39@4.40	4.34
May	4.45	4.42	4.44@4.45	4.39
June	..	..	4.41@4.50	4.44
July	4.55	4.53	4.53@4.54	4.49
August	..	..	4.58 flat	4.54
September	4.64	4.62	4.63@4.64	4.59
October	..	..	4.64@4.66	4.60
November	..	..	4.60@4.62	4.56
December	4.48	4.48	4.45@4.47	4.41

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 46,500 packages; last week, 48,170 packages. Exports for week to tropical countries, 406 packages. Pretty full receipts, but steady, fair buying at somewhat higher prices for all grades. Closing sales of extra creamery at 37½c generally, a few of the fancier lots commanding 38@38½c, and fair to choice qualities move out promptly at 35@37c. The range of values has narrowed materially, and there is now very little fresh creamery to be had below 35c. Held goods have come in quite freely from interior freezers, but they have had large sale, and the market is ½@1c higher. It looks as if all of the old goods will soon be out of first hands. Renovated has sold well and prices are fully ½c higher. Ladles a little stronger, with reserved offerings. Packing stock still scarce and wanted. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 37½c; higher scoring, 38@38½c; firsts, 35½@37c; seconds, 32½@35c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30½@31½c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds, 27@28c; State dairy, finest, 36@37c; good to prime, 33@35c; common to fair, 26@32c; renovated, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, fine, 22½c; No. 2, 22c; lower grades, 20@21½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 89,267 cases. The market has fluctuated widely during the last week. There was a severe pinch last Wednesday and values were pushed relatively high for the season. But since then supplies have been more adequate and values are now falling toward a speculative point. Local market is still considerably above Middle Western values, due largely to delays in transportation of stock now on the way. Production is rapidly increasing. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23½@24½c; extra firsts, 23c; firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 27@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@29c; small whites, 26@27c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 25c; hennery whites, 27c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 24½@25c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runnes, 35c; Maryland and Baltimore selected, 37@38c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 28@30c.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Joseph Du Vivier of New York City was admitted to practice.

711—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. United States. Motion to advance submitted for appellees.

260—Southern Wisconsin Ry. Co. v. the City of Madison. Argument continued.

261—St. Louis & Kansas City Land Co. et al. v. the City of Kansas City. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 8: Nos. 249, 262, 263, 264, (and 265,) and 266, 122 (and 123,) 269, 270, 272, 217, and 273.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Northrup<Phila & Reading RR. Parels<Steam Tug Merced. Swechulis<L V Coal. Stallo<Wagner. Eibel Process Co< Remington Martin. Moore<City of Yonkers. Re Vanoscope Co. Kleist<Breitung. Galle<Hamburg-Am Line. Oceanic Steam Nav Co<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Courtroom 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sherman<Marinelli. Ritz Cycle Car Co< Driggs-Seabury. Hamer<N Y Rys. Prevot<G. Borgfeldt & Co. Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co. Singer<Lord Baltimore Press.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 2:30 P. M.—Jury calendar.

Karpinski<Lehigh Valley RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motions, at 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Hite<"Danneborg." Moore<Hamburg-American et al. O'Brien<CNY, Dailey et al (2.) Bartley<Dalzell. Rudolph<Downer. Erickson<Mosher. Murray<Penn RR 32. Jordon<Cornell S B. Barth<Versal 7 &c. McConnCacique & Dalzell. American C & W Co< Consolidated W Co. Individual D C Co< Public Service C Co. Pasecany<Buck Ridge C & M Co. U S<Green & Dasheff. Gurski<Penn RR Co. Victor Talking Machine Co<Victory Talking Machine Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Wygodsky Engine Co< Hamilton Term Co. Cohen<Rothstein (2.) Kever<Phila & Rdg RR Co. Giamzo<Marresford. Partridge<Borden's Cond Milk Co. Fawcett, as trustee< Fritz. Cantlin<Gardiner. Pasecany<Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co. Kennedy<McCusker.

Note.—By order of court, cases must be tried when reached.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Re application of Rich for peremptory writ of mandamus v. Onondaga Chapter Daughters American Revolution, &c., aplts.—Motion to amend record denied; judgment affirmed, with costs.

People v. Levy, deft.; Knoch, aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re application of Boyle, ex'r, &c.; Boyle, ind., &c., aplt; Boyle et al., respts. Re application of Boyle, ex'r, &c.; Boyle, ind., &c., aplt.; Boyle et al., respts.—Orders affirmed, with one bill of costs.

Savage v. Sully, aplt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, on the grounds that it is not from a final order.

Cropsey, District Attorney, aplt., v. the Court of Special Sessions, &c.; Silverstein v. Warden or Matron of Bedford Reformatory, aplt.; People, aplt.—Orders affirmed, without costs.

Rochester Telephone Co. v. Woodbury et al., &c., aplts.; Cary v. Cary, aplt.; re judicial settlement of estate of Estabrook; Bullard Estabrook, ex'r, aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re last will of Horton, dec'd; Horton, aplt.; Dickey, respt.—Order reversed and proceeding remitted to the Surrogate's Court for a rehearing, with costs to the appellant payable out of the estate.

Storandt v. Vogel and Binder Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Re transfer tax upon estate of King, dec'd., Controller of the State, aplt.; Berwin et al.—Orders of the Appellate Division and the Surrogate's Court reversed, with costs in all courts, and the original taxing order affirmed.

Lumb v. Lumb et al., aplts, and Lumb, ex'r, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

DAY CALENDAR—Townsley<Niagara Life Ins Co. Berry<Arland. McCammon<Kaiser. Fava<Dunton Lodge Realty Co. Mautsewich<US Gypsum Co. New Rochelle Water Co<Pond. Muench<Steel & Mason Ry Cont Co. Wightman<Campbell. Whiteman<Gulle.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Millinery Outlet Co< Wise & Co. Outfit. Hollander<Kaufman. Barclay<Barclay. McNelus<Stillman. Farquhar<Farquhar.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Appeals from orders and judgments of City Court and appeals from Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Chatham Bk Tr Co< Guar & Trust Co. Werner<I R T. Heifershauer<Mork. Punnett<Herald Sq Holding Co. Chas N Crittenton Co <CNY. E Fougera Co<same. Fries<Bell. Levene<Isbister. Oshinsky<Behrman. Shoninger Bros<Duval Schiff<Lamont Rlty. Valesh<Prince. Noonan<Brown. Rowland<MacDonald. Steffano<Gola. Young<Pasinsky. Beckerle<Beckerle. Lens<Schiavone. Jones<Emery. Barrett<Steinhardt. Fulop<Karhos. Bershoff<Livingston. Selsor<Selsor. Thompson<Gould Storage Battery Co, Inc. Kenny<Warden. Biddinger<Star Co. Paul<Am Sav Bank. Greef Eng & Mfg Co< Scourence Mfg Co. Mitchell<Hogan. Trepel<Deanville Bathing Co. Stratton<Meehan. Meebra Realty Co< Stratton. Moore<Cox. Hirsch<Swiney. Scheps<Doty. NY Sav Bank<Burke. Meyer<Miller (2.) Labruta<Lavisa. Lisena<John J Cream Co, Inc. Belford<Maxwell. Adkins<Bonwit. Re Mamlock (Lane.) Re CNY (William St.) Victoria Bldg & Cont Co<Scheyer. Oceanic Inv Co<28th St & 7th Av Rlty. Kelly<Ruppert. Marion Rlty Co< Mitchel. Barbour<Earle. Brogan<Cent R Corp. Kravet<Goldstein. Wightman<Wightman. Re Comm'l Cabinet. Mohr<Ellison. Silverman<Ward. Alkoff<Schacht (2.) Lehrman<Greenwald (2.) Friedman<Schneider. Re Uvalde Cont Co< Mathewson. Glish<Greenes. Yoskowitz<Besunder. Grinnell<Grinnell. So Amuse Co<Epoch Producing Corp. Robinson<Gilsey. Hanlon-Gregory Galv Co<Vogelstein. Smith<Amer Dock Co. Tilly<Michael. Carney<Ruppert. Harris<Harris. Hauser<Hauser. Kirkland<Stern Bros. Ottmann<Blangas Co of Cuba. Bindsell<Worthen Rty & Const Co. Rocco<Sobray. City R E Co<Guy. Walsh<Lewis. Leonard<Sphere Rlty. Kidder<Levering. Same<Adrian Petrol. Marble Arch Co<Prendergast. Lorenzo<Jarmulowsky. City R E Co<Purdy. Rosen<Elizabeth Tr. Geller<Jaffe. Christman<Merritt. Daum<Essenbee Film. Breitung<Wight. Bushnell<Hammond. Lowe<Sobel. Reitman<same. Schmucker<Bandler. Smith<Bleyer. Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hos<Weill. Lenox<Bd of Educ. Hymes Bros Co< Bunomo. Stern<Met Life Ins. Zoller<Weill. Ciccarone<McAtee. Re Lorillard. Re Woram. Rudnick<Gavin. Hubbell<Hardy. Re Carnegie Trust Co. Pincus<Platt. Dorsey<Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Inc. Newark Tr Co<Church. CNY<Walter Miller & Bros. Levey<Dodge.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions: US Trust Co<Mowry. Clarke<Brown. Van Nort<Van Nort. Selander<Selander. Charles<Charles. Star Co<Wheeler Synd. Weisinger<Weisinger. Marx<Maze Rty Co. Puchniak<Puchniak. Morris<Du Luart. Cen t Trust Co<Falck. Bondy<Robinson. Heaney<Heaney. Astarita<Astarita. Demurrer: Danks<Danks. Preferred cause: Rosenthal<Siegel. General calendar: Dreyfus<Dreyfus. Ditmas Rty<Bristor. Lustgarten<Lustgart'n. Blair<Turbo-Elec Const Co. Ullman<Schwartz. Keck<Szabo. Kilpatrick<Crown Infants' Wear Co. Silverman<Silverman. Shenk<Oliva. Prenzlau<McNulty. Yacono<Yacono. Buckman<Floral Park Villa Co. Hitchings<CNY. Flisshnick<Burke. Arden<Labin. Lepatoff<Lepatoff. Bahrenburg<Bahrenburg. Elgot<Elgot. Huber<Glow. Gisnet<Moeckel. Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J. Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Grieme<Grove Hill R. McClure<Andrews. Bredo<Holmes. Wengraf<Wengraf. Bent<Post. Taylor<Lincoln Co Bk. Wiener<Greene. De Lisle<De Lisle. Townsend<Hyman (3) Walsh<Tiedmann. Frank Brew<Farelli. Comml Trust<Terhune. Elmore<McMartin. Alcock<Turbine. Bache<Collier. Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<Light. Marshafsky<same. R Lorosky<Golden. L Lorosky<same. Green<Kroywen Rty. P Wexler<Silberstein. I Wexler<same. Schoenstein<George Morrison Co. Steves Lacoia Co< Lack Bridge Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gisen<CNY. Schleicher<NY Rys. Polansky<Koepfel. B Ruminofsky<Weisberg. R Ruminofsky<same. Ruminofsky<Weisberg (2.) Kerrigan<Thornton. Steinson<Biglin. Coyle<Wright. Roemer<NY Rys. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Devorschak<Union Ry. Prendergast<Schatter. J Stein<L Eppig Brew. M Stein<same. Moore<Union Ry. Lever<Callagher. Burnhaus<Bromberg. Kelly<Int R T Co. Alfonsi<Bradley Cont. Traverso<Int R T Co. V Muller<Wendt. F Muller<same. Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—V Roth<Lozier. Inq—C Roth<same. McCarthy<Foster. Greenhut<Int R T. Case on.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fagan<Bishop. Robinson<Orr. Hohn<Doctor. Stutz<Ennis. Fagan<Bishop. Phillip<Edelstein. Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel. Thompson<Am Optical. Winter<Lieberman. Benkovic<Stoller & Cook Co. Roland<Wooten. Case on.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Murphy<Stephens (2.) Terullo<Horton & Co. Haertel<Linch. Baker<Gray. Kanzer<Ossman. Kropf<Gottfried. Berman<Tuna. Murray<G Schneider & Co. Finnegan<Jacobs. Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Sheim<Englander. Hooley<Mason & Seaman Transp Co. Kinney<same. Hoffman<same. Stokes<R & L Co. Reisner<Whiting P Co. Rotenberg<CI & BRR. Lonsbury<Dochterman Van & Exp Co. Renaldi<CNY. Wicks<McKenna. Bolten<Kenlon. Alheidt<Horan. Slaviz<Astoria Lt, &c. Cunningham<Durlany, Trell & Spitzel. Cogan<Simpson C Co. Boldt<Cohen. Bawden<NY Rys. Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Winter<Fay. Schlessinger<3d Av Ry. Cohen<Meren. Cohen<Moran. Factor<McManus. Jonitz<N Y Rys. A. Clough<N Y Rys. C. Clough<same. Case on.

PART XII.—(February term continued)—Donnelly, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part XIV., at 10:15 A. M.

Case on—Batzone<Brennan.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Heldman<Oakley. Rowan<Tennant. Moor<same. Moore<same. Butcher<Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co. Kingsley<Nassau RR. Reinhardt<Eiseman. McLaughlin<Scott. Baldwin<Am Fin Sec. Duffie<McKee. Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan<King. Malone<Morgenthau. Faley<Bradley Cont. Eisner<Christie. Fay<Lewis Pub Co. Mooney<D'Andrade. Woodward<Straus. Case on.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kneitel<Mendelson. Weinschenken<Ocean Accdt, &c, Corp. Caggiano<Winston. Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co. Nierenberg<Gen Accdt &c Corp. Emmet<Krakower. Green<1,073 1st Av. Ragona<Riccobene. Hayes<Welling Co. Vernon<Woodward. Gourd<Healy. Talbot<Lawrence Bros. Ditto<Paterno Const. Jabalie<Taylor (2). 20th St Garage<Moore. Tunis<Brescher. Strysower<Block. Straus<Shanley. Hecht & Campe<Kohn. CNY<Lamb. Same<Schlessel. Bailey<Duane. Snare & Triest<same. Barclay<Barclay. Gilsey<Starrett. Fitz Hugh-Luther Co< Coen. Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Special Term, Part VII., room.

Arthur<Baum. Weintraub<Cowen. Wright<Eittington. Ehrich<Kamholz. Herring<Mall. Brit-Am Tobacco Co< U S Fid, &c, Co. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co. Miri<D Weil Sons Lith. Lesster<Lesster. Eastern Asphalt Pav Co<CNY. NY Assets Realiz'n Co <Thompson. Thompson-Starrett Co <Federal Huber Co. Wilson<Illinois Surety. Fay<Robt Graves Co. Sutter<Century Bank. Johnson Heating Co< same. Booth<Grubb Kosegarten Bros. Mulcahy<Boyd. Harris<Lawrence. Veeck<Berger. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Morris<Suerken. Courter<von Novelly. Duhan<Berke. Schweinler<Earl. Triangle Waist Co< Gen Accid Assur C. De Waal<Jamison. Stimel<Fautl. Lyons<Borchard. Newhouse<Crown Mills. McManus<Crandall. Pac Motor Car Exch< Bwy & 53 St Co. Gen'l Dehydrator Co< Bussing Co. Schlossberg<Brody. B Moch Co<Sec Bk. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of: Emma F Wyatt, John M Wyatt, Lillian Lunn. Wills for probate: Ann Ezonge, Isaac Gates, Sophie Schulenberg, Louis Neuberger, John O'Connell, John Cusack, Kate Curry, John Hack, Edna A Landine, Francis Cooney, George W Wellman.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Friedman<Lapin. Fid & Dep Co<Noonan. Goldfarb<Levin. Rosenthal<Brasler. Klotz<Bruno. Ullman Mfg Co<Oelter. Lippit<Lehman. Rush<Chapine. Galvanotype Eng Co< Medra. Egan Waste Co< Rochester. Litofsky<Goldstein. Feingold<Kelley. McKenna<Korn. Lehman<Cores-Martinez Co. Gheen & Co<Aron. Campbell<Hutton & Co. Eisler<Gross Bros. Raucher<Stalter. Sandbloom<Kimball. Hudson Brass Works< Minskoff. Hirsch<Baldwin. Marx<Pasinsky.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Russo<Simcox. Philippstein<Regan. Stewart Auto Co< Piccirillo. Nussbaum<Buck. Smith<Leef. Schwartz<Nussbaum. Craig<Miller. Tod<Quinn. Bendersky<Cohen. Bialystosky<Crystal(2) Busch<McMul S & T. Catania<Int R T Co. Shapiro<Schwartz. McNulty<Heckel. Adler<NY Rys. Isaac<Rosenberg. Rakonchiok<Taylor. Burnett<McFall. Schatzberg<Int R T. Aetna Accident, &c, Co<NY Rys. Greendell<Steiger. Frackman<Leipzig. Lowe<NY Herald Co. Epstein<Greenberg. Weinberg<Havel. Ascher<NY Rys. Halpern<Funk. Altschuler<Levy. Kraus<Fed Mail, &c. Beckerman<NY Rys. Schmulowitz<same. Buchholtz<Adams. Silverman<Int R T. Zimmerman<NY Rys. Curry<Speedwell Con. Druskin<5th Av Coach. Feingold<NY Rys. Schack<Lewenthal. Ettman<Int R T. Cohen<same. Saperstein<Con Tea Co. Shadloff<Miller. Egolinsky<Epstein. Yatkowsky<United Dressed Beef Co. Waldman<Singer.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Huff<Willis. Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Kuntz<Kline Rlty & Imp Co. Lasner<Kreger. Schwartz<Cahill. Corp. of H & A Cohen<Hungerford. Lindemann<Schuessler. Levenson<Gaynor. McDonald<Wells. Folz<Folz. Bloom<Berlowitz. Rosenblatt<Sobel. Merc Lace Co<Rocke. Wise & Whitlock< Sudbury, (2.) Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Re Di Gregoris—James A. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Hermiston< Hermiston—Phoenix Ingraham. Newcombe< Darrow Realty Co.—Harry A. Goldel. Equitable Life Assur. Socy.<Wilner—Robert F. Wagner.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Emma Pflzemayer<164 Building Co.—Wm. Weiss. Julie M. M. Grant<Max Sass—Richard C. Daniel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10.30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Silverman<Silverman. Oster<H G Const Co. Buggein<Bldg Asso of Woodlawn Club. U S F'd & Guar Co< Vitale. Metropolitan Sav Bank<Palermo. Dawson<Gillegan. Hoffman<Wondrak. Sudbrink<Baukal.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen<Tekel. Lucchini<Bechmann. Schuessler<Ellis. Dworkin<Dworkin. Rubin<Levy. Same<Prospect Av Realty Co. Benenson Realty Co< Mitchell-McDermott Const Co. Crimmins<Crimmins. Sardorsky<Shtafman. Land Map Realty Corpn<Bloomberg. Ferber<Ferber. Simpson<Simpson. Baust<Baust. Greene<Greene. Schoen<Schoen. Tucci<Tucci. Berkowitz<Berkowitz. Benedict<Benedict. Halstead<Halstead. Bauer<Bauer. Meryash<Meryash. Silverman<Silverman.

Highest number reached in regular order, 845.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J. Case on—Rose< Baife. No day calendar. Case on—Reggio< Claydon.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Wills for probate: Joseph Christoffel, Caleb P Marsh, Julius Wolf, George Strecker, Friedrich Wiedbusch, John Meyer, Ida A Johnson, Johanna Mayer. Motions: Robert Ingram. Accountings: Ida M Brautigam, Mary Murray, Ellen B Lucas, Marco Papa, Giovanni Moline.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.

People<Schulman. Darling<Shapiro. Guran<Finkelstein. Greenbaum<Ragona.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Simon M Goldsmith<Thomas D Malcolm Construction Co—Jeremiah J Barry.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Moscato<Prince Line. McCabe<CNY. Itschner<Nunamann. Bruckner<Van Brunt St. Lines. NY C RR<County of Westchester. Hamilton<Royal Co. Kane<Hunt Co. Treemerman<Frank. Parker-Smith<Prince Line. Cohen<Newman. Braun<Meyer. Sugerman<Stolitsky. Starback<Smith. Com of Charities<Halperin. Re Brooklyn Trust Co. Martin<Crumb. Seyford<So Pac Co. Kromm<Meyer. Queens Villa Co< Shields.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Blackmar, Kapper, Callaghan, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.

Jackerson<Lipschitz. Panitz<NY Rys. Int Folding Paper Box Co<Climax Stationery Co. Toubin & ano<Kogut et al. Miller<Grifenhagen. Sonnenschein<Silverman. Farrelly<Edwards et al. Wartell & ano, &c< Brezinski. Hazel, &c<Golden Eagle Assn. Cohen<Goldman. Tice<Feldberg Con Co et al. Obermeyer<Wilkening. Chiulli<Shaw. Quaid<Swrdlow et al. King<B H RR. Herman & ano<Van Brunt. Logue<Kaiser. Ledger<Kenyon Co. Johnson<Lawson. Bernard<Reynolds & Stewart.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Witherby<Evans. Re E 94th St (Guiler.) Seelig Bros<Gemelin. (2.) Moloney<Burns. Re Ward. (2.) Lamb<US Fid & G Co. (March 15.) Almstaedt<City. Caravella<Pastor. Bauer<Bauer. Tuffe<Tuffe. Tunnell & Co<Lindner. Commerford<Farrer. (2.) Suffa<Manoreck. Spodek<Franzblau. Dubioso<Barber & Co. Moss<McKenney. Re Federici. Re Lincoln Av, (Nassau Beekman InvCo) Lawlor<Lawlor. Re Rutland Road. (Heilbrunn.) Gregory<Gregory. Puff<Puff. Pouch<Behren's Estate Corp. Gross<Gross. Bauer<Bauer. Re 62d St-24th Av. Frejman<Frejman. Osborn<Cradosa. Cardoza<Osborn. Christy<Christy. Rt Rutland Road, (Bryson,) (2.) Leff<Payton. Cohen<Ness. Goldsmith<Kernahrens. Lewis<G Schirmer, Inc. Hoffman<Davis. Re Gilvarry<Nolan. Henry<Kingsbury. Reich<Hogan. Ryer<Ryer. Harmon<Prentice. Lewis<G Schirmer, Inc. Kiernan<Bklyn Builders' Supply Co. Sloane<Bedell. Bulowa<Taub.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces: Saunders, Johnson, Mirman, Kapalowitz, Aglitz, Bernstein, Rollins, Esposito, Ottensoser, Krasnopolsky, Feldman, Robertson.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Atlantic Macaroni Co< Burdett. Eagle Savgs & L Co< Wilson. Same<Messiter. Glaser<Burns. Van Cleave<Demorest. Fox<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co. Creteau<same. Cherrington<So Bklyn R Co. F J D Holdg Co<Fox. Ferd Munch Brew Co< Sharkey. Brodkin<C & K Corp. Wagner<Wagner. Meyer<Meyer. Antwiler<Antwiler. Roure<Reid. Monroe<Monroe. Bush<Bush. Berwin<Bell. Rigoulot<Rulando. Brown<Belknap. McGaughey<McGaughey. Gold & Taylor Cut S Co<CNY. Hammer<Henry (2.) Ladiana<Ladiana. Ginsberg<Ginsberg. Newbury<NY Cons RR. People's Trust Co< Hawley. Fulmer<Fulmer. Koulins<Rosenfeld. Molostowsky<Stander. Schroeder<Weiss. Shields<Columbo. Curnow<Curnow. Jaques<Jaques. Clark<Carpenter (4.) Fleischman<Ferguson. Glasser<Glasser. Cohen<Bielenberg. Hammond<Gavin. Coast & Lakes Cont Corp<Sheepshead Bay Speedway. Lyle<CNY. Petersen<Petersen. Contreres<Contreres. Kreinik<Rieger. Kugler<Nathan. Higgins<Higgins. Walton<Staverly Rty. Westmore Realty Corp<McLaughlin. Goss<O'Connor. Bauer<Bauer. Levenson<Harris. Stefane<Stefane. Zorn<Ernstoff. Rosenberg<Rosenberg. Quinn<Mitchell et al.

Highest number reached on the regular call 2978.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Callaghan, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Crane, J.

Baron<B H RR et al. Town of No Hempstead<Leeds. Smith<CNY. Sacher<Dusel. Brogan<Stone Av Realty Co. Schinn<Cream Co. Burns<C I & B RR. Olsen<NY Con RR. Dougherty<NY, NH & H RR. McCormack<B H RR. Williams<same. Diramgian<same. Smith<Heller et al. Hennessey<Coney I & B RR. Hirsch<Keerkel. Hannema<Bloomingdale. Bucalos<Schubert. Weisberg<Curth et al. Williams<McNulty Bros. Deighan<Nas RR. De Matteo<Norton & Gorman. McCarthy<Michels. Maher<CNY et al. Hughes<Roach. Riddell<Batterman. Halpin<Kiernan. Levitzky<NY Con RR. Masters<Leavitt et al. Sokolow<Nassau RR. Kelly<Con I & B RR. Gibson<Paris. Cohen<Cornician Realty Co et al. Cline<Hopkins. Hutchings<Tumbridge Realty Co. Priolo<BH RR. Reilly<Persson. Kochanofska<Steiner. Reid<Sheppard. Schall<Schwartz & Co. Regan<Gillen. Litter<Mote. Helman<Franklin Garage Co. Seifter & Son<Ettington et al. McDonnell<Kaplan.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Radin<Fischer et al. Morrow<CNY. Jampol<Calder et al. McKnight<Roulston. Hogan<Carpilovsky. Dubronefsky<Em City Lumber Co. Costa<Jamison et al. Districh<Hart et al. Bozevich<Jamison et al. Ishtwam<Kane. Vellante<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co. Madden<Underhill. Brown<Speedwell Con Co et al. Same<McCormick. Cohen<Bott. Renz<Welz & Zerweck. Ragona<Cuccio. Sanack<B U Gas Co. Haslin<B H RR. Sackett & Wilhelms Co<Jamison et al. Valentine Souvenir Co <Goldberg. Jenson<Hecker-Sackett-Jewell Milling. Fishman<Fishman. Eldridge<Eckelcamp et al. Butterworth & Sons Co<Davis et al. Wells<Agar & Co. Hernandez<Rose. Brockman<Bd of Edu. Kendrick<Nassau RR. Cataldi<same. King<B H RR. Finlay<C I & B RR. Rosenthal<B H RR. Caruso<Cranford. Riendeau<Josephson. Finken<Bkl Un El RR. Lindsey<NY Con RR. Gibbons<Nassau RR. Coppins<D, L & W RR. Gray<Nassau RR. Walsh<same. Tiedeman<B H RR et al. Messerschmidt<McCreery & Co. Rayment<Allen et al. Commer<Klein. Gabel<Burger et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3745.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Mary Whytal, Augusta Schurk, Sarag Eggerton, Charlotte Kellog, Peter J Kuntz, Clara McFadden, Cornelius Lancaster, John Lambert, George Cloos, Honora R Sweeney, William Edwards, Lucy R Manning. Accounting of: Henry Marks, Ida M Nelson, Thomas Tebball.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Bridget Mulligan, Clara Grube, Henry Schaefer.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Downey<Nassau Elec RR. Arrighi<B H RR. Tarantino<Dinerman. Okonski<St. Germain. Henning<Foley, Jr. Capell<Martino et al. Oberstein<Lautinberg. Driver<Nas Elec RR. Sancineto<B, Q Co & S R R. Ganley<B H R R. Ruggiro<Janess. Gouldman<Chieffo. Fabozzi<McManus. Schriebman et al< Rubin. Arghieri<Nas Elec RR.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Rudman<Met Tobacco. Feldman<B H R R. Pendleton<Nas E R R. Epstein<Union Hold'g. Tomessuski<B H RR. Weiner<Nas Elec RR. Steffen—Hamel. O'Connell<Straight. Hayes<Akerman. Drage<B H RR. Winterwerb<Halberg. Juiriande<Silverstein. Cornfield<Thuillier. Gonzales<Boyce. Lindsey<Cordes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Daniels<Weber. Saccripante<Phila & Reading C & I Co. Levine<West St Ry. People<De Fulgentis. Owens<Settino. Daniels<Yonkers RR. Harrison<West El RR. North<Eastchester Con Co (2.) Goerman<Dobbins. Ranft<Eisele. Nanyoko<Otis Elev. Knowles<NY, NH & H RR. Duffey<West El RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.

McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital. Hackenburg<Duffy. Lane<NY Cent RR. Kearney<R C Or Asy. Searles<New R Hosp Assn (2.) Tess<Union Ry. Morrissey<NY, NH & H RR. Frederickson<Friedman. Beveridge<Steeplechase Park Co. Brooks<Pitts Con Co. Elliott<Law. Coffey<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co. Pace<West St Ry. Goldman<Schlesser. Chawdick<NY, NH & H RR. McLean Hts Con Co< Feeley. Kennion<W U Tel. Tichborne<Esser. Goldman<Schlesser. Shannon<McGovern. Emberson<New Roch. Rice<Union Ry (2.) Dolan<Ellis. Lo Cello<Petrotta. Douglass<Young. Marroney<Bd Educ of Mt Vernon. Cohen<Power. Same<I R T. Kolpin<Durcan. Malcolm<Kelly. Nason Mfg<McDonald. Williams<Mullen. Thompson<Holt-Chandler Auto Co. Baker<Johnson. Armstrong<B H RR. Roberts<Pure Oil Co. Artisan Real Estate Co<Hewison. Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt. Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv Co. Abrams<D & L Bldg. Batten<Clauss. Johnson<Whelan. Pfoh<West El RR. Dause<same. Michaelson<Ebling Br.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1700.

County Court.

Young, J. Seiffert<Alexander. Richards<Haskin. Sloane Furn Co<West County Brewy.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hecker, as admx< Ocean Elec Ry Co. Ashcroft<Nat Meter. Stuart, an infant< Hubbell et al. Sliney<White. Geiger<Packard Motor Car Co et al. Butler<Franklin et al. Greenberg, as admx< B, Q Co & S R R. Hodge, an infant< Walenta. Devera<Belt Line Ry Corporation. Manlein<Somerville Realty Co et al.

No reserve calendar. Cases will be added to the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of March 7, 1916.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 810.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Allen<B H R R. Jacobucci<Lucarelli. Smyth<B H R R. Seidenberg et al—Holland et al. Manna<B H R R. Bowden<L I RR Co. Feehan<B H R R. Brodie<N Y & Q Elec L & P Co. Clemens<B H R R. Nathan<Harrison. McNamara, an infant< C I & B Ry Co. Harpell<N Y & N S Traction Co. Roos<B H R R. Staebler<Weddle. O'Flaherty, an infant <B, Q Co & S Ry. Kaye<B H R R Co. Cutler<same. Carney<same. Munnich<B, Q Co & Sub Ry. Seebach<Dare. Ptasinski<Luckas et al.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 145.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, Plaintiff, against MIMIE S. BANNER, S. MORRILL BANNER, and THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Defendants.

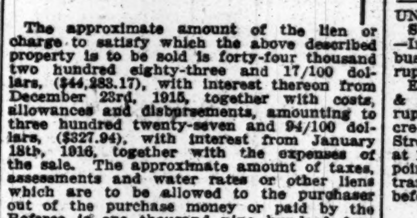
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:—All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street and the westerly side of Central Park West, and running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street and thence easterly along the southerly side of Seventy-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being now known as Number Ten West Seventy-fourth Street and being those which were conveyed to said Mimie S Banner by Cornelius W. Luyster and wife by deed dated June 9, 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 13 of Section 4 of Conveyances, page 295.

Dated, New York, February 10th, 1916.
JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Referee.
CHARLES IRVING OLIVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 51 State St., Albany, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is street number Ten West Seventy-fourth Street:—

No. 10 West 74th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is forty-four thousand two hundred eighty-three and 17/100 dollars, ($44,283.17), with interest thereon from December 23rd, 1915, together with costs, allowances and disbursements, amounting to three hundred twenty-seven and 94/100 dollars, ($327.94), with interest from January 18th, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is one thousand nine hundred four and 60/100 dollars, ($1,904.60), besides the interest thereon.

Dated New York, February 10th, 1916.
JOSEPH N. TUTTLE, Referee.

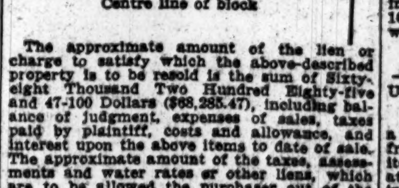
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WESLEY THORN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of December 1911, and orders of resale entered in the above-entitled action on the 1st day of April 1912, 6th day of August 1912, 31st day of October 1912, 22nd day of January 1913, 21st day of April 1913, 17th day of July 1913 and the 14th day of February 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment and orders named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and orders of resale to be sold, and therein described as follows:—

ALL that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the centre line of the block, twenty-six feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 18 East 82nd Street.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.
ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.
GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 East 82nd Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be resold is the sum of Sixty-eight Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-five and 47-100 Dollars ($68,285.47), including balance of judgment, expenses of sales, taxes paid by plaintiff, costs and allowance, and interest upon the above items to date of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Thousand Three Hundred Eighty-four and 50-100 Dollars ($2,384.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.
ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Seizure Room, No. 612 Washington Street, cor. Morton Street, New York City, N. Y., Seven Gowns and One Coat, One Lace-trimmed Gown, One Silk Gown, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition on day of sale, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated, New York, February 24, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS BOHM, Bankrupt.—No. 22,868.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Richard O. Smith, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 60 Duane Street, New York City, on March 20, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property to be sold consists of two electric cash registers, a furnace, radiators, electric fans, dishes, glassware, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of its appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
New York, March 7, 1916.
INGRAM, MASSEY, CLARK & LOWE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT COCHENTHALER, trading as THE GREAT C. CO., and also THE LA VOGUE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 22784.

B. W. B. Brown, trustee, will sell personal property of the bankrupt, consisting of dresses, skirts, suits, and fixtures, through C. C. Mix, auctioneer, at 11 West Main Street, Battle Creek, Michigan, on March 18th, 1916, at 10 A. M.

Inspection can be had on March 16th and 17th, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated, New York, March 7th, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, 320 Broadway, New York City, and IRA A. BECK, Battle Creek, Michigan, Attorneys for Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LATHAM OPERATING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 530 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottle goods, crockery, glassware, silverware, blankets, linens, window shades, trunks, handbags, showcases, cash register, electric fan, etc.

BERNARD H. SANDLER, Trustee.
ABRAHAM A. SILBERBERG, Attorney for Trustee, 258 Broadway, New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FARMER-ZEHR ENGRAVING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, March 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 150 Lafayette St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt consisting of photo engraving machinery, tanks, cameras, lenses, chemicals, metals, office furniture, safe, desks, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Receiver, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Tuesday, March 14, at same time and place.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of CHARLES A. WEIGLER.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1916, at 11 A. M., at 409 Lenox Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies', men's, and children's shoes and rubbers, fixtures, etc.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, Assignee.
SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Assignee, 302 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22942.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR E. SHERMAN, Bankrupt.

Arthur E. Sherman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 20th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 6th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22425.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX L. GROSSMAN, Bankrupt.

Max L. Grossman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 27th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 20th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 6th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,945.—In Bankruptcy.—ELLIOT KAHN, doing business as Elliot Waist & Dress Shop, Bankrupt.

Elliot Kahn, doing business as Elliot Waist & Dress Shop, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 4, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 22, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22939.—In Bankruptcy.—EUGENE VON BACH, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Eugene Von Bach are hereby given notice that on March 3d, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, March 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, March 6th, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,936.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH H. LYNCH, Bankrupt.

Joseph H. Lynch was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 3, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on March 22, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—CHARLES JACOBS and ISIDORE TARNOW, Bankrupts.—No. 19506.

Notice is given that Charles Jacobs, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22539.

Notice is given that ROBERTO CICOGNA, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,288.

Notice is given that CARRYE HIRSCH STRAUB, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,282.

Notice is given that THOS. F. LYNCH, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,645.

Notice is given that HARRY PROCHASKA, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 10, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

OLD NEW YORK.

Books on New York in the old days picked up in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books every Sunday.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Corner at 108th Street Purchased for Residence—Christopher Street Corner Bought for Mercantile Building—Dwelling Sales—Astor House Site Lease by Capt. Astor.

An unusual sale in the long-neglected section of upper Fifth Avenue was closed yesterday, from the fact that it was announced by the brokers that the buyer is having plans prepared for the erection of a fine private dwelling. The property involves four lots at the northeast corner of 108th Street, 75 on the avenue by 125 on the street, sold by the estate of Charles Parsons, which has held the plot since 1903. The brokers were the J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company.

The property is assessed at $104,700, and the projected operation, if carried out, will be of more than ordinary interest in that it will be the first of its kind in the low district of the avenue north of Ninety-sixth Street, and from the size of the plot, the plans of the buyer evidently contemplate an elaborate building. The remainder of the block front is vacant and a half block front of tenements is opposite, on the south corner of 108th Street.

John Russel Pope about two years ago bought the block front between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets, and the announcement was made that two or three fine private homes would be built there but nothing has been done. The new residence of Willard Straight, at Ninety-fourth Street, and those just off the avenue on Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets are now the northerly limit of fine dwellings on the thoroughfare.

Buys Christopher Street Corner.

An operation in the old Greenwich Village section which will result in a new commercial building operation has been closed in the purchase by Henry K. Heyman of the properties at 152 to 158 Christopher Street and 644 to 648 Washington Street, being the northwest corner of those thoroughfares, 95 by 80. It has been bought from the Margaret O'Neil estate, which has owned it for forty years. The new owner will erect an eight-story commercial building on the site. J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the sale.

Greenwich Village Dwellings Sold.

The Upjohn Company has purchased from Eliza W. Valentine the three old dwellings at 59-61 Bedford Street and 32 Morton Street, forming the southwest corner of these streets and fronting on the new Seventh Avenue extension. Robert F. Bonsall negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

August Oppenheimer has sold 8 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 22 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy.

Porter & Co. have sold for L. Hurd Sanford to George H. Sims, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 131 West 131st Street.

Resale in East Harlem.

The Tisus Construction Company has resold to a client of Paul M. Riyes 319 East 120th Street, a five-story basement on a lot 20.6 by 100.

Recent Buyers.

Samuel A. French is the buyer of 7 West Thirty-first Street, sold Monday by Robert A. Colt.

John T. Pratt is the buyer of the new American basement dwelling 12 East Sixty-second Street.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen has sold for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 770 East 161st Street, a three-story business building; also the vacant lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Brook Avenue, 100 feet south of St. Paul's Place, for L. Davis to a builder as a site for a new-law tenement.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for William L. Condy to a client for investment the four-story double brick stores and apartments, on a plot 26.8 by 100, known as 6,511 Fifth Avenue.

Louis Gold has sold the four-story apartment house at 572 Sterling Place, between Classon and Franklin Avenues.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot of three lots on the north side of Eighty-third Street, 280 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, for Charles Blackman to a client who will erect a one-family house for his own occupancy.

Joseph Metzger has sold the two-family house at 191 Keep Street, 25 by 100, to J. Rabinnowitz.

Captain John J. Astor Leases Lower Broadway Lot.

Captain John Jacob Astor, son of Baron Astor, has leased to the Schulte Cigar Company the plot of ground, 17.4 by 60, situated on the west side of Broadway, between the building recently erected by Vincent Astor on the corner of Vesey Street and the remaining portion of the old Astor House on the corner of Barclay Street.

The tenant will immediately erect, from plans of Frederick Putnam Platt, a one-story building, having a facade of marble, and upon its completion will open a branch of the Schulte business. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the lease.

Good Bid for City Property Lease.

Charles T. Lewis has presented a bid of $10,000 a year for ten years to the Department of Bridges for the lease of the long vacant property under the Manhattan Bridge, bordered by New Forsyth, Division, Newmarket Streets and East Broadway. The property was advertised at an upset rental of $9,000 a year. Mr. Lewis requests the privilege under his bid, of erecting a two-story fireproof building. For a second ten-year period he offers $17,600 annually. The business use of the plot will undoubtedly be of benefit to the neighborhood.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc. have leased for Louis Stern, Benj. Stern, and the estate of Isaac Stern the sixth and seventh floors of the old Stern building at 32-46 West Twenty-third Street to Edward Maag, upholstery trimmings.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the four lofts at 100 Water Street to Manuel Alvarez & Co.; also the four lofts at 107 Front Street for James Arthur to Norman Lobenstein.

The George Bernard Company, women's apparel, for the last five years located at Thirty-first Street, has taken a long lease on the entire building at 579 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

The Brett & Goode Company, in conjunction with Henry Moeller & Co., has leased store No. 2 in the Printing Crafts Building, which occupies the block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets, for Larkins Brothers to Jacob Handel.

William H. Whiting & Co. have rented for Thomas E. Greacen the top floor at 17-27 Vandewater Street, containing 10,000 square feet, to the Russell & Stoll Company; also the store and basement at 67-69 Park Place to James C. Young.

Rockefeller Leases Residence.

William A. White & Sons have leased the five-story American basement residence at 17 West Fifty-fourth Street to Dr. Frank E. Miller. It was recently purchased by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from Dr. Alfred Duane Pell.

Queens Building Activity.

Building operations in Queens are continuing to show activity. Last week eighty-four applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $889,000 were filed.

In the Rockaways an important development will be commenced by the Bayswater Building Company, Inc., in the erection of eight two and a half-story cottages to cost $30,000. The Morris Park Roman Catholic Church will erect a church on the west side of Church Street, south of Atlantic Avenue, to cost $65,000.

The Degnon Realty and Terminal Company will increase the industrial plants in their development in Long Island City by a four-story concrete factory on Annable Avenue and Creek Street to cost $150,000.

Realty Notes.

William Guerin, former Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, and a member of the staff of technical experts of the Advisory Council, has framed a bill to amend the Labor law so as to exempt windows in buildings thirty feet apart from the insertion of wire glass.

Walter C. MacNaughton, formerly with the Cross & Brown Company, is now associated with Frederick Fox & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

73d St, 48 East, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; H. S. Ogilvie against E. A. Demarest et al.; Henry M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; John D. Edelson, referee; due on judgment, $37,718.08; taxes, &c., $1,300.40; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

52d St, 624 West, s s, 375 ft e of 12th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and two-story frame rear building; William P. Waters against John Rafferty et al.; Levin & Rubin, attorneys; Roger Sherman, referee; due on judgment, $11,004.60; taxes, &c., $2,596.84; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Henry Brady.

113th St, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; David Werner against Lillian Bershfield et al.; Davis & Davis, attorneys; Richard C. Murphy, referee; due on judgment, $3,827.57; subject to a first mortgage of $16,000; to the Germad Realty Co. for $17,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, 2,304, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x115.6, vacant; Clement S. Parsons against Richard Pierce et al.; Robert A. B. Dayton, attorney; Joseph S. Klein, referee; due on judgment, $1,937.36; taxes, &c., $1,273.70; to the Benson Realty Co. for $5,900.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

22d St, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 20.9x98.9, three-story and basement dwelling; estate of Isaac Philips, deceased.

By Henry Brady.

Bowery, 207, e s, 72.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26.9x100.6, four-story building and store; Lincoln Trust Co. against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $27,581.94; taxes, &c., $992.70.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 235 West, n s, 273 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement and store; Abraham Beller against Herbert Fischer et al.; C. J. Foltz, attorney; due, $11,708.69; taxes, &c., $1,087.45.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

10th Av, 341, for a one-story temporary brick shed, 12.6x20; C. A. Brooks, 782 10th Av, owner; F. Jacobsen, 27 Union Square West, architect; cost....$300

3d Av, n w corner of 64th St, for a one and two story garage, 75.5x130; D. Levin, 834 East 155th St, owner; N. Langer, 81 East 125th St, architect; cost....$15,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

7th St, 37 East, to a three-story office building and dwelling; Independent Order Beth Abraham, 37 East 7th St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler and S. Cohen, 31 Union Square, architects; cost....$5,500

Avenue A, n e corner of 4th St, to a five-story storage house; M. Rosenthal, 375 8th Av, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost....$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 154 and 156, s w corner Washington St, runs w 60.6 x s 75.10 x e 29.1 to street x n 94.11 to beginning; Christopher St, 158, s s, 60.6 ft w of Washington St, runs s 75.10 x w 19.9 x n 75.7 to street x e 20 to beginning; John F. O'Neil et al, individually and as executors of Margaret O'Neil; Beatric, wife of Charles J. O'Neil; Lillian, wife of George S. O'Neil; Jennie, wife of William L. O'Neil, to Hy. K. Heyman, 157 West 79th St, mtg $80,000, all liens, March 6; address, 56 Beaver St..$1

HAVEN AV, n e corner 180th St, 120.1x92.7x125x125; John H. Pugh to Great Northern Construction Co., Inc., 320 5th Av, Feb. 20; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St....$1

MAIDEN LANE, 131, n s, 20.9 ft w of Water St, 19.7x55.4x20.10x55; Rexton Realty Co. to Innes Randolph, 122 East 82d St, h. and s., Dec. 30; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St....$100

PEARL ST, 230, s s, — x —, with all title to alley into Burling Slip; Pearl St, 231, s s, 25x100; Maiden Lane, 130, s s, 34.7 ft w of Water St, 64.10x20.5x irregular; Beekman St, 110, n e s, 33.6 ft n w of Water St, runs n w 66.8x n e 25x s e 66.5x s w 25.4 to beginning; Duane St, s w s, at n w s of Elm St, 24x45.9; Harriet S. Pettit, Mount Pleasant, N. Y., to William E. Hanna, 88 Decatur St, Brooklyn, all title and all liens, confirmation deed, March 3; attorneys, Byeritt, C. & B., 17 Wall St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William E. Hanna to Harriet S. Greene, 30 Letitia St, Philadelphia, Penn., confirmation deed, all title, all liens, March 7; attorneys, same....$1

VERMILYEA AV, 153-155, — x —; Benjamin F. Jacobson of Saugerties, N. Y., individually and as President of Allen Construction Co. et al. creditors, to Charles F. Minor, 26 East 120th St, as assignee and trustee in trust for creditors, &c., mtg $116,702.83, Dec. 28, 1912; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Wills Av and 148th St....$1

2D AV, 971, w s, 50.5 ft n of 51st St, 20x70; Julius Lowenstein to Hannah Brull, on premises, mtg $6,000, all title, March 4; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway....$1

3D ST, n s, 88.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 20x100; West Side Savings Bank to B. & W. Building Co., 6 West 32d St, or 1,330 Park Av, March 6....$25,500

3D AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 90th St, 48.10x100; Elizabeth I. Howe to Ernest V. Downey, 2,162 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

5TH AV, 570, w s, 79.9 ft n of 46th St, 20.8x100; Elisa L. W. Stevens and another, executors, &c., of Byam K. Stevens to Ernest V. Downey, 2,162 Nostrand Av, Brooklyn, mtg $300,000, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$308,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest V. Downey to Elizabeth I. Howe, 34 West 75th St, March 1, mtg $300,000; same attorney....$100

31ST ST, 7 West, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Robert A. Colt to Samuel A. French, 108 West 28th St, mtg $55,000, March 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

62D ST, 12 East, s s, 220 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; John T. Pratt to Malcolm D. Sloane, 665 Park Av, b. and s., all liens, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

74TH ST, 303 and 305 East, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 40x102.2; Thomas Dalton to Abraham Kornbluth, 200 West 111th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

79TH ST, 78 East, s s, 41 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2, foreclosure Feb. 16; John H. Rogan, referee, to Elizabeth A. Benedict, 64 Edgehill Road, New Haven, Conn., March 1; attorney, Nicholas A. Donnelly, 20 Vesey St....$40,000

80TH ST, 126 West, n s, 224 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Annie A. Peet to Blanche B. Humphreys, 101 West 81st St, mtg $16,000, all liens, March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

94TH ST, 106 West, s s, 615 ft f of Columbus Av, 17x94.6 to centre line of Anthorp's Lane x17.1x95.3; Frederick A. Van Denschoten to Eliz. E. Dorn and Marietta C. Maynard, 7 Norman Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., mtg $8,250, March 6; attorneys, Dulten & K., 203 Broadway....$1

98TH ST, 159 West, n s, 211.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x53x irregular; Eleanor L. Knowles to Abr. Wagner, 753 Amsterdam Av, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

115TH ST, 7 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure March 7; Richard C. Murphy, referee, to Germad Realty Co., 72 Maiden Lane, mtg $10,000, March 7; attorneys, Davis & Davis, 51 Chambers St..$1,000

116TH ST, 447 East, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av; Carmela Palladino to Michael Palladino, on the premises, Dec. 8; attorney, F. M. Palladino, 417 East 116th St....$100

123D ST, 45 East, n s, 115.6 ft e of Madison Av, 17.3x100.11; Henry L. Lewis et al to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, b. and s., March 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

124TH ST, 161 East, n s, 119.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 17.2x100.11; John P. Kelly to Isabel F. McCormick, Bayville, L. I., ½ part, mtg $8,000, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

124TH ST, 247 East, n s, 90.6 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.11; Pauline Stahl to Charles H. Stahl, 2,365 Davidson Av, mtg $21,000, all liens, Jan. 24....$100

129TH ST, 241 West, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av; Louis Spahn to Rebecca Spahn, 3,647 Broadway, mtg $8,500, March 7; attorney, Harry A. Silberstein, 99 Nassau St....$1

154TH ST, s s, 131.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. to Heather Realty Co., 108 East 29th St, c. a. g., March 1; attorneys, Darnford, R. & K., 66 Broadway....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft n of 188th St, 25x87.6; Annie P. W. Hurlburt to Rosina Rescigno, 2,475 Hughes Av, Feb. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50

SAME PROPERTY; Rosina Rescigno to Giuseppe Scotellaro, 168 Mulberry St, March 4, mtg $7,400; attorney, same....$1

DECATUR AV, 3,082, e s, 25x120; Isabel F. McCormick to John P. Kelly, 3,082 Decatur Av, March 6, mtg $8,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

HANCOCK ST, w s, 418.9 ft n of Van Nest Av, 18.9x100; John B. Dosso to John Biavaschi, 89 Greene St, March 4, mtg $3,500; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

KELLY ST, 48, e s, 25x100; Julius Weiss to Sadie Weiss, 748 Kelly St, Jan. 2, mtg $7,500; attorney, J. Weiss, 748 Kelly St..$100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 263 and 265, e s, 55.5x153.7x48.9x125.6; Wilbur T. Wright to F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av, Jan. 10, mtg $11,000; attorney, F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av....$1

LIVINGSTON AV, w s, at s e corner, deeded to Henry H. Janeway, March 15, 1911, 175x81x175x—; Delafield estate to Henry H. Janeway, on w s Livingston Av, 200 ft s of 246th St, Nov. 16, 1915; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St....$1

LOT 16, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Julius Gray to Emil Altman, 125 Sherman Av, Feb. 23, mtg $4,687.50; attorneys, Alexander, C. & S., 51 Chambers St....$1

LOTS 239 and 240, map of Moss estate; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6, mtg $2,800; attorneys, Simonson & H., 198 Broadway....$100

LOTS 382 and 383, map of Eliz. R. B. King, City Island; Isabel F. McCormick to John P. Kelly, 3,082 Decatur Av, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOTS 297 to 304, 285 to 296, 329 to 331, map of Dash Estate; John R. Delafield and another to Parkway Heights Co., 27 Cedar St, March 3, mtg $22,500; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St....$1

LOTS 2, 3, 4, Block 9, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Joseph Keller to Rev. Francis P. Moore, 4,329 Richardson Av, Feb. 14, mtg $2,500; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St....$100

LOTS 1, 24 to 28, same map; Stephen J. Pierano to same, Feb. 21, mtg $8,000; attorney, same....$100

NELSON AV, w s, 125.4 ft n of 166th St, 25x105.6; Patrick Corrigan to Michael Mee, 127 9th Av, March 2; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,500

PROPOSED ROAD on map [illegible] T. & W. Thorn, n s, 515 ft w of Old [illegible] Road, 25x100.8; also Mosholu Av, n s, 146.11 ft w of Old Post Road; Herbert J. Willis to National Nassau Bank of New York, 233 Broadway, Dec. 21, 1915, mtg $2,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Philip Kaye to Mary E. Brown, West Orange, N. J., mtg $3,750, Feb. 24; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St....$1

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Jacob Welltoff to Magtolena Haas, 605 East 138th St, March 6, mtg $6,225; attorneys, Breithart & B., 300 Broadway....$100

TINTON AV, e s, 154.5 ft s of 163d St, 26.7x135; Louis Holzer to Maria Bonanno, 916 Tinton Av, Feb. 24; attorneys, Palmieri & B., 309 Broadway....$1

TINTON AV, 1,206, e s, 19.6x100; Magtolena Haas to Lillian Zimmer, 827 Union Av, March 6, mtg $5,000; attorneys, Breithart & B., 309 Broadway....$1

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 100x100; also Townsend Av, e s, 100 ft n of Belmont St, 25x irregular; also Townsend Av, e s, 130 ft s of 174th St, 125x100; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6; attorneys, Simonson & H., 198 Broadway....$100

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 75 ft n of 174th St, 30x100; also Townsend Av, e s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

WALTON AV, w s, 157 ft s of 176th St, 50x100; Charles Koeppel to J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., 110 West 34th St, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$100

3D AV, n w corner of 163d St, 170.1x irregular; Henry Ruhl to Annie C. Ruhl, 650 East 163d St, Aug. 2, 1915; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella Johnston and another to same, March 7; attorney, same....$100

156TH ST, 336 and 338 East, s s, 48.10x irregular; William Krother to Richard Krother and another, 747 Melrose Av, Feb. 6; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av....$100

176TH ST, n s, 98.4 ft s w of Anthony Av, 50.4x irregular; Olin J. Stephens to Gerard Holding Corporation, Feb. 28; attorneys, Olin & Stephen, 220 East 138th St....$100

188TH ST, s s, 72 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x91.2x20x90.9; Gibraltar Construction Co. to Dora A. De Waltoff, 451 47th St, Brooklyn, March 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

194TH ST, s s, 40.1 ft e of Marion Av, 18x81.3x18.1x80.9; Arena A. Wright to F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av, Feb. 4, mtg $4,500; attorney, F. M. Wright Realty Corp., 2,549 Valentine Av....$1

198TH ST, 2,850 to 2,856, n s, 128.6x20x67.6 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse x128.8x17.11x80.1; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Charles Koeppel, 1,353 Bosco Av, mtg $99,000, March 6; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, s s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Harry Sammit and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, Dec. 7, 1915, due as per bond; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row....$1,500

HAVEN AV, n e corner of 180th St, 120.1x92.7; Great Northern Const. Co. to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, March 7, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St....$150,000

JUMEL PLACE, e s, 188.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 50x90; Edgecombe Realty Corp'n to Katz & Leibowitz, Inc., 271 West 125th St, Feb. 28, prior mtg $7,500, installment, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. L. Grubel, 233 Broadway....$3,500

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 100 ft n of 190th St, 200x95; Eagon Realty Co., Inc., to Gustavus L. Lawrence, 2,228 Broadway, March 1, prior mtg $75,000, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c., four mtgs, cash $7,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$28,000

3D ST, n s, 88.9 ft w of Macdougal St, 20x100; B. & W. Building Co. to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, March 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Joseph Rowan, 60 Wall St....$20,500

3D AV, e s, 51.11 ft n of 90th St, 48.10x100; Ernest V. Downey to Charles F. Dean of Stamford, Conn., March 1, 3 years attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$30,000

5TH AV, 570, w s, 79.9 ft n of 46th St, 20.8x100; Ernest V. Downey to Eliza L. W. Stevens and another, trustees of Byam K. Stevens, 11 East 78th St, March 1, 5 years; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St..$300,000

23D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x98.9; 367 West 23d Street Corporation to Aldus Construction Co., 600 West 181st St, Feb. 29, prior mtg $65,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$6,500

80TH ST, n s, 224 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; Blanche B. Humphreys to Annie A. Peet, 11 East 42d St, March 7, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$16,000

98TH ST, 159 West, n s, 211.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x53x irregular; Abraham Wagner to Eleanor L. Knowles, 601 West End Av, March 6, due March 1, 1922; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$5,250

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; 137th St. Realty Corp'n to Abe Klarenmeyer, 545 West 164th St, March 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$17,500

137TH ST, s s, 197 ft w of 5th Av, 37.6x99.11; same to Leopold Jonas, 2,090 7th Av, March 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$17,500

154TH ST, s s, 131.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Heather Realty Co. to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, March 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Bamford, R. & K., 66 Broadway....$17,750

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 300 ft n of 188th St, 25x87.6; Rosina Rosagno to Matilda Felkert, 746 Brook Av, March 4, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppe Scotellaro to Rosina Rescigno, 2,475 Hughes Av, March 4, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; same attorney....$400

CROTONA AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of 176th St, 26.11x80.11x90.4; Joseph Lickenstein et al. to Jacob Baroff, 1,884 Crotona Av, prior mtg $2,700, March 7, due Nov. 24, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Greenberg, 123 East 230th St....$600

FULTON ST, n w s, being Lots 80 and 88, map Jacksonville; Church of Frances of Rome to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 6, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St....$10,000

HARRISON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 55x100; Harrison Improvement Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, March 2, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$50,000

HARRISON AV, e s, 55 ft n of 180th St, two lots, each 55x100, two mtgs, each $40,000; same to same, March 2, demand, 6 p. c.; same attorney....$80,000

LOTS 2, 3, and 4, Block 9, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Francis P. Moore to Joseph Keller, 434 West 20th St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

LOTS 1 and 24 to 28, Block 9, map of Whitehall Realty Co.; Francis P. Moore to Stephen J. Peirano, 24 Mulberry St, Feb. 21, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

ROCK ST, n s, 125 ft e of Cornell Pl, 63.4x117.9; Thomas J. Totten and another to Jas. Douglas, Palisade Av and 237th St, March 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,500

TOWNSEND AV, e s, 50 ft n of 174th St, 55x100; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Elizabeth Becker, 350 East 140th St, March 6, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,500

WALTON AV, w s, 157 ft s of 176th St, 50x100; J. L. S. Building Co., Inc., to Thomas F. Maloney, 418 Mott Av, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

152D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118; Pietro Pizzi and another to Silvio Petroccione, 492 East 141st St, prior mtg $2,800, March 6, due Jan. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av....$1,200

162D ST, s s, 94 ft w of Teller Av, 76x115; Elleffaitch Realty Co., Inc., to Mathias Haffen, 2,979 Marion Av, prior mtg $10,000, March 1, due as per bond; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av....$5,000

188TH ST, 512 East, s s, 20x91.2; Dora A. De Waltoff to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,500

202D ST, n s, 135 ft e of Webster Av, 25x100; Enrico Sica et al. to Carlo Pavia, 3,627 Bronx Boulevard, Feb. 15, 3 years; attorney, G. Bruccoli, 3,648 Holland Av....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

IRVING PLACE, 17 and 19, all; Howard T. Kingsbury, executor, to the Hotel Dunord Co., 15 Irving Place, 5 years from May 1, 1916....$5,500

LAWRENCE ST, 100 to 104, all; John P. Becker et al, to Straight Edge Distributing Corporation, 452 West 125th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916....$2,700

2D AV, 1,038, store; Gale H. Tang to Jacob Abramowitz, 1,038 2d Av, 1 year from Feb. 1, 1916....$570

2D AV, 101; 6th St, 238 East, all; Hugo Rosenthal, executor, to William Herschman, 101 2d Av, 3 2-12 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, M. Millinet, 261 Broadway..$3,300

Bronx.

LOTS 105 and 106, map of Benson estate, all; Annie A. McCort to Pasquale Acconcia, 1,740 Filmore St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y....$480 to $780

3D AV, 2,629, all; Matilda Levy to Simon Edelstein and another, 81 Borden Av, Long Island City, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Matilda Levy, Fulton, Ga....$2,400

138TH ST, 582 East, store; Louis Riegel to Herman Cunradi, 582 East 138th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Herman Cunradi, 582 East 138th St....$900 & $1,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,578; Harry E. Fishberg against Nat Lewis, owner; Wollins & Bull, Inc., contractor....$70

11TH ST, 218 and 220 East; Kazemier & Uhl against Annie Hochstim, owner and contractor; Max Hochstim, renewal....$125.89

20TH ST, 11 West; L. G. House Engineering Co., Inc., against Ferris Land Co., owner; Greenfield & Hecht, Inc., contractor....$300

45TH ST, 121 West; George Mattern against James Hebron, owner; Chas Fysler, contractor....$175

59TH ST, 116 East; Harry E. Fishberg against Annie M. Devery, owner; Wollins & Bull, Inc., contractor....$95

108TH ST, 203 West; United Plumbers Supply Co. against John Doe, owner; M. Topol, contractor....$78.40

129TH ST, 205 West; Harry E. Fishberg against Samuel Posner, owner; Wollins & Bull, Inc., contractor....$160

Bronx.

FOWLER AV, w s, 102.6 ft s of Neil Av, 25x120.6; Justus H. Uhlendorf against Harmony Construction Co., Inc., owner and contractor....$60

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 35; Monre M. Golding against estate of Jeannie A. Valentine et al., Feb. 17, 1916....$30

Bronx.

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Valentine Av, 35x100; Julius C. Koechig against August H. Von Hollen et al., Feb. 25, 1916....$300

180TH ST, s w corner of Cambreling Av, 50x100; Vincenzo Pastina against De Candido Construction Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 13, 1916....$109

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

HARRISON AV, n e corner of 180th St, 100x165; City Mortgage Co. loans Harrison Improvement Co., Inc., to erect 3 five-story apartments....$95,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 120 and 122; Edmund J. Levine et al against Reuben Isaacs et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. C. Steinhardt.

JUMEL TERRACE, 12; Frances C. Good et al against John F. Howard et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Carpenter.

13TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Henry C. Roth against Mattie E. Grindle et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. J. Ewald.

78TH ST, 171 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against James C. Crowley et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

130TH ST, 21 East; Neil P. Cullom against Marguerite Booker et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. D. Elder, Jr.

Bronx.

5TH AV, s e corner 4th St, 60x105; Mary Dumas against Jennie Wolff et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. G. Whaley.

147TH ST, n s, 433.3 ft w of Brook Av, 42.3x99.9; East River Savings Institution against Rosalie Singer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. P. Hibbard.

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PHILLIPS (Auction Stand) 14 Vesey St. TO-DAY NOON.

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TO THE CREDITORS OF THE VILLA SITE Company of Haworth, New Jersey:

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Charles O'Connor Hennessy is complainant, and Villa Site Company of Haworth, New Jersey, is defendant, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said company to present to me, the receiver of said company, at my offices, No. 790 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, their several claims and demands against said company, duly verified under oath or affirmation, within six weeks from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made or declared by said court from the assets of said company.

CHARLES C. PILGRIM, Receiver, Villa Site Company of Haworth, New Jersey.

790 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Dated February 16, 1916.

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House 6 rooms, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil for fruit, berries, and vegetables; high and dry country; just the place for chickens; near big markets, railroad, and trolley to harbor; boating, fishing, &c.; only one hour from city; good chance to start poultry business with small capital; will sell to quick buyer for $150 cash and $12 monthly; free tickets to investigate. B. Judson, 349 East 14th St.

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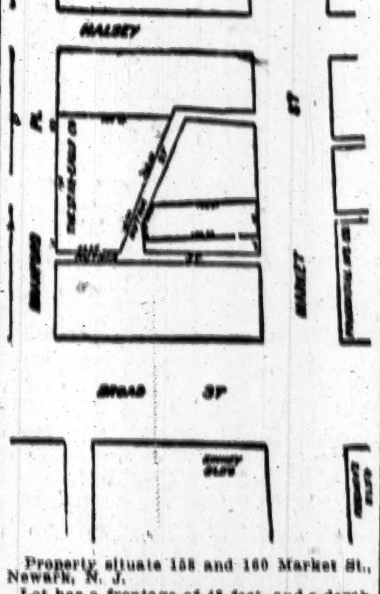

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It contains two buildings. A six-story brick and stone building in front and a four-story brick building in rear.

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After the $2,000 Is Paid **$27.38 MONTHLY** Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rent.

Separate entrance porch, huge return veranda, sleeping porch, back porch, central library hall. Living room with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor. Four large bed chambers, tiled bath. An unusually well built house, with parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwoods. Established social centre; every modern convenience; laundry, extra toilet, electric light. "Perfect" heating plant; convenient schools, churches, select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations.

Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York

For Further Particulars Address

R. F. BARNES, Tel. 1521 Cort. **170 Broadway, N. Y. C.**

IF YOU HAVE $150,

Are Socially Eligible for Membership IN COUNTRY CLUB,

Can Pay $50 a Month for 3 Months, and Then Easy Monthly Payments Like Rent

YOU CAN OWN THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE, built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony. 6 large rooms, tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars write Treasurer, P. O. Box 416, N. Y. City.

Shrewsbury River Sacrifice

Taken in foreclosure; offered at one-third cost; 300 feet on wide river; 4 acres; beautiful large trees.

Brick house, 200 feet porches 12 to 16 feet wide; hall 14x38; living room 18x38; reception room 16x20; dining room 18x26; 15 rooms, 7 fireplaces, 3 bathrooms; brick garage-stable; $15,000; wonderful opportunity; photos.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COMMUTING FRUIT FARM

Monmouth County; 100-acre farm; hour Manhattan; mile station; macadamized State road; 1,800 apple trees, 600 peaches, other fruits; elegant potato and melon land; 30 acres timber; Colonial house, high ceilings, electric light, bathroom, steam heat; asking $20,000; cost $28,000; must sell; will consider part cash, part exchange.

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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRICK SEMI-BUNGALOW

In Madison; nearly 400 feet elevation; 15-mile views and breezes; choice district; amidst all nice people; a place for all year; delightful Summers, enjoyable Winters, and always convenient; 50 minutes New York; 70 trains; town has 6,000 population; high-class social conditions; the town and commuting you would like; charming semi-bungalow; living room 20x25; Dutch tiled fireplace, parquet floors, American radiator steam heat, electricity, gas, kitchen, 2 modern bathrooms, 4 bedrooms, billiard room and den; a house that will charm you and surely a bargain; $9,500; terms.

ALLABOUGH & SON 150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

I Will Take Lots

up to a value of $1,000 as first payment on this attractive new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb half hour out; no cash required, balance like rent; title guaranteed. E. B. Box 119 N. Y. Times Downtown.

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Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
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N. Y. Rep., Glynn K. Carter, 61 B'way.

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New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

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Six Rapid Passenger and Freight Elevators. Service of highest standard always maintained. Write for illustrated booklet and floor plan, and be sure to inspect the building before signing a lease elsewhere.

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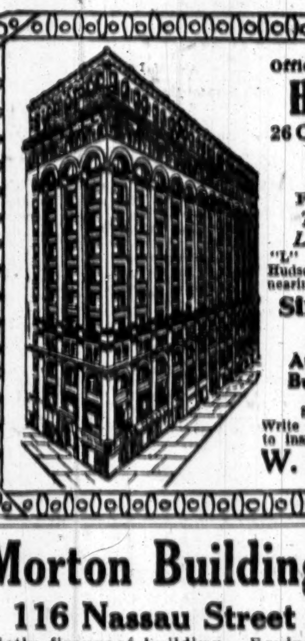

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Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevators. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agent on premises.

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Front Half LOFT

Upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x48; all light.

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Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.

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Full commission to brokers.

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Nearly 7,000 square feet. Recently elegantly fitted up with elevator and all modern conveniences, by Creange & Walter, now retiring from business. One of the best retail locations in New York, 300 feet from Public Library and Fifth Avenue, 2 minutes from Subway and Grand Central, where business is booming.

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SINGLE OR EN SUITE, at Attractive Rentals.

Modern in Every Respect. Make It Your Permanent Home. Continuous Elevator Service.

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Second lofts, very light, 6,500 square feet each; modern fireproof building; two elevators; immediate possession. Inquire Geo. R. Daniels, 27 William St., or any broker. Phone 6080 Broad.

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16-Story Modern Office Building. Located where all things in New York end—and begin—opposite City Hall Square. Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises. (Phone Cort. 5918.)

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Also Northwest Corner Sixth Ave. and 13th St.

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150 to 1,800 SQUARE FEET, with exceptional air and light; most convenient location; 100 feet from Times Square; $1.50 per square foot.

J. ROBINSON, Agt., Room 1306, 220 W. 42d St. Phone 4737—Bryant.

STORE—Light, Fireproof, 72x90

LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.

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E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D ST.

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THE ALLERTON 600 W. 113 St. Cor. Broadway

12-story Fireproof Building 2 Blocks from Subway Station.

8 Rooms CORNER SUITE, 2 BATHS. **$1800**

Some Concession Till October 1st. Inquire of Supt. or the Agents,

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Tel. River 975. 2705 Broadway (103d.)

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2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL $1000 TO $1800 (YEARLY). C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3596.

15—Ft. Washington Ave.—21

RIO GRANDE—RIO VISTA
3-4 ROOMS, $40 TO $55.

46—Ft. Washington Ave.—47

CHATEAU D'ARMES—RONDA.
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $45-$95.
Elevators; all improvements. Near 157th St. Subway.

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Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage $3,500; property valued at $7,000; title guaranteed; dwelling under construction, O'Brien, Queens, New York City.

$40,000 for good first mortgage, Manhattan, Bronx; will divide. Trustee, 433 Times.

City Property

Real Estate.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LEASE FLATS AND TENEMENTS ON NET RENTAL; SECURITY GIVEN. ADDRESS RESPONSIBLE, L 100 TIMES.

Have a plot 72x100 on Third Av., between Claremont Parkway and 169th St., on which we will build a garage, warehouse, taxpayer, or any kind of a business building to suit good tenant. Apply B 18 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, private house with garage, plot 30x150; bargain at $18,000, mortgage $8,000. T. A. McGuire, 436 Fort Washington Av., Manhattan.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For home sites at City Island see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Offices, lofts, and stores to sublet at big reduction; all parts city; long or short lease; furnished, unfurnished. City Subletting Co., 51 East 42d. Murray Hill 7099.

Two lofts, 25x75; light front and rear; electric freight elevator service; desirable location; rent very reasonable. Standard Scale and Supply Co., 145 Chambers St.

Offices.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences; $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

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Deskroom, stenographer, telephone. Room 401, Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

PUBLIC SALE OF PLANT.

Trenton Flour Mill Co. at Trenton, N. J., Saturday, April 1, 1916, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises; mill equipped with the Allis system; capacity 300 bbls.; grain elevator, capacity 35,000 bushels; Pennsylvania R. R. siding. For full particulars apply to THE TRENTON TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO., Trenton, N. J.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARM—$5,000—64 acres, lying on the State road between Sharon Village and Lakewood, overlooking miles and miles of beautiful country; two miles from Sharon Village, a Summer resort; Sharon station on the Harlem Railroad; tillable land, 42 acres; 22 acres of woodland; nine-room house; about 80 apple trees; very little cash needed. Inquire Joseph Blank, 428 Highland Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 712 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Hudson River, Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban homes, 30 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted, refined; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "Spring List." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway. 5876 Cort.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Little hilltop bungalow for $100 down; owner will take this small amount down—as place needs repairs; will make a great all-year home if fixed up properly; 40 minutes out; act quick. Higginson, Box 118 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department, State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Desirable factory site in Newark, 125x100 ft.; paved street, all improvements; within 2 blocks Newark-Bloomfield trolley line; 20 minutes from Broad and Market Sts.; price reasonable for quick sale. Address Factory Site, E 823 Times Annex.

Home, garden, fruit chickens; lot, 67x300; house 10 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, 3 porcelain tubs; 4 minutes station, stores, trolleys; $6,500; terms, rent $45, season, furnished $225. 189 Washington St., Bloomfield, N. J.

Fine old country place, modernized; no farm; all-year home; details mailed; principals only. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
138 Cooper Av.; Montclair 1181-R; frame house, 75x200; $9,500; 9 rooms and bath.

Nutley.—The Oranges and suburbs; homes, cottages, and bungalows; send for booklet. T. Orben, 780 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty. Harvey R. Linbarger, 137 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." 1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town." SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. F. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog. BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A Summer home by the sea for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished; to close estate will sell at most attractive figure, terms to suit; waterfront, private dock, and best anchorage on coast; Pequot Av., New London, Conn.; three acres; trees; house 12 rooms; garage; all conveniences; 3 hours from New York; six trains daily each way. Address J. B. G., Post Office Box 206, Madison Square, New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Modern suburban residence, three or four master's bedrooms, two or three baths; thirty minutes from New York; not over hundred monthly. E. G. Weymouth, 1,134 Broadway.

Wanted to rent, modern six or seven room house, within commuting distance; to save time for us both please state all the facts to H 209 Times Downtown.

Immediately, 5-15 acres, small house, outbuildings; rent, option buying; 40 miles New York. F. C. Swezy, 5 Nassau St.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

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First-class domestic servants seek situations in good houses. Superior employers and the better class of help brought together by The New York Times.—Advt.

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Large Building and Permanent Loans. Also Special 4½% Funds.

MORGENTHAU JR CO
111 BROADWAY

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The disturbance that was over Michigan Monday night is still central in that vicinity, with a slight secondary disturbance over Southern Virginia, and general rains and snows continued over northern districts east of the Mississippi River and extended into the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, except Florida.

The snow area also extended westward into the Missouri Valley and the Northern Plains States. In Northern Michigan and in portions of New York and New England the snowfall Monday night was heavy. In the extreme West the weather was rain, except in Washington, where there were rains, with falling pressure and high winds.

It is much warmer in the East, and high temperatures continued in the South. In the Central Valleys there was a decided fall in temperature to below normal conditions, while in the extreme West temperatures are generally higher and above the seasonal average.

Unsettled weather will continue Wednesday in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, with snow or rain, mostly snow, that will reach the Atlantic Coast by Wednesday night. In the Ohio Valley and the South the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, and it will also be fair Thursday elsewhere east of the Mississippi River.

It will be somewhat colder Wednesday in the Upper Ohio Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate to brisk; South Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southwest, except south off the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Wednesday; probably rain or snow by night; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday probably fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Wednesday; snow at night or Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....36	29	4 P. M.....36	37
6 A. M.....36	29	6 P. M.....35	35
9 A. M.....35	30	9 P. M.....34	36
12 M.....36	32	11 P. M.....34	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 7:30 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.57 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.62 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. (Monday.) Loss.
11:55—434 Hudson St.; Herman Cantor..Slight
A. M. (Tuesday.)
12:30—242 Delancey St.; A. Kirschenbluth. $400
1:10—229 Greene St.; A. Mandel...Not given
3:15—117 E. 88 St.; Jacob Bernstein.....$500
7:30—314 W. 37 St.; Nellie Kenelly.....$10
9:00—424 5 Av.; Francis Clyne.....None
9:25—506 E. 18 St.; Mary Tyler.....$200
9:50—245 W. 61 St.; William Lee.....Slight
10:40—370 E. 10 St.; Max Gilbert.....Slight
11:30—338 E. 49 St.; not given.....$10
M.
12:00—1,420 Parker St.; Adam Heinlein..$175
P. M.
12:30—268 W. 128 St.; not given.....None
1:35—529 W. 48 St.; Edward McMahon..$100
2:00—583 Washington St.; Henry Brunig. Slight
2:45—191 Henry St.; Louis Mishkin.....Slight
2:45—25 Market St.; Sarah Yazel.....Slight
3:00—206 E. 10 St.; Esther Frank.....Slight
3:30—117 E. 19 St.; Katherine Conrad..$1,500
5:10—181st St. and Daly Av.; not given. Slight
5:40—233 Cherry St.; Sarah Fiss.....Slight
5:45—1,471 Brook Av.; Isadore Rudoff..$400
5:45—85 Walker St.; Berger & Wender Co. Slight
6:10—520 E. 12 St.; Rose Weisberg.....Slight
6:15—49 E. 21 St.; Imperial Kimono Mfg. Co. Slight
6:15—234 E. 86 St.; George Grietcng..$200
6:25—234 E. 86 St.; Albert Shupec.....Slight
7:50—27 Greene St.; Gross & Frosenblatt Slight
8:15—384 Manhattan Av.; M. Belsky..Slight
9:05—167 South St.; Marie Metal Co..Slight
9:45—82 Pitt St.; Henry Elias Brewing Co. Slight
11:40—710 9 Av.; Anna Simpson.....$300

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: To 169, from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 15: G. Clark, 16; H. Rose, 36; F. J. Reilly, 69; P. P. Toffman, 147; T. N. Hill, 161; F. T. Hochwald, 167; F. L. Burke, 3; C. Stack, 42; J. L. Burke, 143; T. Brady, 131; W. Goodburn, 165; J. P. Shea, 172.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. H. W. Salomon, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 11; J. McCormack, 37, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 11; T. J. Cody, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Mar. 13; G. A. Stoffers, 174, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. J. Duffy, 7th room, Jan. 12, to room, Feb. 8; D. G. Graney, Traffic Div., Sub-Div. B, 7:50 A. M., Jan. 24, to 12 P. M., Mar. 1.

Resignation accepted: Acting Det. Serg., 2d grade, W. C. Johnson, D. H.

Death: Patrol. J. S. Bennett, 10, at 2:30 P. M., Mar. 6.

Fire Department.

Death: Fireman First Gr., J. Scanlan, H. & L. 27, at 12:38 A. M., Mar. 6. Funeral from his late residence, the 1,143 Blackrock Ave. in the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M., today. Interment at St. Raymond's Cemetery. Members of H. & L. Co. 27 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

The following will report at Firem. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Reg. Armory, Park Ave. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M., tomorrow: C. T. Roe, Jr., Engine 16; A. Foote, Engine 18; J. Hoffernall, Engine 31, R. Bornholz, Engine 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Engine 58; W. Clancy, Engine 76; E. J. Donovan, Engine 76; J. L. Dressler, Engine 88; E. A. Trimmer, Engine 95; F. Hoffman, Engine 227; F. Ergenzinger, Engine 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Engine 250; H. B. Escher, Engine 262; A. G. Klein, Engine 263; P. J. Metzger, Engine 277; W. E. Holland, Engine 289; S. T. Richards, Engine 282. E. A. Woolley, Engine 287 (2d Sec.); A. T. Cole, Engine 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; J. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Miller, H. & L. 140; J. Nolan, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. Klein, Engine 81.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

KEATES, Mrs. GERTRUDE MEAD, (Dec. 18, 1914:) net estate, $117,705. Robert G. Mead, brother, given $59,317; Elizabeth Oakley Deming, niece, $29,404; Richard Deming, Jr., nephew, $25,980. Assets: Accrued income, $1,465; personalty, $954; received on the death of Edward Ellis, $400; decedent formerly owned six-fiftieths interest in 23 and 25 Nassau St., and before her marriage to George W. Keates of Boston she executed a deed of trust under which she received the income of the property and provided its distribution as a part of her estate. In July, 1904, the property was sold by permission of the Supreme Court and the proceeds reinvested and placed in hand of trustees under the other conditions of the deed of trust, the value of the assets of the trust was $116,249. The property was sold to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $30,000. No provision is made in the will for George W. Keates, who is referred to in the instrument as "my former husband."

McHARG, HARRIET P., (May 14, 1915:) net estate, $106,679. Mary S. Andreini, sister, given $60,329; Presbyterian Church in University Place, $10,000; Mary S. Hollister, cousin, life estate in $9,099 and $500 outright; Kate McDermott, not related, life estate in $7,000; two nephews each given $5,000; twelve other bequests to relatives and friends and to institutions. Assets: Deposits, $8,113; personalty, $500; notes and mortgages, $9,978, and stocks and bonds, $96,384. Largest holding of stock was $21,000 stock of the Provident Loan Society of New York.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 265 Times Annex.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Following additional 2d Lts. of Inf. are assigned as 2d Lts. to their present regiments: M. McE. Eberts, 3d, Dec. 4, 1915; O. A. Straub, 20th, Dec. 5, 1915; E. M. Price, 14th, Dec. 9, 1915; A. C. White, 20th, Dec. 5, 1915; S. W. Mills, 7th, Jan. 18, 1916; M. H. Quesenberry, 13th, Jan. 22, 1916, and R. L. Williams, 17th, Jan. 30, 1916.

Following additional 2d Lts. of Inf. are assigned as 2d Lts. to regiment indicated, with rank from June 12, 1915: J. Kellher, 30th, to 3d, and T. F. Taylor, 19th, to 16th.

Following promotions of C. A. C. officers announced: J. L. Holcombe, 1st Lt. to Capt.; J. S. Dusenbury, 1st Lt. to Capt., and C. H. Smith, J. T. H. O'Rear, and R. E. Haines, 2d Lts. to 1st Lts. Capt. Holcombe is assigned to 77th Co. until time for him to comply with previous orders; Capt. Dusenbury is assigned to 68th Co.; 1st Lt. C. H. Smith will report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Baltimore, for assignment to a company; 1st Lts. O'Rear and Haines will remain on present duties at present stations.

The promotion of Maj. W. C. Short, Cav., from Capt., 4th Cav., with rank from Dec. 24, 1915, is announced. He is attached to 4th Cav. until May 17, on which date he is assigned to that regiment.

Following additional 2d Lts. of Cav. are assigned as 2d Lts. to present regiment, with rank from June 12, 1915: W. S. Peebles, 10th; F. W. Boye, 5th, and K. H. Dermis, 8th.

Following 2d Lts. of C. A. C. are assigned as 2d Lts. of that corps, to rank from June 12, 1915: C. H. Chapin, W. F. Cherrington, and C. R. Wiley.

Following assignments of M. C. officers ordered: Col. W. D. McCaw, after arrival in United States and after any leave to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty; Capt. L. A. Kefauver, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty, and Capt. H. C. Maddux, after arrival in United States and after any leave, to Fort Myer, Va., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Capt. B. Lear, Jr., 8th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth Army Service Schools, for duty, April 6.

Capt. W. R. Dear, M. C., is relieved from duty at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and will proceed at proper time to New York City and sail on the Buford about March 15 for the Philippines for duty.

Name of 1st Lt. C. Parker, 4th F. A., to detached, effective April 28, and name of 1st Lt. W. A. Capron, F. A., removed therefrom, effective April 27. Lt. Capron is relieved from duty at School of Fire for F. A., Fort Sill, Okla., effective April 27.

1st Lt. B. W. Phillips, 14th Inf., from present duties with organized militia, effective March 31, then to his regiment.

Leave: Capt. D. T. Merrill, 10th Inf., one month.

Navy.

Ensign W. I. Causey, Jr., to receiving ship, Philadelphia, connection fitting out the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

P. A. Paym. J. D. Coyle, Naval Academy, to the Supply, March 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa, Arkansas, Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida, Michigan, San Francisco, South Carolina, Texas and the Wyoming at Guantanamo; Jouett at Whitestone Landing, Kentucky at New Orleans, Panther at Tompkinsville, Walke at Charleston, and the Worden at Mobile.

Sailed—Nanshan, La Paz for Guaymas; Ontario and Utah, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo; Pentucket and Vesuvius, New York Yard for Newport; Terry, Apalachicola for Mobile.

The Blakely, now at Newport, has been ordered to proceed to the New York Yard for docking.

The Lebanon has been transferred from the Auxiliary Division, Atlantic Fleet, to the Mining and Mine Sweeping Div., Atlantic Fleet.

The Nero will leave San Francisco about March 15 for the West Coast of Mexico.

The Kentucky will remain two weeks at New Orleans and then proceed to Philadelphia via Pensacola.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Assembly bill 498, providing for one attendance officer for 5,000 children, has been disapproved by the By-Laws Committee of the Board of Education because it is mandatory.

John Martin will ask the Board of Education to limit the reassignment of kindergarten teachers to first year grades.

It is proposed to abolish the following special committees: Vocational Survey, Salaries of Teachers; Salaries of Employes Pensions, and Conference with Museum Trustees.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" will be presented by the New York Evening High School Dramatic Society at the Wm. Clinton High School on the evening of March 10.

Louis K. Anspacher will speak on "The Drama as a Social Force" at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, on the evening of March 14.

There will be a meeting of high school substitutes at the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue, at 1 P. M. on March 11.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for dietitian will be received until 4 P. M. on March 16. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; duties, 4; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. There are two vacancies in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals at a salary of $720 each with maintenance. Candidates must be 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

United States.

An examination for male junior civil engineer, Grade 1, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission, will be held on March 22. The salaries range from $1,200 to $1,680 a year. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first, but not their thirty-sixth birthday, on the date of the examination.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FORD 1913 Touring Car, excellent condition, $275; HUDSONS, 1913 and 1914 Models, excellent condition, repainted; no reasonable offer refused.

HUPMOBILE, Model 32, Touring Car; electric equipment, overhauled and repainted; a bargain.

HUPMOBILE 1915 Touring Car; excellent condition, with Winter Sedan Top, $650.

CHEVROLET 1915 Roadster, perfect condition; sacrifice.

PEERLESS, 7-passenger Touring Car; ideal for hacking; excellent running order; a bargain; $200.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,690 Broadway, New York.

Ford, 1915 touring, almost new; General Electric starter, demountable rims, oversize auger other special extras; will sell at bargain price. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway, New York.

Ford, 1915 Sedan; wire wheels, V-shaped radiator, sloping hood, many extras; just overhauled by Ford Co.; cost, $1,350; price, $750. Porter, 1,690 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

Baker Electric four-passenger extension coupe, new batteries, newly painted; $700. Baker R. & L. New York Corp., 17-19 Central Park West.

1915 MARMON; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. ROSKAM-SCOTT CO., 1,896 Broadway.

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1910) touring, 41, five passenger. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 5247 Bryant.

1916 MITCHELL; 5-passenger touring; used little; like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Mercer touring car, practically new, 1915 model; great bargain. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

List with this office any high-class cars you may have for sale. Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av. Phone 782 Murray Hill.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.
Locomobile Touring, 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Twin Six, (new,) 1916, 7 pass.
Packard Limousine "3-38," 1916, 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "3-38," 1915, 5 and 7 pass.
Packard Touring, "1-38," 1914, 5 pass.
Cadillac Touring, 8 cyl., 1915, 7 pass.
Cadillac Sedan, 4 cyl., 1914, 5 pass.

Automobiles for Rent.

Elegant Packard landaulet, limousine, horn; month rates reasonable. Exceptional Chauffeur, Lenox 5176.

Pierce-Arrow 12-48 limousine, $350 monthly to reliable party. 5358 Columbus.

Handsome Packard limousine; very low rate; hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto. Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Wanted, 7-passenger high-grade touring car; low price. T. H. Otto, 6317 4th Av., Brooklyn. Phone Sunset 5151.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 230 West 54th St., Victoria and touring tops, slip covers, automobile coach work repairs of all kinds.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for Booklet and Y. M. C. A. Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY out AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

944 Park Av., (81st St.)—Well-furnished six-room apartment, two baths; elevator; rent $150; possession May 1. Write W. S. Miller, 133 East 40th St.

APARTMENTS.—2 rooms and bath; suitably furnished, in the heart of everything, $14 weekly; bargain; restaurant. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

178 Madison Av.—Two rooms and bath; maid and elevator service; $75 a month to Oct. 1.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

95th St., 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel, Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $60 to $105 monthly; $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Apartment, 4 large rooms, delightfully furnished; every convenience, to be sublet until Sept., seen by appointment. 600 West 183d St. Apt. 46. Phone 4260 Audubon.

Apartments HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 119th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
209 West 72d St. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 WEST 72D ST.

79th St.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, new building, 2 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 70's; $200 month; 2 months, longer. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.) — Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

93d, 309 West.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment for Summer; reasonable. Kleinbaum.

50th St., 38 West.—Sublet two nicely furnished apts.; $150-$200.

57th, 130 West.—North light studio; bath; electric stove; rent at once.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Madison Av., 2,062, (southwest corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Very attractive two-room apartment and bath; reasonable; meals if desired. Lenox 9494.

PARK AV. apartment, excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent. 945 Park Av.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ELEVATOR APTS. LARGE ROOMS.
805 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,765 B'way, (147th.)

STUDIO APARTMENTS.
128-130 West 84th St., 2 rooms, bath; every improvement; kitchenette; rent $42-$55.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 WEST 152D ST., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

To Sublet.—Seven large rooms, elevator apartment, at great sacrifice. C. M. Oppenheim, 515 West 187th St.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

202-204 West 96th St.—Six rooms; steam heat, hot water; rent $30-$32.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—Completely furnished apartment for four adults and three servants, exclusive linen and silver; location near Hendrick-Hudson Apartments, Riverside Drive, or Central Park West, about 90th St.; required May, June, July; state terms, location; best references furnished. Z 340 Times Annex.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
for Spring and Summer, by man and wife, two or three furnished rooms with bath, southern or eastern exposure, east side, central; answer stating price and details to P. O. Box 200, Haverford, Penn.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment until October 1, 3 to 5 rooms, between 35 and 80; will receive good care; must be artistic; will pay $75; describe. Box 329, 130 West 44th St., City.

Small, nicely furnished apartment; reference given. T 110 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment or floor, 3 to 5 rooms, between 86th and 59th, studio or duplex preferred; describe and state price. Box 329, 130 West 44th St., City.

Wanted, May 1, by single gentleman, unfurnished apartment of 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; elevator service; west side, below 72d St.; yearly lease; references. T 89 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, with or without bath; references.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, double and single rooms; newly decorated and furnished; unusual home atmosphere and table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Elegant suites; also double room, twin beds; private baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 812 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; electricity; home environment; excellent table; exclusive refined couple or gentleman preferred.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Desirable sunny room; one or two; telephone; table guests.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

West Side.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large room, beautiful private bathroom, for two; also single room; excellent Vienna cooking; dining room, parlor floor; table boarders accommodated.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN (35) from Western city, locating in New York, desires lodging and board with cultured family; social, homelike surrounding; references exchanged. C 288 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY Jewish lady wants a comfortable home in respectable family; Kosher table and pleasant surroundings necessary; references exchanged. Address Mrs. A. Hirsch, 152d St. and Riverside Drive.

TWO GENTLEMEN, Jewish, want 2 rooms and board in private family; permanent; state particulars and price. T 119 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

47TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Chevalier.

52D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

94TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

42TH, 27 EAST.—Attractive, sunny room, private bath; refined surroundings; gentlemen only.

57TH, 116 EAST.—Large, light, double room; also light and airy single room.

187TH ST. (4,628 Park Av.)—Cheerful, comfortable room, conveniences; business lady; private. Stern.

West Side.

9TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; moderate prices.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Distinctive rooms, single or en suite; running water; private baths.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large, front room; magnificent bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 30th.

87TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private lavatory, electricity, telephone, elevator. Keen.

85TH, 17 WEST.—Studio; also front basement during day; studio by hour.

66TH ST. (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; hot, cold water; refined family.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Well-heated, immaculately clean rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; reference.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms en suite, all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Large front room; private lavatory; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; private; telephone. 1205 Columbus.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway).—Select rooms, gentlemen; business, living, bath; parlor floor.

72ND WEST.—Elegant large, front room or suite; shower; electricity, steam heat, elevator service, private family. Columbus 2,081.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Large rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; private elevator apartments; for three gentlemen; board if desired. Phone Schuyler 3524.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Single, en suite; gentlemen preferred; references.

77TH ST., 46 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, running water, bath adjoining; $6.00.

78TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms, with private bath, $12; also single, $3.50, $4; telephone.

70TH, 171 WEST.—Large, small, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; private baths; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, hot-water heated rooms; refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large room, adjoining shower bath; small room; quiet home; select.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large room, running water, steam, electricity; reasonable; homelike.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Large and small sunny rooms, running water, electric light, and elevator.

84TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Crocker. Schuyler 7012.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room; elevator, electricity, cleanliness. Sharples.

86TH ST., 337 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, double, single room; private; reasonable; references.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park; front parlor, alcove bedroom; $8; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, $8; also medium, $5; telephone.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; subway; bath.

123D, 547 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator, telephone; $5. Crawford.

123TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Single front; reasonable; modern; convenient location; also evenings. Turner.

HANDSOMELY furnished room, private home; improvements; reasonable. Telephone 640 Audubon.

IN HIGH-CLASS elevator apartment, extra large front room; southern exposure; convenient subway, surface cars. Phone 772 Morning.

WEST END AV., 611.—High-class, single or en suite; $7, $10, $15; subway.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen for our jewelry, lace and notion departments. Only those having had experience in houses of the first order and possessing exceptional credentials will be considered. Applications can be made in person or by mail to the Superintendent.

A GENTLEWOMAN wanted, not over 35, for office work in sanitarium; no previous experience required, but must be active and quick to learn; salary, $400 a year and maintenance. Z. A. R., 25 Times.

EXPERIENCED
MANICURIST.
Box T 130 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A MACHINE OPERATOR
FOR THEIR
MILLINERY WORKROOM.
Apply at employment office,
fifth floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook, capable taking full care of apartment, Manhattan; three adults, good wages; no laundry. L 98 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl wanted in family of two to do general housework. Apply 655 West 180th St.

MODELS.—TALL, STYLISH, YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GOWNS IN FIFTH AVENUE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. CALL AFTER 10 O'CLOCK, FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

SALESLADY.—I have a vacancy for educated lady; teacher preferred; salary. D. E. Brainerd, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two first-class stenographers for positions demanding intelligence, neatness, initiative, and accuracy in advertising department of large publishing house; applicants must be A1 stenographers, industrious, tactful, and with personality; wide opportunity for development; justifies above requirements; state age, religion, nationality, experience, and salary desired. T 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; one with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. H. Kamber, 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, salesroom art novelties; $7 to $8. D. Samuelson, 31 Union Square West.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; salary $10.00. State age and experience. B 19 Times Annex.

TYPIST to translate Spanish into English; $8 start. International, 1,431 Broadway, (40th.)

WOMAN of prepossessing appearance, not under 30, for position requiring tact and education; must be able to take short trips out of town; references. L 99 Times.

WOMAN.—An educated American woman for permanent position; good talker; energetic and not afraid of work; salary to start, $12. Call after 9, J. C. Stevens, 44 East 23d St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for statistical department, Wall St. broker's office; not necessary to be stenographer, but must be able to answer correspondence; state experience and salary expected. C 308 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATOR familiar with handling five adding attachments, $15.00.
BOOKKEEPER, able to assist on double entry books, $12.00.
STENOGRAPHERS for high-grade positions; salaries from $8-$15.
STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY for physician's office; prefer some one with similar experience; $45-$50 month and board. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXC., 30 Church. Call between 9 and 1.

BILLING CLERK and typist, salary $15.
FILE CLERK, salary $10.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, salary $15.
MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, temporary; salary, by day.
STENOGRAPHERS, 6 wanted; salaries, $12-$25.
TYPISTS, salary $12.
CARPENTER EXCHANGE, 149 Broadway, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, office assistants; experienced only; interview, 9-2. Efficiency Bureau Incorporated Agency, 30 East 42d, Room 628.

TYPISTS, $12 to $15; stenographers, $15 to $20; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Special catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHORUS MEETS every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the National Y. W. C. A. Building, 600 Lexington Av. Instruction free. All girls welcome. L. Camilieri, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING.
Experienced young lady, who has been with several newspapers, (Boston and New York,) desires to connect with reliable advertising agency; can furnish best of references; possess initiative and ambition and able to serve my employers efficiently at all times. Z 349 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Practical accountant; ten years' experience; systematizer; open, close books. C 271 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk.—Competent to take part, entire charge, small office. T 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Six years' experience, capable taking entire charge; knowledge stenography. C 117 Times.

CASHIER and assistant bookkeeper; best references. Miss Butler, 287 West 127th.

COMPANION.—Refined,

STOLE TO JOIN LOVER, CHARGE AGAINST GIRL

Bride Accused of Forging Justice Hoffman's Name Brought Here from the West.

TAKEN FROM JAIL TO WED

Husband Gave Up Post in Austrian Army to Marry Beneath Station and Sweetheart Followed Him.

Detective Davis of the First Branch Detective Bureau last night returned from Muskegon, Mich., with Mrs. Mary Zelnick Ostrazicky, who was arrested there last week on a bench warrant charging her with forgery in the second degree. As the police have learned her story, she was a girl of the lower classes in Austria when she fell in love with Teofil Ostraziczky, an officer in the army. The difference in their stations made marriage impossible, so Ostrazicky resigned his commission and came to this country.

He went about from city to city looking for work and presently got a job as coremaker in an iron foundry at Muskegon. Mary Zelnick followed some months later, but she got no further than New York when her funds gave out. Here she got work as a servant, and about five months ago was employed in the household of Justice Benjamin Hoffman of the Municipal Court, at 271 Seventh Street.

About two weeks ago she left her position and disappeared, and a couple of days later Justice Hoffman learned that Philip Wildfire, who owns a shoe store at 89 Avenue B, had cashed a check for $70 signed with the Justice's name. The check, he said, had been presented by Mary Zelnick.

The police got trail of the girl, learned that she had gone to Muskegon, and had her arrested by the police of that city just on the eve of her marriage to Ostrazicky. Pending the arrival of Detective Davis from New York she was locked up in the Muskegon jail, and there she became ill. Social workers in the city, persuaded that it was the condition of the jail that was at fault, were aroused by the case, and eventually a Mrs. Coons, prominent in social work and welfare activities in Muskegon, got the police to release the girl in her custody until she should be well enough to be moved.

By Saturday last Miss Zelnick was well enough to be married to Ostrazicky. The marriage was performed in Mrs. Coons's house, and two days later, the girl having recovered sufficiently, Detective Davis started back to New York with her. She was locked up last night in Police Headquarters. Her husband is still in Muskegon. The police say that she admitted forging the check, which she said was only for a sum large enough to cover her necessary expenses to join her lover.

CASSIDY GUEST AT DINNER.

Says He Knew of Tradition That Nominations Were Paid For.

"Curly Joe" Cassidy, former "boss" of Queens County and lately a private in Sing Sing Prison, was the chief at a dinner last night in Schuetzen Park, Astoria, L. I., given by about 700 friends, mostly ex-office holders under Cassidy. Cassidy did not reach the dinner until after 10 o'clock, and when he arrived was greeted with "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and a huge sign strung across the tables bearing "Welcome, Cassidy!" Parodies of songs once popular were sung by the diners. "Old Black Joe" was rendered "Old Boy Joe," and "Maryland" became "Cassidy, Our Cassidy."

Shortly before the feast began news was brought that William Willett, who is now in Sing Sing in connection with the attempted trading in a Justiceship that caused the conviction of Cassidy, had sold today, through an agent, his Far Rockaway theatre for $110,000 to J. Jacobwitz.

Responding to calls for a speech, Cassidy said in part: "Nine-tenths of those here tonight have been my friends, and the welcome you have given me makes me feel that I am square with the world."

Referring to the much-criticised dinner of the Flushing Business Men's Association, at which, it is said, Cassidy appeared uninvited, he said:

"All of the improvements that Flushing now has were given it while I was in office. The only thing the man who, I hear, criticised me has ever done is to discover that 'pigs is pigs.' I have attended many conventions, and I always found there the tradition that nominations were paid for. In my case I was up against that tradition."

Cassidy's speech was received with applause.

At last night's affair there were no Justices nor Judges present.

BURTON ATTACKS WILSON.

Scores "Halting and Vacillation" of the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio attacked President Wilson tonight in a speech before the Republican Club of this city, declaring that the danger to peace was brought about by the Administration's shifting policy. "You may steer a ship by a star," he said, "but you cannot steer it by a comet."

"The present status of the United States in relation to other countries," he said, "has been brought about by the halting hesitancy and vacillation of the present Administration. Except for this murder and anarchy in Mexico would long since have ceased. It is reasonable to asume there would have been no controversy with Germany over submarine warfare and that we never would have had a dispute with Great Britain respecting the rights of American commerce. All these could have been prevented if we had attended strictly to our own business and adhered to a firm and consistent course.

"It is our earnest desire to stand by the President, but this is only possible if the President stands by himself; to stand by presupposes a fixed purpose, but if such purpose is constantly changing it may be possible to change with it, but it is not possible to stand by it. Mr. Wilson and the Democrats came into power just three years ago, and on almost every great question, foreign and domestic, they have taken both sides."

Defect for Liquor Interests.

ALBANY, March 7.—The liquor interests lost the first battle of the year on the floor of the Assembly today when the McCue amendment to the Talmage bill, increasing from 18 to 21 the age limit of persons who may purchase liquor, was defeated on a rising vote, 57 to 8. The amendment would have made the sale of liquor to a minor a misdemeanor only when the dispenser knew the purchaser was under 21 years of age. The bill, which would make it a violation of the law even though the dispenser did not know the age of the purchaser, was advanced to order of third reading without objection.

To Change State's Fiscal Year.

ALBANY, March 7.—Two bills introduced by Assemblyman Adler, to change the date of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1 and to provide that all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year shall be returned to the State Treasury, were passed by the Assembly today.

CHEER TOAST TO WILSON.

Republicans Applaud President at Big Legislative Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Republican members of the Senate gave a dinner tonight to the Republican members of the Assembly at the Ten Eyck Hotel. Senator Elon R. Brown, President Pro Tem. of the upper house, proposed a toast to President Wilson, in which he said:

"May he use his high office to maintain the honor, dignity, and power of this great country and to protect its citizens on land and sea under the laws of nations."

The diners drank the toast with cheers.

No mention was made by the speakers of Governor Whitman except to express regret at his absence, the Governor being in Cleveland.

While on its surface the affair was a social occasion there was a gathering of Republican politicians from all parts of the State. Among those present were ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, referred to by Speaker Sweet as "the next Senator from the Empire State"; Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee; Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, and ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell. The tenor of all the speeches was the opportunity of the Republican Party to return to national power this Fall. Addresses were made by a number of leading members of both houses.

ASSAILS STATE CENSUS.

Brooklyn Senator Says It Is Full of Inaccuracies.

ALBANY, March 7.—The charge that the State census of last June, taken under the supervision of Secretary of State Hugo, is "filled with inaccuracies" was made on the floor of the Senate today by Senator Carswell of Brooklyn.

The Secretary of State's figures, he asserted, gave Kings County a population of 1,798,513, and the police census, taken about the same time, gave the county a population of 1,032,690. Under the State figures the number of Kings County representatives in the Senate would remain eight. Under the police figures the county would be entitled to nine Senators.

HANEL TELLS OF MURDER.

Admits He Hit Mrs. Heilner, but Did Not Mean to Kill Her.

Joseph E. Hanel, who has been on trial in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Frederick E. Crane, for the murder of Mrs. Julia Heilner, at her home, 217 Albemarle Road, will probably learn his fate some time today. After the defendant testified in his own behalf yesterday his counsel, Edmund J. Driggs and James W. Faweett, announced the completion of their case. The defense and prosecution will sum up this morning, after which Justice Crane will charge the jury.

Before calling Hanel to the stand Lawyer Driggs made a short address to the jury in which he said he believed in perfect candor. "As the iron ring fits more closely around the neck of this defendant," said Mr. Driggs, "I sincerely trust after you have heard his story told in his own way that you will bring in a verdict no more serious than manslaughter. Hanel was intoxicated and Mrs. Heilner found fault with him. When Hanel struck her with the beer bottle there was no intuitive impulse to kill and there was no premeditation."

Hanel in testifying repeated the confession he made to the police after he was brought back to this city following his capture in Baltimore. He told how he had quarreled with Mrs. Heilner after she discovered that he had been drinking. He declared that she picked up an empty beer bottle and threw it on the floor, exclaiming, "I am not buying beer for you to drink." After this, according to Hanel, she rushed at him in a frenzy and he struck her with the bottle. He declared he did not intend to kill Mrs. Heilner and did not know of her death until the next day.

Seligman M. Heilner, the husband of Mrs Heilner, identified several pieces of jewelry belonging to his wife which were recovered from a pawnshop in Philadelphia, where they had been pledged by Hanel.

CLERGY FOR PREPAREDNESS

Canvass Shows 156 in Favor Here and 14 Opposed.

Clergymen of New York City, representing nineteen different denominations, are overwhelmingly in favor of preparedness as shown by a canvass made by the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, and Chairman of its Committee on Waste of War. The figures gathered by Mr. Laidlaw show that 151 ministers are in favor of greater national defenses, while six others indorse the movement with certain qualifications, and only fourteen are opposed to it.

Here is the result of the poll taken by the Rev. Mr. Laidlaw:

	Unqualified. Yes.	Qualified. Yes.	No.
Baptist	14	1	2
Congregational	10	1	2
Protestant Episcopal	26	.	1
Lutheran	5	.	2
Methodist	28	.	2
Presbyterian	30	3	1
Reformed	13	.	1
Reformed Presbyterian	.	.	1
Primitive Methodist	1	.	.
Moravian	1	.	1
Salvation Army Staff	2	.	.
Disciples	2	.	1
Swedenborgian	2	.	.
African Methodist	1	.	.
Unitarian	3	.	.
Universalist	1	1	.
Union Protestant	7	.	.
Unclassified	5	.	.
Jewish	.	1	.
Total	151	6	14

Mr. Laidlaw said he had not taken the poll on behalf of the New York Federation of Churches, but simply as a churchman who wanted to find out if it was true that the clergymen of New York City were opposed to preparedness, as Congress recently was informed by ministers from New York. From his home in Spuyten Duyvil he sent out a circular explaining the reasons for the canvass with a postal card on which each minister was to reply. Mr. Laidlaw was one of the charter members of the League to Enforce Peace, American Branch, founded in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17 last.

GIRLS' FEET BLEED IN PARK SNOW DANCE

Barefoot Summer Movie Spectacle Staged on Thin Crust of Sleet and Ice.

TENDER ANKLES GASHED

Eight Spartan Maidens Race Uphill and Down, Regardless of the Pain of Every Step.

A blood-flecked trail marked the snow in Central Park near Seventy-second Street and Central Park West yesterday, where eight girls gave an exhibition of Roman barefoot dancing for the movies. Their feet and ankles were cut and scored by breaking through the crust of ice. Apparently neither the girls nor their instructor, Miss Marion Morgan, all of Los Angeles, knew that the sleet and rain of Monday night had left a covering, brittle, and sharp as glass when broken, when they were induced to give the barefoot demonstration in the Park. The girls discovered the Spartan character of their task when their feet first sank through the frozen crust, but they were urged on by Miss Morgan and the camera men until one little miss cried in pain: "Can't you see our feet are bleeding!"

But their protests were little heeded, and they were sent on, holding hands and circling while the instructor measured their rhythm. They went to the dance in high glee, but ended it almost in tears.

Shivering in their sleeveless filmy garments of red that hardly reached half way to the knees, the girls stopped time and again, though the camera operators and Miss Morgan urged them from one pose to another. With handfuls of snow they rubbed the blood from their ankles and feet, but obeyed orders like soldiers going to a charge.

"I can't stand this any longer," cried one of the girls, but she did..

"Isn't this terrible?" pleaded another, but she danced on.

"We can't dance on this crust of ice; it's cutting our feet and legs all to pieces," protested still another, while scores of persons, attracted by the unusual sight, crowded around. Many left their motor cars on the drives to view the scene at closer range.

The girls shivered in their less than musical comedy attire, and their teeth chattered, despite their vigorous movements, till the snow was deeply marked with crimson and women among the spectators shook their heads in disapproval.

The exhibition was staged at the foot of a steep short hill. As their supreme ordeal the girls were asked to run to the top of this hill through the unbroken ice crust and down again while the cameras caught their movements. One girl gave a shriek and leaped into the deep snow. She stumbled and sank to her knees, but pulled herself up and rushed on her way, the others following. They reached the top, stood a moment bewildered with cold and pain, then under instructions they joined hands and dashed down the hill through the ice crust, their ankles again covered with blood.

"Now take pictures of our feet," pleaded one girl as she drew her companions to her side and the picture men advanced.

"Oh, no, don't do that," protested Miss Morgan. "That would be too horrid."

FOOD PRICES ABROAD SOAR.

Lower in the Allied Countries Than in Germany and Austria.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Enormous increases in food prices in European capitals, particularly those of the Teutonic allies, are shown in a comparative statement completed today by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. All food is cheaper in the allied countries than in Germany and Austria, but there have been sharp rises in prices also in England and France.

Vienna has suffered most of all. Meat that sold a year ago at 20 cents a pound is selling now for 47. Many other foods have gone up in proportion. Bread prices are not given. In Berlin beef rose from 22 to 25 cents, veal from 22 to 38, and pork from 20 to 30. Bacon is selling at 64 cents, twice as much as a year ago, and ham has risen to 58 cents. Lard has doubled in price. Eggs at 80 cents a dozen are twice as high as a year ago.

Prices in Great Britain are given as 44 per cent. more than a year ago. The rise in France has been about 23 per cent. In Italy prices have gone upward very slowly for the last twelve months. Meats alone showed an appreciable increase.

Prices in the Netherlands, the only neutral European country shown, have risen steadily within the year, but not so rapidly as in the belligerent countries.

Food, on the whole, costs 3 per cent. more in the United States now than a year ago, the bureau estimates.

Grenner Reorganizes Old Club.

The Murray Hill Republican Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, which organized in 1894 and switched to a Bull Moose organization in 1912, and then went out of existence after the election of President Wilson, will be reorganized as a Republican Club at a meeting in the Hotel Gregorian tonight. Louis S. Grenner, one of the former members, said club rooms would be opened in West Forty-third Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Woman Held in Peekskill Murder.

PEEKSKILL, March 7.—Miss Katherine Irvine of Peekskill was held, as an accessory before the fact, by Coroner J. R. Foshay today following an inquest into the murder of Frank Cunningham. Cunningham was murdered recently while passing Miss Irvine's home. It is charged that George Dessone, alias George Male, shot him by mistake while firing at a rival suitor who had called Miss Irvine out into the street.

WANT PEACE WITH AMERICA.

Germans' Attitude Discussed by Berlin Consul General's Secretary.

Roy S. MacElwee, Secretary to the American Consul General in Berlin, arrived here yesterday on the Norwegian-American liner ristianiafjord. He said that the great majority of the people in Germany were anxious to preserve peace with the United States, but that the military class had little respect for the military strength of the United States and did not wish to have Germany deny herself any military or naval advantage for the sake of keeping peace with this country.

"Many Germans argue that the United States sympathizes with and aids the Allies and that the support they obtain from this country enables them to prolong the war," he said. "At the same time Germany is solid in the confidence that she will be finally victorious."

Mr. MacElwee added that Germany was taking care of her babies and that they were not suffering because of the scarcity of milk. He said he had seen nothing of bread riots or Socialist riots in Berlin.

INDIANA RETURNS SLOW.

Early Figures Show Heavy Republican and Light Democratic Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 7.—Returns from the first Statewide preferential primary in Indiana were slow in coming in, but those received up to 10 o'clock tonight indicated an unusually heavy Republican vote and a falling off in the Democratic and Progressive votes. The heavy Republican vote was due probably to the many contests, while there were few contests for Democratic nomiations and none for the Progressive places.

Unofficial returns from twenty-six of the 3,177 precincts in the State gave the following for the Republican candidates: For United States Senator—Harry S. New, 547; James E. Watson, 1,038, and Arthur E. Robinson, 218.

For Governor—James R. Goodrich, 983; Warren T. McCray, 742, and Quincy A. Myers, 206.

Thirty-two scattering precincts gave in the Democratic race for Governor: John A. M. Adair, 1,239, and E. Leonard B. Clore, 844.

United States Senator John W. Kern was unopposed for renomination on the Democratic ticket, as was also President Wilson and former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, candidates for the nomination for President on the Democratic and Republican tickets, respectively.

With one or two exceptions, the primary passed quietly. At Terre Haute there was a shooting affray in which Ad Rogers was probably fatally wounded. Sylvester and Seymour Jordan were arrested, charged with the shooting. Edward Holler, former Chief of Police, also was slightly wounded in the affray. All four of the men pleaded guilty to election conspiracy in the Federal Court here last Spring.

ARMENIANS GET RELIEF.

State Department Assured Deportations by Turks Have Ceased.

A reply was received yesterday from the Department of State in Washington to the recent letter of Dr. William A. Shedd relative to the Armenian situation. Dr. Shedd wrote to Secretary Lansing, asking guidance from him in an effort to obtain intercession on the part of the United States Government to save the suffering Armenians from further Turkish persecution. The letter from the State Department, signed by Second Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee, says in part:

"In his latest telegram (received by the department on March 1) the American Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople states that during his last interview with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs the Minister emphatically asserted that all deportation of the Armenians had ceased and that no more would take place, and that Protestant and Catholic Armenians who had been deported would be allowed to return to their homes. The Charge adds that some amelioration of the Armenian situation is already noticeable and that American relief is now being distributed among the surviving Armenians without local official interference."

Contributions for the suffering Armenians may be sent to Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PUSHES 'MARIE-ODILE' CASE.

Newark Police Chief Will Ask Court to Vacate Injunctions.

Chief of Police Long of Newark will move in the Chancery Court in Newark today for a vacation of the injunction preventing the police interfering with the production of "Marie-Odile" by Edward Knoblauch, in which Frances Starr is playing the title rôle under the management of David Belasco, at the Newark Theatre this week.

Chief Long is attempting to have the play stopped on the ground that it is sacrilegious. The chief notified George W. Robbins, manager of the theatre, on Monday that the police would not permit the play to be run in Newark. Through the Newark law firm of McCarter & English the Hyde & Behman Amusement Company, lessees of the playhouse, obtained the restraining order from the Vice Chancellor.

When the petition for the injunction was filed there was attached a statement of the Very Rev. O. H. Moye, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Wheeling, West Va., in which the clergyman declared that there was nothing in the play objectionable to Catholics.

Chief Long's motion will result in having the matter settled now instead of on March 14.

TELLS OF $1,700 ROBBERY.

Buffalo Man Causes the Arrest of an Actress.

Charles Rosenberg of Buffalo, who is on a visit to this city, complained yesterday at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau that he had been robbed on Monday night in an apartment at 230 Riverside Drive, near Ninety-fifth Street, of a wallet containing $1,600 and of jewelry worth $100.

Detectives Boyle and McGee of the Fourth Branch went to the apartment house last night and arrested Mrs. Harriet Curtis in an apartment on the second floor. Rosenberg told the detectives that he had gone to the apartment with another woman, who had disappeared, but that he had seen Mrs. Curtis in the apartment yesterday morning.

Mrs Curtis said that she was an actress and was indignant about her arrest, but was locked up in the West 123d Street Station on the charge that she had acted in concert with the woman whom Rosenberg had originally met.

CLOSE PUBLICITY OFFICE.

But Suffragists Expect Soon to Open Another One.

Members of the Publicity Department of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party permanently closed their headquarters at 663 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, last night. Through Mrs. Henry Phipps the women have had for a number of years the use of a big shop for suffrage meetings and work, but the place has now been rented. They were allowed an additional few days that they might continue to advertise and sell tickets for the ball last evening. The old oak English refectory tables, the tables for tea and the wing chairs, where tea guests sat, belong to Norman de R. Whitehouse, and are this Summer to go to the Whitehouse Villa in Newport. Yesterday they were put in storage.

The Publicity Committee, of which Mrs. John Blair, is Chairman, will take up its headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue, the party headquarters this morning, and will remain there until another desirable store can be obtained.

Celebrate Baby Week in Ireland.

Baby Week will be celebrated this year for the first time in Ireland, according to Lord Aberdeen, who has come to America "to prevent the disastrous effects of the war upon the group of useful agencies conducted by the Women's National Health Association of Ireland." It will begin next Monday, directly following baby week in the United States. "We have instituted it," said Lord Aberdeen last night, "not because we think that the mothers of Ireland are not as good mothers as there are to be found in the world, for they are, but because of the terribly crowded conditions in some of the poorer sections of the Irish cities, where the babies do not receive an opportunity to grow up as normal children."

RIKER'S ISLAND SPARED.

Aldermen Defeat Garbage-Disposal Plan Opposed in the Bronx.

After a lively debate yesterday the Aldermen defeated the proposal to have a garbage disposal plant erected on Riker's Island. The matter was before the board in the form of an application from the Board of Estimate for concurrence in an issue of corporate stock to the amount of $1,500,000. The money was to be used for the purpose of taking over the plant after the contractors, Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, should erect one at a cost of $2,500,000 and run it for five years.

Strenuous opposition to the plan developed in the Bronx and Queens in the neighborhood of Riker's Island and at the various hearings on the subject indignant taxpayers said that the odors from the garbage would tend to depreciate the value of property.

As the matter had been passed by the Board of Estimate, the Borough Presidents did not have a vote on the subject when it came up yesterday. It required fifty-five votes to pass the corporate stock authorization. It was lost by a vote of 32 to 38, and the citizens from the Bronx and Queens went away happy. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston spoke in favor of the plant and for more than an hour answered questions put to him by Aldermen. The Commissioner declared that the project would bring in $5,000,000 revenue to the city, and that the Aldermen should approve it.

President Connolly of Queens spoke at length against the proposed plant, saying that people had refused to purchase property in Queens since the project was broached, and that money even could not be raised on mortgages until the matter was settled.

The Bronx Aldermen who opposed the plan pointed to Barren Island as an example of what the people of the Bronx and Queens might suffer if the plant was established on Riker's Island.

TAKE PICTURE FROM SCHOOL

Education Board Recalls Painting Loaned to Labor Forum.

By vote of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education Dallman's painting, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" must be returned at once from the Washington Irving High School to the Education Board Hall, from which it was borrowed by the Labor Forum.

This action was taken after the committee had received a communication from Carl Beck, director of the Labor Forum, asking that it be allowed to have the painting in the school auditorium on Sunday nights, so that the audience might study and benefit by it, the picture during the week being draped and "hidden from the sight of the girls of the school, for whose education it is not deemed proper." The committee decided that if a picture owned by the board were issued to one society it would establish a precedent of which many others might take advantage.

Mr. Beck said the effort would be kept up to have the painting displayed in some place where it could be seen by the public.

'DRYS' BEATEN IN VERMONT.

Prohibition Amendment Is Defeated by 14,366 Majority.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 7.—Local option won over prohibition in this State today by a margin of 14,366 votes. The prohibition amendment was first placed on the statute books in 1852 and was repealed in 1903 by a majority of 729. The vote today on the question of re-enacting the amendment was yes, 17,601; no, 31,967.

Every county in the State with the exception of Orleans gave a majority in favor of local option.

Brooklyn Auto Show Opens Tonight

Brooklyn's fifth annual automobile show will open this evening in the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford Avenue, between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn. There will be seen the first exhibition of commercial cars in New York this year, as the Grand Central Palace show did not include this type of vehicle. The show will continue through next Sunday, open daily from noon until 11 o'clock at night.

PORCARO ADMITS PERJURY.

Importer Tells of Money Received for Gaimari Case Evidence.

Further testimony as to the perjury plot in the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Mike Gaimari, Tom Foley's lieutenant, was presented to Judge Crain and a jury in General Sessions yesterday. Thomas Porcaro, an importer of 11 Broadway, told in detail how he had been induced by Joseph Brondini, now on trial for subornation of perjury, to give false testimony in Montimagno's defense.

According to Porcaro, who told substantially the same story as Louis De Mar on the first day of Brondini's trial, the paymaster in the perjury conspiracy was John Rofrano, brother of Michael Rofrano, the former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, who was indicted on a charge of having instigated the Gaimari murder for political reasons. John Rofrano disappeared about the same time as his brother, and the police have not been able to find either man.

When examined by Assistant District Attorney Brothers yesterday, Porcaro said John Rofrano on two occasions gave him $50 in payment for his consent to commit perjury. Half the money he received from John Rofrano, Porcaro said, he gave to De Mar.

"John Rofrano persuaded me into believing that the law in Italy was not the same as in the United States, and that no trouble would result from my committing perjury," Porcaro testified. "He said he would get other witnesses to corroborate my testimony, and left $50 with me, which I was to give to De Mar."

Porcaro testified that he was first approached with a request to appear in Montimagno's defense by Joseph Brondini. He said he refused Brondini time and time again, because he did not want to get into any trouble.

The trial goes on today.

HELLER TO AID EXPLORATION

Naturalist to Join American Museum's Chinese Expedition.

Edmund Heller, a naturalist, who has worked with Theodore Roosevelt in Africa, was added yesterday to the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History by a special vote of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees.

The expedition is to leave on March 20, in charge of Roy C. Andrews, and for two years it is to be in parts of China never before zoologically explored. Mr. Heller is a graduate of Leland Stanford University, and one of the world's best-known naturalists. His researches among the small mammals have been notable. As there are believed to be many small animals in Southern China which have not been known to science, the work of Mr. Heller may be of especial importance.

He has just returned from Peru, where he was with the Yale Expedition, and he brought back many fine specimens. After working up this material he will join Mr. Andrews and the others of the party in China. Mr. Heller was the author, with Colonel Roosevelt, of a work on their African experiences entitled "Life History of Big Game Animals."

Now Central Jewish Institute.

The Board of Regents has recently permitted the Yorkville Jewish Institute to change its name. From now on this institution will be known as the Central Jewish Institute. The cornerstone of the building, which is on Eighty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, was laid last May by Felix M. Warburg. The building will be dedicated in the early part of May. Among the speakers will be Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, and the Rev. Dr. Judas L. Magnus.

Henry C. Emery, Professor of Political Economy at Yale and chairman of Taft's Tariff Board, writes a sane consideration of "After the War—What?" for this week's

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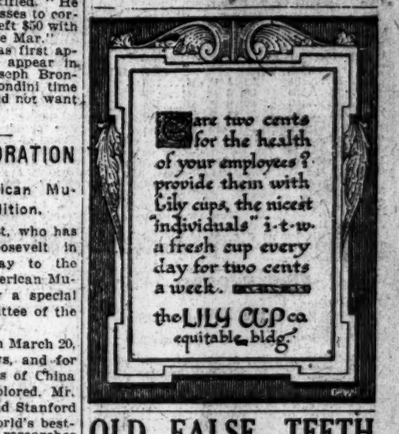
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LETTERS OF CELEBRITIES.
Autograph letters of famous authors, actors, statesmen, and military leaders may be met with in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books, every Sunday.—Advt.

There's Need for Haste

Only a matter of days now—and the Spring Season will have opened formally in all of our stores.

Before that event takes place, however, we must move lots of fine Winter goods in our

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Fashions for Spring

New designs in women's wear by Worth, Paquin, Martial & Armand, Jenny, Beer, and Jeanne Lanvin, the leading dress creators of Paris, will be reproduced in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times, Sunday, March 19. The printing will be executed so as to bring out the details of fabric in the make-up of gowns, skirts, wraps, and hats.

Sketches were made in the ateliers of the famous dressmakers, especially for The New York Times, and each is signed by the creator.

The fashion numbers of The New York Times are eagerly studied by women who wish to be well dressed, and they form an absolute criterion in those matters dear to the feminine heart. The great modistes have designed smart and striking garments, each of which is a masterpiece of inventive skill.

The Times Spring Fashions promise novelty, beauty, and charm.

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